INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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THE OLD-FASHIONED GAMES.

The wheel is apparently coming to stay,
For lassies as well as for laddies—
But sorry we are for it's taking away
The old-fashioned games of our daddies.

The children have wearied of flying their kites,
The shooting of marbles is over;
Gay "leap-frog" will never give any delights
And "par" is no longer in clover.

On stilts little fellows won't think they are tall,
And tops they will never be spinning,
And as for the amateur game of baseball,
No more will it give us an inning.

The round iron quoits will no longer be tossed,
And tag, dear old tag, has been banished,
While "duck on the rock" is an art that is lost
And "riding duck," also, has vanished.

Forgotten, alas! is old "ball in the hole;"
"Hop-scotch" is all out of the fashion;
The hoople we never will gracefully roll,
And "cat" is no longer a passion.

"Hide and seek" doesn't enter in anyone's mind,
For "cricket" nobody is wishing;
"Snap the whip" has departed, and soon we will find
No pleasure in going a-fishing.

"Copenhagen" in spite of its kissing, is done,
"Mumblepeg" is not worthy of notice,
And bold "stunting master" the little ones shun
As much as a hot mustard poultice.

"I spy," "wolf" and "follow your leader" have passed,
"Hare and hounds" is as flat as the ceiling,
And rowing and sailing are leaving as fast,
For nothing is thought of but wheeling.

The only old sports that may linger around
Are sledding and snow forts and skating,
For when it is cold and there's snow on the ground
The wheel is way off in its rating.

The cycle has come and is likely to stay,
For lassies as well as for laddies,
And sorry we are, for they never will play
The old-fashioned games of their daddies
—Chicago Daily Sun.

MISS NANCY'S EAVESDROPPING.

"Who was that young man with you?"

Miss Nancy Armstrong asked the question of her niece, Margery. Her tone was sharp and her eyes had an angry snap in them.

"It was John Markham," answered Margery, quietly enough, as she took off her bonnet, but the tone in which the question had been asked brought an extra color to her cheek and a sparkle of resentment to her eyes.

"I thought so," responded Miss Nancy, in her most irritating way. "Margery Armstrong, I should think you'd be ashamed of yourself."

"What for?" asked Margery. "I'm not aware that I've done anything to be ashamed of."

"O, you needn't try to plead innocence," retorted Miss Nancy. "You ought to be ashamed of going with that Markham fellow, and you know it."

"I don't know any such thing," answered Margery, facing her aunt bravely. "John Markham is a respectable young man. You don't like him because there used to be trouble between the Markhams and the Armstrongs. That happened before either of us was born, and there's no reason why we should keep up the quarrel. If we see fit to like each other I don't know who's going to prevent our doing so."

"I am," answered Miss Nancy, grimly. "You needn't think—and John Markham needn't think—that a cent of my property'll go into the hands of any one of that family."

"O, you can do just as you see fit to about your property, of course," said Margery. "I haven't anything to say about that, but if you think anything you can do about it will prevent John and I from liking each other, you're quite mistaken. He don't want your property, but"—with the prettiest little blush imaginable and a softening of the voice at the import of the words—"he does want me."

"Margery Armstrong, I'd like to know how far this matter has gone," cried Miss Nancy, in wrathful surprise. "To judge by the way you talk one would suppose it is all settled between you."

"It is," answered Margery, with eyes that never flinched before the angry ones of her aunt. "I promised John to-night, coming home from church, that I'd marry him as soon as he has a home for me."

Miss Nancy fairly gasped for breath.

"You're a fool," she said, as soon as she could command her voice, "to take up with that fellow when you might marry the squire's nephew."

"I wouldn't marry the squire's nephew if he was the last man on earth," said Margery. "Look at him alongside John Markham, and I know that down in your heart you can't help owning that he's an insignificant apology for a man. All you can see to admire in him is his money, I'm sure, and if he had a thousand times more than he has I'd have just as much contempt for him as I have now."

"You may see the day when you'll wish you had some of his money," said Miss Nancy. "Wait till you're John Markham's wife and poor as poverty and things'll look different to you. Of course he thinks and you think that I'll change my mind when I find out that I can't prevent your marrying him. But you were never more mistaken in your life. Marry that fellow and I'll see that not a penny of mine goes to you."

"Please yourself about that," answered Margery. "We don't want your money. We're both strong and willing to work, and we'll get along. Don't worry about that."

"That sounds well, but you'll sing a different tune by and by," said Miss Nancy. "Just remember what I tell you."

"All right, I will," replied Margery, and then she went up to her room, not to think about what her aunt had said, but about the things she had talked of with her lover as they walked home from church together.

One day Miss Nancy decided to go to the city to do some shopping. She was always afraid of being too late for the train, and generally arrived at the station at least half an hour before it was due. She did so on this occasion, and as the day was a very warm one she sat down on the platform in the shade of some large boxes of freight that had been unloaded there, thinking it more comfortable there than in the stuffy little waiting room.

Pretty soon she heard steps on the platform, and presently voices from the other side of the pile of boxes reached her ears.

"How is your matrimonial project getting along?" was asked by one of the unseen parties. And a voice which Miss Nancy recognized as belonging to the squire's nephew answered:

"It seems to hang fire just at present. The fact is, the girl's got another string to her bow, and the chances would be against me if it wasn't for the fact that her aunt favors my suit, because she thinks I'm going to get Uncle Amos' money, and she'd like to unite the two properties. So I'm rather sweeter on the aunt at present than I am on the girl. If I get the girl at all it must be through the old lady's influence, you see. The girl's a little daisy, but the aunt's—well, she isn't a daisy, you can be sure of that! It's a question if having her in the family wouldn't be paying a dear price for all her property, but you see there's a chance of being able to shake her off after a little. I happen to know that a new railroad's going through this place, and the company will have to buy a piece of land she owns, and this land she intends to give to the girl as a wedding present. Now, just as soon as the road is put through—and it's sure to come—this land will be worth more than all the rest of the old lady's property. If the girl gets a deed of it and I get the girl I can sell it to the railroad company and make a good big sum of money out of it and we'll be independent of the aunt, and when that happens, if it ever does, I'll tell her to look out for her affairs and I'll look out for mine. I'm looking out now that she don't find out about the new railroad scheme. I want to make sure of the girl and the land before I break the news to her."

Miss Nancy listened with ears and eyes very wide open.

"Yes, when it happens, if it ever does," she chuckled. "I don't believe you'll ever get the chance you're looking for, my smart young man! I don't suppose I am a daisy—I never thought I was!—but I rather guess I'm a match for you, since I know what to do. I don't believe you'll have to shake me off. I think I'll do a little—or most—of the shaking."

Just then the train came along, and Miss Nancy got aboard of it without being seen by the young men.

That evening, when she came home, as luck would have it, she met the squire's nephew at the station.

"If you're going home you might walk along with me and help carry some of my bundles," she said, in her very pleasant manner. "I'm just about tired out. I've been seeing to a good deal of business to-day. I've had a deed made out, giving Margery the south forty acres of the farm, and I've been pricing carpets and furniture and finding out how much it's going to cost to set up a young couple in housekeeping. Of course they won't need the things right away, but I thought I'd get some idea of what the expense would be."

"They—who do you mean?" asked the young man in bewilderment.

"Why, Margery and Mr. Markham, of course," answered Miss Nancy. "Who else should I mean?"

"You don't mean to say you're going to let your niece marry that fellow!" cried the squire's nephew in surprise and consternation.

"Why, certainly," replied Miss Nancy, as if she had never had any other idea. "He's a nice young man. He's got brains, and when he gets Margery he'll get money, for the new railroad's going to make the land I've deeded her worth a snug little fortune."

"I'd like to know how you knew about the new railroad!" cried the astonished young man.

"O, I keep posted on such matters," said Miss Nancy, looking very wise. "But here we are at my gate. Thank you for bringing my bundles. Won't you come in?"

"No, not to-night," was the gruff reply, and Miss Nancy chuckled as the young man went his way.

"I guess I've got about even with you," she said, nodding her head after his retreating figure. "I guess he was about as much surprised as Margery'll be."

Her niece had seen her, and came out to meet her and help her with her bundles.

"Margery, I've got something to tell you," said Miss Nancy, anxious to have the matter disposed of. "I've thought it all over, and I don't know but you're right about John Markham. It is foolish to let an old grudge stand in the way of young folks' happiness. I've concluded to let you do as you think best, and I've had the south forty deeded to you, and when John gets you he'll get that too, if you see fit to turn it over to him. Anyway, it's yours to do just what you please with."

"Why, Aunt Nancy!" cried Margery, looking at her as if she felt sure she had gone crazy. "I thought you'd never consent to our marriage!"

"Folks change their minds sometimes," said Miss Nancy. "There! there! Don't hug me so or I'll drop this bandbox. I hear a whistle down the road that sounds like John's. You'd better go and tell him the news, and by and by, after I've had a cup of tea, bring him in to see me."—New York Ledger.

MAN DANGEROUS.

Statistics Show He Is Apt to Commit Crime at 29.

It is a singular fact, yet one substantiated by statistics, that most crime is committed in New York by men twenty-nine years old. This is not only true of the lesser but also of the greater crimes, although a man is presumed to be at that period of his life not only in the zenith of his physical, but also in full and complete possession of his mental powers, with a complete appreciation of right and wrong and their respective consequences. This condition is a problem which has not been solved by the student of criminology, and one which is made the more complex by the fact that the ages of twenty-one, twenty-seven and forty-five years nearly equal it, with the intervening years showing a far less percentage of crime. It is indeed peculiar that the criminal tendency should be so strong at twenty-nine, with no such inclination, so far as criminal statistics show, in as great a degree for the succeeding sixteen years, and then another outburst of the animal in man. This condition is found to be true by actual figures, and as all statistical computations at which average conditions are sought to be determined are arrived at by this method, so may the student of this subject, as well as the insurance magnate who bases his rates on the general average of losses in proportion to the risks taken, and does so with full safety, employ it in solving the problem before him. Charles K. Baker, chief clerk to Superintendent Lathrop of the New York bureau of statistics, has made this subject one of close study, and will soon have completed a table showing this to be true. He has already completed one relative to murderers serving life sentences in the penal institutions, and its figures bear out the general conclusion. He offers at this time no explanation for this, but hopes after he has exhausted the subject, so far as the presentation of figures is concerned, to be able to set forth reasons why these years should be productive of the most crimes.

He Rules and Sorrows.

Few monarchs have had to undergo so many sorrows—public and private—as the Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria, and no one has ever borne misfortune with greater courage. In his family he lost his first-born, a daughter, whom, though she died a little child, he is said never to have forgotten. His next brother, the Emperor Maximilian, was executed in the prime of life by the Mexicans. The fate of his only son is too tragic for more than an allusion.

In later days he has lost another brother; a granddaughter eloped with a young officer; his wife is in bad health; his nephew and heir is an invalid and the next prince in the line of succession is a scapegrace.

His public life has been one of incessant toil and danger. In the early part of his reign he suffered severely from the dagger of a would-be assassin. He waged war unsuccessfully with the French in 1859 and with the Prussians in 1866. He has been ousted from Germany, over which he once presided, and of which he formerly hoped to be emperor, as his forefathers were. And yet, in spite of such defeats, no prince is more beloved by his subjects. Indeed, his personality is the chief bond by which his heterogeneous dominions are kept together.

Recently the emperor completed his 67th year. His imperial and royal majesty was placed on the throne in the revolutionary year of 1848, when his uncle Ferdinand abdicated, and his father declined to take up the burden of the crown. In point of seniority as a sovereign he is second to Queen Victoria alone.

A Simple Fire Extinguisher.

Hand-grenades, the simplest form of fire-extinguisher, can be made at home cheaply and easily. And it is well to have at hand a simple contrivance for extinguishing a small fire at its start.

Take twenty pounds of common salt and ten pounds of sal ammoniac (nitrate of ammonia, to be had of any druggist), and dissolve in seven gallons of water. Procure quart bottles of thin glass, such as are ordinarily used by druggists, and fill with this, corking tightly and sealing, to prevent evaporation.

In case of fire throw so as to break in or near the flame. If the fire is in such a place as to prevent the bottle from breaking, as in wool or cotton, knock off the neck and scatter the contents.

The breaking of the bottle liberates a certain amount of gas, and the heat of the fire generates more, thus working its own destruction.

Nature Illuminated.

The Royal Gorge, in Colorado, is to be lighted with electricity. The running time of the trains through this remarkable canyon is so arranged that tourists are compelled to pass through it at night, and are thus prevented from viewing its beauties. To obviate this the railroad company proposes to make it as light as day, and, if anything, to add to its scenic beauties, because of the accentuated lights and shadows which must play over and between the rocks.

Clear Understanding at the Start.

Landlady—Have you a young man, Bridget?

Servant—No'm. He's older'n I be.—Boston Courier.

IT is seventy-two years since the first railway in the world was opened to the public for general traffic. The Stockton and Darlington line of England began operations Sept. 27, 1825, with about twenty-one miles of single track. To-day there are over 375,000 miles of railways intercrossing the earth. In the United States alone there are 180,955 miles of tracks, more than enough to girdle the globe fourteen times with single rails, while the combined railway systems of the world would be sufficient to open a trunk line between the earth and the moon, with over 135,000 miles to spare for branch lines and sidetracks. The total mileage of the United States is nearly equal to that of all the other countries put together. Illinois, with over 10,000 miles of tracks, leads all the other States,

GEORGE STEPHENSON.

Pennsylvania ranking next with over 9,000. New York State has nearly 8,000. The District of Columbia closes the list with thirty miles.

The first rail of the Stockton and Darlington road was laid May 23, 1822, and it required three years and four months to complete twenty-one miles of single track. In 1887 the Manitoba system was extended through Dakota, a distance of 545 miles, between April 2 and Oct. 19—a few days over half a year. From the rude beginning in England less than three-quarters of a century ago has grown a stupendous system that has revolutionized the commerce of the world—that has revolutionized the world itself, annihilated space and made subservient to the will of man. There are to-day over $30,000,000,000 invested in the railroads of the world, one-tenth of the total wealth of civilized nations. More than 2,000,000 men are employed in constructing, equipping and operating the railways of the United States. The standing armies and navies of the world approximate in round numbers 3,500,000 men—the wealth destroyers. How much more powerful is the wealth-producing army of American workingmen who have changed the whole basis of civilization from the military to the industrial!

When one studies the evolution of the railway he is lost in wonderment at the giant strides that have been made during a period so comparatively short. In the early stages of its development it met with the strongest opposition, in many instances force being employed to prevent its progress. The stockholders of the canal systems and the stage coach lines, and even certain classes of workingmen under the mistaken idea that the extension of railroads means a decrease in the demand for manual labor, united their forces and fought their imaginary common enemy. Parliament took part in the proceedings, and the promoters of the initial lines were subjected to the most scrutinizing cross-examinations. When the first road was opened a great concourse of people assembled to witness the event, and while a few were there to rejoice if the undertaking proved successful, the majority of the spectators were anticipating the pleasure of seeing the "bubble burst." This opposition continued for many years, and was only dissipated when it had been demonstrated beyond dispute that the commercial interests of the country were advancing to a state that had never been attained before the introduction of the new traffic system.

On this small stretch of track between Stockton and Darlington the great railways of the world had their beginning. But even this small beginning was a long time in coming. It seems strange to us now at the present day, with the wonderful development of steam and electricity brought so vividly before us, and made a part of our daily lives, that men within a period remembered by persons now living should be so blind to the advancement of public and private interests as to actually raise and organize an opposition to a system that has proved a greater benefit to the nations of the earth than all the other projects of civilization combined. To-day we are familiar with the names of great railway kings—men who have operated millions, who have been the life or the death of the stock market by the rise or the fall of a finger. We look with something of veneration at the careers of John W. Garrett and Thomas A. Scott, and even with a mixture of admiration at the wealth producing powers and executive abilities of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Jay Gould. But greater, far greater, than a Garrett, a Scott, a Vanderbilt or a Gould, was George Stephenson, the poor, uneducated, colliery fireman, who worked out, between the long and cruel hours of manual drudgery and slavish toil, the problem of the railway for the traffic of the world. He saw a half century ahead of his time.

Opposed by Capital.

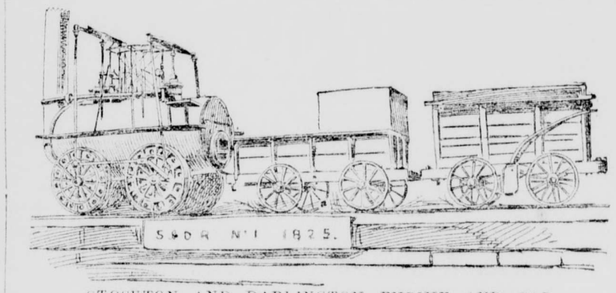
Despite the opposition of the moneyed men and the learned engineers of the day he fought his way inch by inch, and by the sheer force and tenacity of his powerful mind brought to a successful completion a project that had been the companion of his thoughts by day and a vision in his dreams by night for many long and anxious years.

To George Stephenson and to him alone belongs the credit of the magic development of the railway. From the moment when a boy he completed his first clay model of a stationary engine; from the time when the steam hissed in his ungainly "Blucher" locomotive to the day when he saw his train rushing on toward Liverpool he nurtured the idea of a grand traffic way, and when he died it was with the peace of soul of a man whose life has been one of enduring usefulness, of unceasing benefit to his fellow-man.

The railway antedates the invention of the practical locomotive, although the history of the one is contemporaneous with the other. Wooden railways upon which coal was drawn from the mines by horses were in use at an early day in Northumberland and at Wylam, where Stephenson's father worked, the first locomotive was put in operation between the coal pit and the loading quay. In 1791 Saint-Fond, a French traveler, spoke in high terms of the colliery wagonways in England, which greatly facilitated the work of the horses, and he strongly urged upon his own countrymen the economy with which coal was thus hauled to the shipping places as an inducement to them to adopt a similar mode of transit. Wagon roads of the same character were laid in the colliery districts of Scotland at a comparatively early period. During the Scotch rebellion in 1745 there was a railway between the Tranent coal pits and the small harbor of Cockinzie in East Lothian. These wooden tracks were the germ of the modern railway. With the advanced ideas of the workmen improvements gradually came and in some collieries thin plates of iron were nailed upon the upper surface of the wooden rails to afford protection from friction. It is probable that the first iron rails were laid at Whitehaven in 1738. Twenty-nine years later five or six tons of rails were cast for the Coalbrookdale Iron Works in Shropshire, and in 1776 cast iron rails nailed to wooden sleepers were laid at the Duke of Norfolk's colliery near Sheffield. The laboring people of the district were so incensed at what they imagined was a trespassing on their rights that they tore up the road, burned the coal piles and doubtless would have seriously injured John Carr, who constructed the line, had he not sought concealment in a wood.

Origin of Tramways.

William Jessop laid a line at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, in 1789, using the cast iron edge rail, with flanges upon the tires of the wagon wheels to keep them from slipping off the tracks. In 1800 Benjamin Outram substituted stone props for timber to support the ends of the rails.



STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON ENGINE AND CAR.

This plan was generally adopted and the roads became known as "Outram" roads, and subsequently, being abbreviated, formed the words "tram roads" or "tramways."

In this way the early railways were slowly improved. As yet they were mere toys. Their usefulness was limited to drawing coal out of the mines a short distance to the place of shipment. No one had at this time proposed utilizing them for general traffic purposes. While the rude railways and tramways were being formed in the mining regions the inventive genius of man was busily engaged in the solution of a new mode of locomotion. Thus far the improvements had been almost entirely confined to the roads, and the wagons were still drawn by horses.

The first person who seems to have conceived the idea of employing steam to move vehicles on land as well as ships at sea was Solomon De Caus, who was locked up at Paris as a madman in 1641. He wrote a book on the subject, portions of which were embodied in the work by the Marquis of Worcester entitled "Century of Inventions." Savery, a Cornish miner, proposed a method of propelling carriages along ordinary roads, but took no practical methods to carry out his views. In 1759 the subject was presented to James Watt, who in the specification of his patent of 1769 gave a description of the engine proposed. On several other occasions the question of applying steam as a motive

GRASSHOPPER LOCOMOTIVE.

power on land was brought to his attention, but he was too busily occupied perfecting his condensing engine to further consider the locomotive. The first actual model of a steam carriage of which there is a written account was made by a Frenchman named Cugnot, who placed it on exhibition in 1763. Afterward he built an engine on the same plan, but when put in motion it projected itself with such force as to knock down a wall that was in the way, and the machine was set aside as a dangerous invention. It is still preserved as a memento of the early efforts toward steam locomotion. In 1772 Oliver Evans, an American, invented a steam carriage to travel on ordinary roads, and obtained from the State of Maryland in 1787 exclusive right to make and operate it. But no practical use ever came of the invention. William Symington, one of the inventors of steam navigation, conceived the idea of utilizing steam in the propulsion of carriages, but the roads in Scotland were in such bad condition that he got no further than to construct a model.

The first model of a steam carriage in England was made in 1784 by William Murdock, the assistant and friend of Watt. Murdock succeeded in making an engine about a foot high that generated enough steam by the aid of a spirit lamp to rush along at quite a rate of speed over a walk a mile in length. One dark night

EARLY AMERICAN PASSENGER COACH.

the pastor saw the little machine coming snorting up the path, and, taking it for the "evil one," sprang into the hedges on the side with shrieks of terror.

Richard Trevethick's Success.

About the years 1800 and 1802 the question of building railways for stage coaches was discussed and it was further proposed that stationary engines might be placed at certain distances apart and by means of circulating chains greatly lessen the employment of horses. While these plans were being considered Richard Trevethick, a pupil of William Murdock, built a steam carriage for use on the common highway. He took out his patent March 24, 1802. The carriage had the appearance of an ordinary stage coach. The horizontal cylinder, the boiler and the furnace box were placed in the rear of the hind axle, and to the credit of the inventor it may be said that this was the first successful high pressure engine constructed on the principle of moving a piston by the elasticity of steam against the pressure only of the atmosphere. In addition to being well constructed, Trevethick's steam carriage possessed the quality of moving quite rapidly along the roadway.

There were many inventors after Trevethick who sought a motive power to supersede horses, and while some produced very meritorious works none met the tests required of them. There were Blenkinsop of Leeds, who had an engine with toothed wheels that ran upon a cogged rail; Chapman of Newcastle, who employed a system of chains, and Brunton of Derbyshire, who invented a "mechanical traveler" to go upon legs, working alternately like those of a horse. These and similar contrivances projected about the same time show that invention was actively at work and that many minds were trying to solve the traction problem. Blackett, a colliery owner of Wylam, whose tramway ran by the house where George Stephenson was born, was one of the most persistent of capitalists in his endeavors to obtain a locomotive to haul his coal wagons. He had tried several of the unwieldy inventions of the day and was becoming the laughing stock of his acquaintances, who regarded him as a monomaniac on the subject of steam motive power.

While Blackett was experimenting at Wylam George Stephenson was racking his brains to the same end at Killingworth, where he had been appointed engine-wright of the collieries. Blackett paved the way for Stephenson. Profiting by the failures of the locomotives of the past, Stephenson planned and constructed his first locomotive in 1814, naming it My Lord, after Lord Ravenswood, the principal owner of the Killingworth colliery, who advanced the money. This locomotive, which was afterward known as the Blucher, while a great improvement on all previous machines, was very cumbersome and clumsy. It, however, answered the purpose for which it was intended very well and was regarded at the time as a wonderful piece of mechanism. The inventor made many engines after that, but none gave him as much satisfaction as this first rude locomotive.

Among the men of this period who were forming projects for the construction of railways in the important districts of population were William James of West Bromwich and Edward Pease of Darlington. James was exceedingly interested in the question of traction power, and though he had made no personal inventions he performed as great a service to the public when he found and appreciated George Stephenson. As early as 1803 James published an article in which he stated he contemplated the projection of a railway between Liverpool and Manchester. He had many other railway propositions under way, but nothing came of them, except to stimulate the demand for better transportation facilities.

Edward Pease was a man of an entirely different character. He was not so ambitious as James, and it seems he at first only contemplated a horse tramroad between Stockton and Darlington, but as he proceeded with the project and after he had had an interview with Stephenson he became an earnest convert to the locomotive system. What Pease first contemplated was the means of selling coal at the stations along the line of the proposed railway. He did not dream of the outlet that would be afforded to other markets, and such a thing as a passenger carriage never entered into his calculations. After one unsuccessful attempt in parliament the Stockton and Darlington railway act was finally passed April 19, 1821. The projectors did not originally contemplate the employment of locomotives, for in the act they provide for the making and maintaining of the tramroads for the passage upon them "of wagons and other carriages, with men and horses or otherwise." The public were to be free "to use with horses, cattle and carriages" the roads formed by the company on payment of the authorized rates between certain hours. It is clearly obvious from this that the projectors of the line had no clear conception as to the scope and operations of their railroad.

Some time elapsed after the passage of the act for the construction of the railway before any steps were taken to carry it into effect. Toward the close of 1821 Stephenson called on Pease and strongly urged the adoption of the locomotive on the new road. The inventor made so good an impression that he was soon after appointed engineer of the line, conducted a personal survey of every foot of the route and began active preparations for building the road.

Estimate of the Cost.

In making his first estimate of the cost he set down £6,200 for stationary engines, not even mentioning locomotives. His reasons for this will be apparent when it is known that the whole question of steam locomotive power was in those days, among practical and scientific men alike, largely in doubt. He preferred to quietly impress upon the stockholders the wisdom of adopting a method he was confident would prove a complete success. After visiting Stephenson's locomotive at Killingworth Pease and another stockholder became convinced that it was the proper system, and in 1823 an amended act was passed permitting the use of steam power.

Two years later the road was opened to the public, and from the start proved a great success. The rails were of malleable and cast iron and the gauge was four feet eight and one half inches. The first engine, the Active, that was put on the line, was constructed by George Stephenson. It weighed about eight tons, and was capable of drawing about forty tons, in insignificant contrast with the American "consolidation" locomotive of to-day weighing fifty tons and able to haul on a dead level over 24,000 tons, while more powerful engines are still being designed.

No sooner did the coal and merchandise trains begin to run than new business relations sprang up between Stockton and Darlington, and the increase in freight traffic called into existence a new passenger transportation. Before his plant was put in operation an attempt had been made to run a stage coach between Stockton, Darlington and Barnard Castle three times a week, but owing to the want of support it was discontinued. However, after the railway began running the stages were again put on and did a thriving business. The railway company, recognizing the importance of this branch of service, started the first passenger coach, the Experiment, Oct. 10, 1825, a fortnight after the opening of the line. It was drawn by one horse and performed the journey daily each way between Stockton and Darlington, accomplishing the distance of twelve miles in about two hours. The fare was a shilling and each passenger was allowed fourteen pounds of luggage free. The Experiment was not operated by the railway company, but was let to Pickersgill and Harland, who paid tolls for the use of the line. This first passenger coach was regarded as a wonderful conveyance at the time, but it would cut a rather poor figure if placed beside the modern drawing-car palaces constructed at a cost of $20,000 or over.

Stephenson next constructed and equipped with his locomotive the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which was opened Sept. 15, 1830. Passengers were carried the entire distance of thirty miles in a little over an hour. Inasmuch as it had been previously considered a great feat for the locomotives on the Stockton and Darlington road to beat the stage coaches, and twelve miles an hour had been regarded as absolutely dangerous, this new rate of speed must have been looked upon as something phenomenal. The growth of the railway from this date was rapid, companies being formed in all civilized countries.

America quickly adopted the railway system. As early as 1827 a crude line was opened between Boston and Quincy for the purpose of importing granite for the Bunker Hill monument. In August, 1829, the Carbondale railroad was opened by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and extended from Honesdale, Pa., to Carbondale, a distance of about sixteen miles. It was the first road on which a locomotive was used in this country. The engine was built in England, under the direction of Horatio Allen, who enjoyed the distinction of being the first to run a locomotive in America. It was called the Stourbridge Lion and arrived at its destination Aug. 9, 1829.

B. & O. RAILROAD, 1830-35.

First Baltimore & Ohio Road.

In May, 1830, the first division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, extending from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, a distance of fifteen miles, was formally opened, but the passenger service was not inaugurated till July 5 of the same year, owing to the scarcity of cars. Horse power was employed until the road was completed to Frederick, in 1832.

No man has to serve an apprenticeship in order to learn how to make mistakes.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7.....1898

Postal Savings Bank.

Dispatches from New York are to the effect that a canvass of the presidents of prominent banking institutions in that city has disclosed the fact that most of them are opposed to the proposed postal bank system. Very few of them, it is said, were willing to express opinions for publication, but most of them virtually agreed with a statement of President Mason of the Bank of New York that the country possesses already all the banking accomodation it needs.

Since the bankers did not definitely express opposition to the postal bank scheme it may be doubted whether the conclusion drawn by the canvasser that all of them are antagonistic is justified. On an issue of this kind there is a considerable difference between a non-committal attitude and that of hostility. The men who are doubtful of the wisdom of the measure because on first consideration they do not see how it could be made practicable under our Government may become firm supporters of it if the bill submitted to Congress proves to be well devised.

The statement that the country has all the banking accommodation it needs could hardly have been advanced by a banker having relations with the nation at large. Only in the cities and the more populous and wealthy sections of the provinces are banking facilities adequate to the requirements of the people. In many parts of the Union there are vast areas of country in which there are no banking accomodations at all. The result of this is that money becomes congested in the financial centers while outlying districts have not the means of carrying on their industrial and commercial development except under terms too onerous to be profitable.

Up to this time no objection of unanswerable character has been made to the measure. On the other hand, the arguments for it set forth by the Postmaster-General remains unassailable. Postal banks will draw to the channels of trade amounts of money now hoarded because of a lack of confidence in private banks. They will incite to thrift and saving among people of small means and to that extent improve the moral and material condition of the people. They will carry banking facilities to all parts of the Union and give residents of remote districts something of an equality with those of the cities or more populous counties.

These benefits are certainly of sufficient importance to make it worth while trying to attain them. The trial, moreover will not be a rash and unheard of experiment. Postal savings banks exist in most of the civilized nations of the earth and have not proven injurious to private banks or to any other industry of the community. On the contrary they have been advantageous to bankers as well as others by increasing the amount of cash available for business. What has proven itself so beneficial elsewhere is hardly likely to be a total failure in America, and for that reason we hesitate to believe the bankers of New York have been so unanimous in opposing the measure as has been represented by the recent dispatches.—*Call.*

January 1 brought into force the new primary election law of California, the most sweeping and thorough primary law in the land. The Maryland Legislature is now wrestling with a bill similar in spirit to the California law, as it provides for compulsory primaries and rigid State inspection. There, as here, the officers of primary elections are to be chosen from lists submitted by the official committees of the several political parties. Evidently the national conference on primary reform has had a good effect, as ten states are now seriously considering the recommendations urged by its promoters. A session of the conference is soon to be held, when it may be expected that the California law will be critically examined. Officials and political organizations must not lose sight of the fact that our new primary law exacts from them in January performance of important duties.

The delinquent subscriber is always the butt of the good, bad and indifferent wit of the editor. An up-country exchange recently says it received a returned copy endorsed by the postmaster: "Deceased. Use asbestos wrapper and change the address."

For the year 1897 the number of miles of railroad built in the United States is placed at 1864. California stands first with 210 miles, principally the Valley railroad, while in eleven states and territories not a new mile of track was laid.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NOT EXACTLY A BABY.

How a Woman Played a Trick on a Cable Car Conductor.

"John, dear, some one ought to speak to that woman. See, she's smoth"—

"I'm not running this road. Besides, it's probably her own kid."

"Well, I shall certainly inform the authorities. It's over 15 minutes that dear little thing hasn't had a breath of air. Won't you call the police?"

Of course this dialogue was furnished by husband and wife. Scene—A cable car bound down town. The character spoken of as "that woman" was a female of uncertain age and decided sternness. She boarded the car at Fifty-ninth Street. In her arms she carried the "it" referred to man fashion as "the kid." Tenderly, almost to suffocation, the woman hugged her charge. Not even the end of its tiny nose nor a wisp of baby hair peeped out from the folds of the long cloak. The woman snuggled and cuddled the bundled child, and never an infantile wail or a gasp for breath aroused the wondering passengers to action. When the car reached Thirty-fourth street, "that woman," still hugging her bundle, left the car. The husband and wife followed. The car sped on.

Safe on the sidewalk, the woman paused, shook the folds of the baby's cloak, and deposited on the pavement a long eared, wet nosed, watery eyed spaniel. That was all.

"Well, John, I'm beat," said the wife.

"So's the conductor and the company," responded John. "She smuggled the best and got the best of the company. I was smart enough to mind my own business. Come on."—New York Sun.

Tunneling the Strait of Messina.

Engineering achievements and possibilities, from the modern point of view, are receiving an additional illustration in the case of the projected tunnel between the mainland of Italy and the island of Sicily, plans and details of which, in model, as executed by the Italian civil engineer De Johannis, have attracted much attention at the University of Padua. After thorough and careful studies of the strait of Messina, its varying depths, the nature of the ground and of all other conditions which might assist or interfere with such an undertaking, De Johannis decided that the beginning of the tunnel should be near San Giovanni di Sanitello, at the foot of the Aspromente mountain range, the mouth on the other side to be located on the degli Inglesi plain. The entire tunnel will be nearly two miles long and will consist in the main of two shafts of about 10,000 feet each, descending at a grade not exceeding 32 feet in each 1,000. Such a tunnel is thought preferable to a bridge that would involve such a great span and wind exposure.—Harper's Round Table.

Maryland Rice and Tobacco.

According to the Baltimore News, the farmers of Maryland are becoming interested in the movement for a general cultivation of tobacco and for the introduction of the raising of rice. In earlier days tobacco was grown throughout the state, but for the last half century it has been confined to the counties of southern Maryland. Rice has never been grown in the state, but the recent success with this crop in lower New Jersey has led many to think that it can be profitably taken up in Delaware and Maryland. The yield of rice is from 35 to 60 bushels an acre, and the net profit is said to be from $25 to $45 an acre.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

——x——

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

——x——

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,
KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

——x——

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

OFFICIAL.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 60.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1898, and the thirty first day of December, 1898, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861 and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the assessor of the said County of Inyo in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict therewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 60 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 5th day of January, 1898, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, J. P. Eldred, Frank Shaw, Frank Fitzgerald, J. J. Stewart.

Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Entered in Ordinance Book "E," page 123 et seq.

ORDINANCE NO. 60.

Road Poll Tax.

Filed January 5, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 1.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed and who have not paid the same in any other County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo, for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict therewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 61 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 5th day of January, 1898 by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, J. P. Eldred, Frank Shaw, Frank Fitzgerald, J. J. Stewart.

Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Entered in Ordinance Book "B," page 130, et seq.

ORDINANCE NO. 61.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 5, 1898.

D. J. HESSION
Clerk Board of Supervisors

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of BENJAMIN L. WEBSTER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Thomas Sommers administrator of the estate Benjamin L. Webster deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in Inyo county, California.

Dated December 17th, 1897.

THOMAS SUMMERS,
Administrator of the estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16th
" ..... February 13th
" ..... March 13th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4th
" ..... October 9th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

——

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY,

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E 711. ADG H E. 983

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 29, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence Cal., on January 8, 1898, viz.: Curtis F. Fuller, for the S ½ SE ¼ Sec 19, NE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ NE ¼ Sec 19, Tp 19, SR 34 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Granville H. Melone, James Jones, Jacob C. Miller and John T. Erwin, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 656.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
October 15, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land office at Independence, Cal. on DECEMBER 2, 1897, viz: Edna Macomber for the N W. ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 15 S. R 35 E M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William J. Lane, James Gillyer, Omie I. Sayles and William H. Mitchell all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ROBERT HARRY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Harry, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor at the office of P. N. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES HARRY,
Executor of the Estate of Robert Harry, deceased.

Dated at Darwin, Inyo county, Cal., November 15 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 750.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, January 15, 1898, viz.: Sylves or Tapman for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 11 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Leroy C. Montague, David Rogers, William T. Bunney, Volney P. Goodale all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Guy P. Doyle, plaintiff, vs. Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo, Sneden & Vermilyea, attorneys for plaintiff.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1897.

(SEAL) D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 27th day of November, 1897, in the matter of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the twentieth day of December, 1897, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo State of California all the right, title, interest and estate of said John Lucas at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Lucas at the time of his death in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

An undivided one third interest in and to the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of section 28, Twp 15 S, Range 36 East, M D. M.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids should be in writing and may be left with the administrator at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, State of California.

E. H. EDWARDS,
Administrator.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
November 26, 1897.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lawrence S. J. Wrinkle against Harrie J. Robinson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 192, dated December 16, 1887, upon the N E ¼, S E ¼, sec 19, Twp 14 S Range 36 E, in Inyo Co., California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the entryman failed to plant or cause to be planted the number of trees, seeds or cuttings required by law to be planted on said timber culture entry during the third year after entry. Nor has he done so at any time since then or caused the same to be done; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of January, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending september 30th. 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

July 1	Cash on hand	$ 9,506 43	
RECEIPTS—			
6	A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84	
	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50	
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 50	
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00	
7	P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	2 15 50	
10	Thos Truman, on State Land	49 75	
	Jas R. Finch " "	187 41	
	John Doran " "	66 44	
	Edw'd S. Enright " "	100 00	
	Patrick J. Peters " "	143 20	
	John Carroll " "	6 61	
	A. W. Carroll " "	5 60	
16	Andrew Dell " "	33 60	
	S. F. Wrinkle " "	4 80	
	" " " "	13 31	
	Am'l Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06	
	S. F. Wrinkle " "	20 87	
	P. C. Grant " "	40 91	
15	J. H. Shannon, fines	1 75	
17	State school money	3,111 74	
		16,831 77	
Aug 2	A. M. Given Tax-Collector	344 00	
	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	16 00	
	" " Sheriff fees	7 50	
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 95	
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85	
	C. W. Stewart, on redemption	5 55	
	A. W. Carroll, int on State land	39 50	
	P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	28 85	
7	Mrs J. H. Lich, on redemption	1 85	
	Joseph Veil " "	3 22	
27	T. W. Perry, int on State land	24 28	
	A. W. Eitel Schultz, Nation sch bonds	1,500 00	
		19,109 03	
Sept. 1	Juan Medina, redemption	8 00	
6	A. M. Given, Tax collect fees	35 00	
	A. M. Given, Sheriff, fees	50	
	S. W. Austin, Sup't	14 00	
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50	
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	53 35	
	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	4 20	
	P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	239 64	
		$19,536 12	
DISBURSEMENTS—			
July	Lone Pine School Bond Fund	1 240 00	
	Salary	1 141 88	
	Road District No. 1	71 00	
	" " 2	115 15	
	" " 3	320 00	
	" " 4	63 50	
	" " 5	133 50	
	Bridge	124 54	
	Hospital	734 05	
	General Expense	1,132 16	
	Unapportioned County	5 16	
	County School	26 00	
	Liberty School	3 25	
	Irving	2 00	
	Bishop School	4 50	
	Riverside School	3 25	
	Station School	9 00	
	Round Valley School	6 75	
	Union School	12 00	
		5,475 79	
Aug	S. Levy Fund	1,241 98	
	Hospital	60 00	
	Bridge	31 20	
	General Expense	65 30	
	Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00	
	" " 2 "	5 95	
	" " 3 "	12 00	
	Mitos School	1 25	
	Big Pine School	4 00	
	Station School	241 37	
	Round Valley School	27 95	
	Warm Springs School	30 00	
	Taboose Library	22 00	
	Shirley School Library Funds	12 60	
		7,037 77	
Sept.	Pay Salary Fund	1,069 08	
	Road District No. 5 Fund	37 35	
	General Expense	10 00	
	Hospital	121 85	
	Station School Building	150 00	
	Independence School	8 00	
	Round Valley "	11 75	
	Irving School	6 85	
	Bishop School	3 00	
	Valley School	10 00	
	Big Pine School	9 25	
	Milton School	6 25	
	Taboose School	6 00	
	Station School	114 55	
	Riverside School	45 50	
	Round Valley School Library	20 50	
	County Bond, interest	1,557 00	
	To G. Hernandez for error	0	
	Cash on hand	8,856 93	
		$19,536 12	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	2,589 21
General Expense	764 89	
Hospital	755 85	
County Bond		1,199 01
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1,705 97	
General Bond	589 50	
Road District No. 1	122 01	
Road District No. 2	252 77	
Road District No. 3	145 41	
Road District No. 4	254 51	
Road District No. 5	192 50	
Unapportioned County	101 05	
Swamp and Overflow Land	159 81	
Bridge	255 41	
Institute	38 00	
Teachers' Library	15 33	
Property Tax	1,720 15	
County School	8 58	
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	121 80	
Round Valley	201 05	
Irving	614 18	
Bishop	556 50	
Station	116 90	
Warm Springs	104 76	
Big Pine	252 75	
Milton	242 02	
Independence	215 96	
Fish Springs	154 62	
Union	245 19	
Lone Pine	749 29	
Liberty	154 21	
Valley	205 30	
Taboose	98 55	
Keeler	95 80	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	1 85	
Round Valley	5 85	
Irving	80 07	
Bishop	11 82	
Station	4 03	
Warm Springs	8 88	
Big Pine	15 60	
Independence	29 53	
Union	15 39	
Riverside	9 96	
Lone Pine	15 52	
Fish Springs		75
Liberty	3 74	
Taboose	6 19	
Valley	1 89	
Keeler		75
Independence Bldg	3 00	
Station Building	400 00	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Bishop Bond (new)	129 15	
Union Bond		191 98
Big Pine Bond	88 55	
Fish Springs Bond	42 18	
Lone Pine Bond	31 74	
Taboose Bond		82
Oct 1—To Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	15,539 45	15,539 45

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved Oct 7 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total warrants drawn		$ 7,984 44
General Exp Fund	$1,206 98	
Hospital Fund	915 90	
Salary Fund	3,542 94	
Bridge Fund	175 74	
School Fund	370 29	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
Station Building	1,005 00	
Road Dist. No. 1	72 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	121 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	332 00	
Road Dist. No. 4	63 50	
Road Dist. No. 5	173 85	
	$ 7,984 44	$7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	62,990 55	62,990 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		8,866 45
Remaining indebtedness		54,124 10
	62,990 55	62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to Mills I am now turning out flour that is

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked or Shelled Notice

A. N. BELL

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET.

J. C. ROEPER, Prop

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest cuts of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Proprietors

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Orders to be supplied on all points on the C. A. C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7..... 1898

Real Estate Transfers.

Angelina Trellinger to William S. Smith—lot in town of Bishop, $700.

Clinton Johnson et al., to Inyo Consolidated Mining Co., Klondike, Golden Point and Thelma mines, Mountain Spring Canyon, consideration, 50,000 shares of capital stock in said company.

Abraham Banta to Trustees M. E. Church, Bishop—nine acres land at Bishop, $2750.00.

Robert O'Neil to George L. Allbright, Naylor lot in Bishop, $1000.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

R. Hession of Big Pine was in town yesterday.

A. S. Nibecker has accepted a position as clerk in Rhine's store.

Mrs. J. R. Eldred accompanied her husband from Big Pine, and is visiting at Independence.

George Naylor got back last Monday from a short visit to San Francisco, and with his mother at Reno.

R. Way has been in town all the week interviewing the Supervisors relative to further improvements on the fireproof vault.

Lost—On New Year's eve, at the dance hall or pavilion, a lace handkerchief. Finder please leave at this office and blige MRS. E. P. JUDD.

Dave Holland came in from Randsburg on yesterday morning's stage. He says that camp is steadily progressing in a solid, business-like way.

Inyo Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M., will hold a public installation of officers tomorrow night. After the installation ceremonies a social dance will be given at Mairs' Hall by the Dancing Club.

H. Levy has been confined to his room for over three weeks with a bad attack of rheumatism. As soon as he gets able to travel he will go to the Coso springs. He has anly been able to sit up within the past few days.

Jerry Mairs has been doing some excellent work on the roads in this vicinity. With the limited means at his disposal he has succeeded in doing a great deal of good, particulary on the depot road, which was cut up and in bad condition.

Howard Mairs, youngest son of O. I. Mairs, has been very ill for the past four weeks, He was in a critical condition aqout a welk ago, and three physicians were in attendance. He has now passed the danger point and is slowly convalescing.

We desire to return our sincere thanks to Supt. Boswell and Messrs. Berry, Luddin, Jr., Wallace, Robinson, Zricoli and Nicholson of the Inyo County Mining and Development Co., and Messrs. Gunn, Slacke, Morahan and Stansborough of the Minnietta mine, and all others who so nobly assisted in the search for our boy, Grevy, who was lost in the Argus mountains during Dec. 31., 1897, and Jan. 1, 1898.

MR. AND MRS. F. FITZGERALD.

The Christmas Tree.

On New Year's eve, the little one's souls were delighted with the Christmas tree postponed from Christmas eve because of the death of their playmate and friend. The tableau presented when the curtain rose at the pavilion was a beautiful one. The school girls, robed as fairies in white with silver spangles and crowns and wands of silver were seated about the beautiful evergreen. The following program was rendered:

Opening Song - - - Choir
Blessing - - Rev. Nicholas
Fairy Dance - - Helen Gunn
Song - - - Choir
Recitation - - Lou Robinson
Recitation - - - Howard Gill
Song - - - - Choir

Distribution of Gifts.

Mrs. Sophie Franks and the school girls deserve great credit for the success of the Christmas tree.

A Lost Child

Frank Fitzgerald and his wife spent New Years' eve and morning in a state of terrible suspense. Their eldest child, Grevy, left Modock to carry the mail to Darwin, twelve miles distant. He rode a little donkey named Jumbo. When the time arrived for the child's return the parents became anxious, and as hours passed by with no signs of the missing boy they became well nigh mad with fear. The country is a very mountainous one, and traveling is highly dangerous when the trail is left. A party of friends, with Mr. Fitzgerald in the lead, started to trail the tracks of the donkey, and a number of hours were spent without result. At every step they expected to come upon the dead body of the child. At last, after an absence of 27 hours, the little one appeared on the donkey, almost dead with hunger, cold and exhaustion. He told a pitiful tale of distress—how he had ridden until overpowered by sleep, when dismounting he implored Jumbo not to forsake him, and prayed to *le bon Jesu* to watch over him and fetch him home once more.

DURRANT HANGED

SAN FRANCISCO—Jan. 7th—W. H. T. Darrant was hanged today at 10:37 o'clock, for the murder of Blanche Lamont.

The Tioga Road.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SACRAMENTO, Dec. 18, 1897.

Hon. R. S. Miner, Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

MY DEAR SIR:—In regard to the road connecting the Mono county roads with the Tioga road, I desire to state that this Department is earnestly considering the subject, and will urge this work and aid it in every possible way.

It is to be regretted that the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature failed to become a law; but the title was defective—not stating the fact that an appropriation was made, and the Governor's signature could not correct this defect should have existed, and his earnest desire to see such a measure become a law, as he realizes the importance of this connecting road.

I hope to give the matter some additional attention before the next Legislature meets.

Please present my regards to my good friends of Inyo and Mono, and with best wishes for your health and welfare, I remain,

Yonr friend,
MARSDEN MANSON.

Christmas at Fish Springs.

The young people of the district treated us to a very prettily trimmed tree at the school house Christmas evening. The distribution of presents was preceded by the following literary program:

Song—"In a Manger," - - School
Recitation—"Awake," - Jas. Connor
Song—"Amber Tresses Hid in Blue," - - - - Quartet
Recitation—"Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight - Lizzie Van Ness
Recitation - - Mary Connor
Duet—"Mountain Maid," - - Helen and Florence Goodale
"Her Letter," - - Eva Jones
"The Clown's Baby," Richard Reynolds
Song—"The Sailor Boy," - Quartet
"Grandmother's Beau" - Rosa Lane
Evils of Intemperance - Dan Connor
Song—"O'er the Water," - School
"The Last Hymn," - - Hattie Lane
"The Aesthetic Housekeeper," - - - Miss Gregory
Song—"Young Charlotte," - Quartet
"A Small Girl," - Nellie Lane
"An Adventure," - Grant Goodale
"A Christmas in the Skies," - - - - Enid Peterson
Christmas Carol - - School

We extend our heartiest thanks to all those who assisted in getting up the tree and entertainment.

After the exercises at the school house Mr. and Mrs. Lane received their friends and the evening was pleasantly spent in singing and dancing.

The New Year Dance.

The Dancing Club skipped the old year out and the new year in. Like the previous dances of the club the affair was somewhat informal, and and enjoyed heartily by all who participated. The fact that a social club can be successfully maintained in Independence has been demonstrated. The Matlack orchestra furnished the music, and coffee and sandwiches were served in the hall at midnight. The young folks danced until five o'clock in the morning of the New Year.

Randsburg Notes

A busy throng of 100 laborers, with picks, shovels and wheelbarrows, are at work grading Broadway. This work is being done by popular subscription of business men and property owners. The laborers are paid regular miners' wages and the work has been beneficial in giving employment to many idle men. The property owners on the north side of the street will be forced to rafse their buildings from three to five feet in order to come up to the established grade, but there are no murmurings of discontent over it, and all seem to realize the benefits to accrue from having a level street. Randsburg has no municipal organization beyond a "Citizen's Committee." They recommended the work, and $300 to $500 per day "don't cut any ice" with property owners in a measure of general profit.

The recent difficulty about paying off the employees of the G. B. mine, owned by Frank Cole of Los Angeles, has been amicably adjusted, and everybody has been paid in full. Charley Koehn issued his individual checks and paid off everybody on security given him by the owner of the mine. The men were behind two months in their wages and struck at an opportune moment when the cleanup at the mill was being made.

It is rumored that an English company of capitalists have combined to bring water from Little Lake to Randsburg. This is a water scheme second only to that of the great Bear Valley water system, The water can be brought by gravity flow to within four miles of Randsburg in unlimited quantity. The route of the pipe line and ditch for conveying the water will be through a rich placer mine region, where millions will be taken out by washing processes. It will open up immense tracts of land suitable for horticuitural and viticultural enterprises to the north of Randsburg. A twenty-inch stream of running water in Goler alone would make its promoters as rich as Croesus. Judge Harris and Young Wilshire, who have large interests in this section, are prominently spoken of in connection with this great enterprise, the possibilities of which are practically unlimited and mean so much to the great desert regions. If completed, a water system, such as is contemplated, will add a population of 25,000 people to Southern California inside of ten years and make Kern County the richest mining region in the world.

Board of Supervisors.

MONDAY, January 3, 1898.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, in regular session, pursuant to law. Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Absent—Supervisor Frank Fitzgerald.

Claims were allowed and warrants therfor ordered drawn on the different funds as follows.

Geo Knecht, material and work on ranch	$134 12
R. Way, work on vault	60 00
R. Deiker, J. P. fees	6 00
Bancroft, Whitney & Co., law books	10 00
J. W. Murphy, constable fees	8 00
A. Carlisle & Co., book	5 50
P. W. Forbes, postage, etc	36 65
G. W. Brady, trimming trees, etc.	7 00
Independence Water Co., water	13 00
W. A. Chalfant, printing	4 75
Mrs. F. B. Rnine, member Board of Education	10 00
A. M. Given postage, etc	10 90

Board adjourned until one o'clock p. m., at which hour it re-convened. Members present as before.

Claims were allowed as follows:

D. Stubblefield	$ 12 00
A. V. Davidson, justice fees	3 90
S. W. Austin, member Board of Education	14 80
G. H. Shannon, same	23 50
Miss M. E. Truscotte, same	23 50
Geo. F. Willis, same	10 00
W. A. Chalfant, printing	3 75
A. W. Eibeshutz, mdse	42 46
W. A. Chalfant, stationery	24 80
D. J. Hession, postage and freight	32 92
I. H. Mulholland, printing and publishing	95 00
L. Wood, supplies	29 70
W. F. Matlack, repairs	4 75
O. I. Mairs, team hire, meals to jury	5 50
F. Rhine, mdse., hospital fund	17 25
" " Gen. Exp. fund	29 59
W. T. Bunney, postage	3 00
H. Levy, boarding prisoners	26 95
F. Lawrence, wood	96 00
W. A. Chalfant, printing	1 75
" " advertising	4 45
W. E. Smith, constable fees, $31.70, allowed	30 20
A. J. Murphy, interpreting	3 00
J. E. Dunlap, justice fees	21 00

Board adjourned to meet Tuesday.

A. C FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

JANUARY 4, 1898. 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald and Chairman Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Claims against the county were allowed and warrants ordered drawn thereior as foilows on general expense fund:

Leece & Watterson, mdse for jail	$ 3 00
Mrs. R. A. Clark, boarding prisoners	5 60

On hospital fund:

J. D. Blair, hospital physicians	$100 00
Mrs. M. Lewis, hospital contract	225 00
A. C. Freeman	2 60
I. J. Woodin, medical attention	16 00
J. J. Stewart, burying indigent	24 91
G. W. Hall, making coffin and burial of indigent	20 00
J. D. Blair, supplies for indigent	6 00
S. A. Middleton, medical treatment, nurse hire and room rent and board for indigent	75 00
L. Schalten, conveying indigent	7 50
T. Leatherdale, making coffin and conveying supplies to Panamint for indigent	20 00

Claim of J. Harry Cole in the sum of $20, being for making coffin, rejected.

Claims were allowed as follows on Hospital fund:

A. Cohn, supplies for indigent	3 00
C. E. Dorrance, medical services	31 00
E. W. Flenniken, supplies for indigent, in sum of $50.30 allowed	40 00

Board adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour they re-convenid; members present as before.

Ordered: That the duplicate assessment on the S W ¼, N E ¼, S ½ of N W ¼, N E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec 16, Twp 7 S, R 32 E, be, and the same is hereby canceled by the auditor, also,

Ordered: That the duplicate assessment of the Academy Campus be, and the same is hereby cancelled by the auditor.

Communication of P. A. Chalfant, relating to tax matters ordered laid over till next regular meeting.

Statement of fines collected in Justice Dunlap's Court, 1st Township, examined and approved, and balance of $5.45 ordered to be paid to the County Treasurer.

Ordered that a rebate of $3.00 be paid to John L. Bodle out of the poll tax fund.

Petition of citizens and electors in Judicial Township No. 6, praying for the appointment of J. W. Calloway to the office of Constable of said Township, being under consideration.

It was ordered that J. W. Calloway be and he hereby is appointed to the office of Constable in and for Sixth Judicial Township, County of Inyo, State of California, and the Clerk is hereby ordered to issue certificate accordingly.

Board adjourned till Wednesday, January 5, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1898.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Fitzgerald, Stewart and A. C. Freeman, chairman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Ordered: That Supervisors Eldred and Stewart be appointed as a committee of two to examine into and report upon the condition of the County Hospital.

Ordered: That Supervisors Shaw and Fitzgerald be appointed as a committee of two to examine into and report upon the condition of affairs of and connected with the court house and the various county offices.

Board adjourned till 1 o'clock, p.m., at which hour reconvened, members present as before.

INDEPENDENCE, Jan. 5, 1898.

To the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo Co., Cal.:

We, your committee appointed to inspect the County Hospital, beg leave to offer the following report.

We have examined the wards and sleeping apartments of the County Hospital, and find that the inmates have good and comfortable rooms and beds and that the food is good and plenty of it; also that the patients are well satisfied with the attending physician. We have also interviewed the patient, Mrs. Knox, whose discharge was recommended by the Grand Jury. We found her sick, and in our opinion it would be an injustice to discharge her from the Hospital at the present time, as she is unable to work or earn her own living, and therefore it would be but a short time before she would be again a county charge, all of which is respectfully submitted.

J. J. STEWART,
J. R. ELDRED,
Committee.

The committee appointed to examine into and report upon the condition and affairs connected with the Court House and the various county offices reported as follows:

INDEPENDENCE, Cal. Jan. 5, 1897.

Your committee appointed to examine the Court House and surroundings respectfully report as follows:

1st. We recommend that water be furnished the Court House with taps to be placed in the Clerk's, Sheriff's, District Attorney's and Assessor's offices, also the jail.

2d. That the main be 1½ inch pipe, with ¾ inch taps, and that there be 5 steel pressed agate ware water basins be furnished for the above offices and rooms.

3d. That there be a water closet with taps erected in the rear of the prisoner's cells, with sewerage connections with main closet.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK FITZGERALD,
FRANK SHAW.

In accordance with petition, the reports of Road Viewers and proceedings of this Board heretofore heard. It is hereby ordered that a public highway be and is hereby established as follows, towit:

Commencing at the N W corner of the S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 27, Tp 6, R 33 E, M D M, thence variation 15 deg. 08 min.

COR. NO.	BEARINGS	DISTANCE CHAINS	
1	North	20.00	J. H. Stoughtenborough on the west and G. H Nease on the east.
		80.00	J. H. Stoughtenborough on the west and Perry Guater on the east.
		100.00	J. H. Stoughtenborough on both sides.
			Thence
2	West	20.00	To the corner common to sections 15, 16, 21 and 32, T 6 S, R 33 E.
			J. H. Stoughtenborough on the south side and R. Rieveschl on the north side.
			Thence
3	North	40.00	To ¼ Sec. corner between Secs. 15 and 16. Franklin, non-resident, on the west side and R. Rieves on the east side.
		80.00	Corner to Secs. 9, 10, 15 and 16. Franklin, non-resident, on the west side and L. C. Enlen on the east side.
		88.8	McNally ditch.
		120.00	To ¼ Sec. cor. between sections 9 and 10. Bart. MacGee on the west side and A. Schnoke on the east side
		137.60	Brown's ditch.
		140.00	L. Ehlen on the west side, A. Schnoke on the east side.
		160.00	L Ehlen on the west side and J. W. Kogge on the west side.
		200.00	L. Ehlen on both sides.
		240.00	Government land on both sides. To the township line between sections 33 and 34 T. 5 S, R 33 E, and sections 3 and 4, T 6 S, R 33 E, M. D. B. & M.

Ordinance No. 60, levying road poll tax of $2 for the year 1898 was duly passed by the following vote:

Ape—Supervisors Shaw, Freemon, Eldred, Stewart and Fitzgerald.

No—None.

Board adjourned to meet Thursday, Jan. 6, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
December 16, 1897.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

Supplemental List No. 66. Southern Pacific Railroad Lands. Main Line.

Part N W ¼ Sec 3, Tp S 26, R E 33, 40a
" S W ¼ Sec 15, Tp S 29, R E 39, 80a
All Sec. 21, Tp. S 29, R E 39 - - 640a
NW ¼ and S ½ Sec 27, Tp S29, RE 33, 480a

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London,

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the t uresque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierre Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair rices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1899 tf.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	DISTK	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4[illegible]	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	187	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	156	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 4:0 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:46 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

THE CARETAKER.

Caretaker is a word adopted into modern use and means one who takes care of, and is very generally applied to those employed to take care of things committed to their keeping. The way some people have of taking care of themselves is very suggestive of the need of a caretaker. The human body to such is a mansion filled with precious things uncared for, where thieves may break in and rust doth corrupt. Pains and aches are thieves, and the body left uncared for to their spoliage will be robbed of all its comforts and despoiled of its peace of mind and happiness. It is a happy thought to look upon St. Jacobs Oil as a caretaker, to employ it as a watchman against such intruders. There is hardly an ache, from a toothache to a toeache, that it can't take care of and effect a cure, and pains the most violent are conquered by its use. Its office as a caretaker is to prevent the spread of aches and pains into a chronic stage. Keep a bottle of it in the handiest place and be assured of good care and comfort.

A number of Atchison men who have dyspepsia, recently formed a club to exchange ideas, but they are all so bad-tempered that they had a fight the first night.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R. Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ills.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfils every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. So remarkably successful has Swamp-Root been that if you wish to Prove its great merit, you may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

THE OLD STORY OF LOVE AND LIFE,

AS TOLD IN THE NEW BOOK,

"COMPLETE MANHOOD."

Thousands of happy men pronounce this work the means of their physical salvation.

It gives the latest scientific facts concerning marriage.

It describes the only known method of attaining fullest natural manly vigor.

It points out Home Treatment for all excesses and sexual disbarments.

It shows how to cure nervousness, hopelessness, despondency.

One copy of "COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT" sent free, in plain wrapper, sealed securely, to the address of any sincere inquirer, by the Erie Medical Company, 65 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

RACING RACING

PACIFIC COAST JOCKEY CLUB

Ingleside Track, San Francisco.

Five or More Races Daily, Rain or Shine.

S. N. ANDROUS, Pres. E. H. GREEN, Sec.

BASE BALL GOODS. Special Rates TO CLUBS.

We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Good on the Coast.

SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.

Send for Our Athletic Catalogue.

WILL & FINCK CO.,

818-820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

No Change in View: "Kitty thinks Harry doesn't intend to propose." "Has he quit visiting her?" "No; but he gave her a silver name-plate for her wheel."

WAIL OF A FLAT DWELLER.

Mr. Weekenday's Remarks on New York Apartment Bathrooms.

"A long and bitter experience in apartments forces me to observe," said Mr. Workenday, shivering as he hopped on the oilcloth of the bathroom with his bare feet, "that the architects who plan the ordinary flat of commerce do not bathe. I don't judge this from their appearance, because they are a particularly clean and nice lot of men. But I cannot believe that any one with the least respect for the importance of the bathroom could treat it with such architectural stepfatherliness.

"It always is shoved away in a dark corner as far from the bedrooms and as near the parlor or dining room as possible. It always is dark and ventilated by an airshaft up which there blows perpetually a dismal draft that has something on its mind and groans about it all the time. It ought to have something on its mind, for it is a sure killer. Then, of course, the bathroom, being the only place in the house where one takes off all his clothes and gets wet all over, is the place which most frequently has no heating appliances.

"Again, why do so many architects build the washstand in the hallway instead of in the bathroom, where it belongs? I don't know whether they think that a man enjoys taking his bath in sections or whether they act on the theory that he ought to take it gradually, preparing himself for the bathtub by degrees.

"I asked an architect once why he did it. 'Well,' said he, 'we hardly ever do differently except in private houses.'

"Has only the privateer, then, as the Europeans call him, the right to take a complete bath in one room, or has evolution produced a species of flatters who naturally are incapable of doing it?

"I suppose that the smallness of bathtubs is explained by the lack of room. Of course every flathouse bathtub is too small for any one except an infant, and I have noticed, not without some awe, that in each new flat into which we move the bathtub is smaller than it was in the one preceding. As I am growing stouter each year, a genuine misfortune for one whose finances make a third or fourth flat necessary, I am sure that if we make two or three more 'moves' we will, on this scale of bathtub decrease, find a bathtub into which I will not be able to get at all."—New York Press.

A TEST FOR HORSEFLESH.

But Even a Chemist Cannot Always Recognize It.

"People are apt to jump at conclusions," said a chemist in speaking of the latest notable murder case. "Chemistry is a very nice science, but it is possible to make some sad blunders in applying it to law and evidence. There are certain things you can prove by it if you are sure of your premises and certain other things that you cannot. This thing of trying to prove a good deal by chemistry calls to mind the beef extract case that gave a packer in this city considerable uneasiness.

"Somebody got hold of his beef extract and claimed that it was made from horseflesh, and it was proved by analysis—that is, to the satisfaction of the man that analyzed it. The ordinary test for horseflesh, according to the authorities, is glycogen. This is a substance that, speaking in a general way, is found in horseflesh, but does not exist in beef, and it was shown that this particular extract contained glycogen.

"The packer came to us in some distress of mind for a way out of the difficulty. He said his extract was made of nothing but beef, and he wanted us to help him prove it, and we did so to his relief and to the satisfaction of the health officers. We demonstrated that, while an ordinary piece of beef did not contain glycogen, it existed in the heart, liver and blood of cattle, and some of each of these might have entered into the making of the beef extract. The result was that the chemist who had arrived at such sweeping conclusions from the first test had to back down from his position."—Chicago Times-Herald.

No Discount on Them.

She—How can I ever repay you for your kindness?

He—With kisses.

She—How much do you value them at?

He—I'll take them at their face value.—Up to Date.

A Long Memory.

"What's the matter?" asked the penurious landlord.

"The plaster's fallen off the ceiling," said the tenant's son.

"Well, I hope you're satisfied. The first thing you did when you moved in was to complain that the ceilings were too low."—Washington Star.

His Plan.

"Don't you run away," said the friend of the accused cashier. "Flight is confession."

"Well," said the cashier, "I guess I'll make a clean breast of it by taking the train for Canada."—Puck.

Located.

Mrs. Guessing—Riches have wings, they say. I wonder what the wings look like.

Guessing—If you really want to know, my dear, take a look at those on your new bonnet.—Truth.

One Thing Left.

Peasant wife (to country quack)—Oh, doctor, you must do something more for my husband; he is much worse.

Doctor—H'm! I have already cupped him and bled him. There is nothing else I could do for him but pull one of his teeth.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Selfish.

"Why do you prosperous men always say that the ladder of success is made up of broken rounds?"

"Well—they do it so that other fellows won't try to crawl up after them."

All Gone but Outlines.

She—When a man is in love, does he ever make mental reservations in regard to his adored one?

He—No; when a man is really in love he hasn't any mentality.

Squared It with a Cycle.

"How's Rider getting on with that breach of promise suit?"

"Compromised it."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; he bought her a bicycle."—Ex.

Delights of Suburban Life.

"My wife made me learn Rudyard Kipling's 'Recessional' by heart."

"Why?"

"She said 'Lest we forget' refrain might remind me of the errands I had to go."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Located in a Moment.

Barber—Hair cut?

Stranger—Nope.

Barber—Hair singed to improve the growth?

Stranger—Nope.

Barber—Shampoo?

Stranger—Nope, but you can wash my neck.

Barber—How is business in Pittsburg now?—St. Louis Republic.

The Sly Husband.

"There goes Stubbins trying to fool the neighbors. His wife is away from home, and he wants the woman next door to tell her what a dull time he had."

"What has he got in that basket?"

"His dress suit."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Sufficient Reason.

"The sanitary condition of this house is simply awful. Why don't you have it improved?"

"We rent from a member of the board of health."

One in the Family.

"And now, children, what is a centurion? Well, Willie?"

"Please, ma'am, my brother is one."

"Your brother is one?"

"Yes, ma'am; he made a century last Saturday."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

An Infallible Sign.

Tom—Mason must be desperately in love with Miss Wilson.

Jack—Why do you think so?

Tom—I overheard him telling her his troubles last night

An Illustration.

Teacher—What is meant by "inconsistency?"

Pupil—That would be if a person was to ride one make of wheel this year and a different make next year.

A Substitute.

Book Worm—Have you a copy of "Fifteen Decisive Battles?"

Saleslady—No, but I've got "Recollections of a Married Man."

No Wonder.

"Our janitor was sick all summer."

"What was the matter?"

"It prostrated him to see us getting all the hot air we wanted without appealing to him."—Chattanooga News.

Snubbed in Bikedom.

"What a beautiful woman that Mrs. Duckington is. She seems to be highly cultured, too, and yet I have noticed that she isn't much of a favorite in society."

"No, she is almost ostracized."

"I wonder why it is?"

"Oh, the reason is not far to seek. Her husband is in the tack manufacturing business."—Cleveland Leader.

Her Interest in the Game.

"I'm sorry the base-ball season is over," she said, thoughtfully.

"Were you interested in the game?"

"Not in the game itself. But I like to go with my husband and hear him cheer and cheer. It was the only time I knew that man to exhibit anything like a cheerful disposition."—Washington Star.

Incorrect.

First Gent—I see this account of the race says the Sprinter fairly flew.

Second Gent—Well, what of it?

"Just this; Sprinter never did anything fairly in his life."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Modern Novel.

"Has that book any good characters?" asked the literary critic.

"Well," replied the casual reader, "a few of the people had good characters in the first chapter. But they're all hopelessly lost before the middle of the story."—Washington Star.

And It Talks Back.

Willie—Pa, what's a receiving teller?

Pa—It's a phonograph cylinder, Willie.

Her Hazy Idea.

"My dear, why are you saving those old fly papers?"

"Why—you said you always have to buy flies when you go fishing."

Practical Beauty.

"Isn't this a handsome new collection basket?" asked the sexton.

"Oh, yes," replied the minister, "it's passable."—North American.

Secret Out.

Gunn—Dr. Cubebs was very successful on his recent hunting trip.

Dunn—How did he manage it? Prescribe for the game?

Carries Credentials.

A remarkably old woman passed through Reading on a train bound for Girardville. She is Mrs. Catherine McLaughlin, of Waterbury, Conn., who is visiting her son, Justice of the Peace John McLaughlin, of Girardville.

Mrs. McLaughlin is 109 years old. She reads without glasses and can walk a mile without trouble. Some people are disposed to question her age, but the official papers she carries stop all doubt.

She has certified copies with her of the church and other records to show that she was born in Ireland 109 years ago. She is a tea drinker, avoids coffee and enjoys pipe smoking, moderately. She will remain in the coal regions about a month and then intends to return to Waterbury.—Boston Post.

Woman Electrician.

A new theater in New York State has been wired by a woman, who is said to be one of the most expert theatrical electricians in the country. She makes a specialty of designing switchboards, and says the work is fascinating.

A base-ball nine is called a team, but what the team sometimes calls the umpire wouldn't look well in print.

COMFORTING.

She—John, are you perfectly sure that this horse is not afraid of the trains?

John—I should say he wasn't. On the contrary, he runs right into them.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CAUGHT A WALKING FISH.

It Had No Gills, but Had Four Legs and Know How to Use Them.

Frank Davey, the photographer, is the possessor of a very strange fish, which after having exhibited to a number of friends while still alive he put into alcohol to keep. The fish is known to some people here, but is quite rare. Its home is in the deep water, and if the story told by the Chinaman who procured it—namely, that the catch was made in comparatively shallow water just outside of the harbor—is to be depended on the occurrence is indeed unusual.

It is about three inches in length and when alive was of a bright yellow hue, with spots of black here and there. Its mouth is quite large, and the part of the body nearest is correspondingly large. It then tapers off to a small tail, but the peculiar part is that there are no gills, or what are popularly known as such. Where these should be the skin is just as it is all over the body. At a distance of about half an inch and protruding from the belly near the central part are what might be called arms or legs. They are jointed and have some ten very fine claws. These, together with another pair farther anterior, the fish, when alive, used to walk about with on the bottom of the jar in which it was contained.

It would show fight instantly when approached and gave every sign of being endowed with the spirit of the evil one, bristling up its fins, snapping its sharp teeth, elevating a sharp, knifelike appendage on the top of its nose and sending two currents of water from holes or false gills just back of the large, armlike appendages mentioned above.

When the fish was killed and placed in alcohol, the bright yellow disappeared entirely and left in its place a whitish color.—Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

DIPLOMACY.

The Astute Mayor Knew How to Help Along His Own Town.

A number of indignant citizens had filed into the office of the mayor of a small but progressive town.

"We called," said the spokesman of the party, "to see about your announcement that you would fight to the bitter end the proposal of those two railroad companies to lay tracks so as to connect."

"Well," was the reply, "what of it?"

"You don't deny saying it, then?"

"Certainly not."

"And yet you call yourself a wide awake man, competent to look after the interests of an ambitious community like this?"

"I am doing my best to deserve approval."

"Don't you realize that the junction of those two roads is one of the best things that could happen to this city?"

"Certainly."

"And yet you are doing your best to stop it?"

The mayor reflected for a few minutes and then said:

"Gentlemen, will you keep a secret?"

"If it's nothing detrimental to the city's interests."

"Well, I am just as anxious to have that work done as you are, but you know how they usually go about such things. If we let them alone, they'll begin work about the last of November, leave things torn up all winter and not finish before next summer is half over. Now, if they have really determined to make this improvement, my saying I disapprove of it won't change them, but it will have one effect—it'll put them on their mettle. They'll get together a gang of men some night and put them to work with lanterns and rush the job through so fast that there won't be any interruption of traffic whatever."—Washington Star.

A BIG REGULAR ARMY.

The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel. Malaria, la grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys, are conquered by the Bitters.

"Do you think she loves you?" "I don't know. I'm all in the dark." "Well, if she entertains you that way, I think it's pretty good proof."

FREE TO OUR READERS.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the great discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, has been so universally successful in quickly curing all forms of kidney and bladder troubles, that those who wish to Prove for themselves its wonderful merit may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information both sent absolutely free by mail. Nothing could be fairer or more generous than this liberal offer, and we advise our readers to write mentioning this paper and send their address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the discovery of a great physician, and as such is not recommended for everything, but will be found just what is needed in cases of kidney and bladder disorders—or troubles arising from weak kidneys, such as gravel, rheumatism, pain or dull ache in the back, too frequent desire to pass water, scanty supply, smarting or burning in passing it. Swamp-Root stands the highest for its wonderful cures. The regular sizes are sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars: free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

The first two weeks' meeting at the Ingleside race course was a great success, the management, under the able supervision of F. H. Green, the secretary of the association, left no stone unturned to cater to the public's wants, in furnishing good cards for every day's racing and assured good honest sport, which was fulfilled to the letter. The second two weeks meet will begin at Ingleside, November 29th to December 11th, inclusive, where some of the best horses in the United States will contest for supremacy. Visitors to San Francisco should avail themselves of this opportunity and visit these beautiful grounds, which excel anything of its kind in the Union.

"King Solomon's Treasure," only Aphrodisiacal Tonic known. (See Dictionary.) $5.00 a box, 3 weeks' treatment. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

The New Ribbons.

The new ribbons are very attractive and are evidently going to be more than ever a feature of dress trimming. There are gorgeous plaids and the most fascinating array of stripes, up and down and across in the Roman fashion. Three or four shades of one color are striped together, with possibly a velvet stripe on one edge, and then again there are many stripes of contrasting colors blending together with a bright, pretty effect. Oriental brocaded ribbons add to the variety, and so do glace ribbons with fancy borders. There are uncut velvet ribbons with the ribs running crosswise, some in lovely colors, the newest being a clear shade of purple blue.

Bermuda Lobsters.

In the neighborhood of the Bermudas the sea is extremely transparent, so that the fishermen can readily see the horns of the lobsters protruding from their hiding places in the rocks at considerable depth. To entice the crustaceans from these crannies they tie a lot of snails in a ball and dangle them in front of the cautious lobster. When he grabs the ball, they haul him up.

Detained.

"When is Professor Frizby going on his expedition to the north pole?"

"I can't say. It has been indefinitely postponed. The professor isn't in condition for the undertaking."

"What is the trouble?"

"He took a drink of ice water and it made him sick."—Washington Star.

ABOUT CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I suffered for eight years, and could find no permanent relief until one year ago. My trouble was Change of Life. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and relief came almost immediately. I have taken two bottles of the Vegetable Compound, three boxes of Pills, and have also used the Sanative Wash, and must say I have never had anything help so much. I have better health than I ever had in my life. I feel like a new person, perfectly strong. I give the Compound all the credit. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are using it with like results. It has cured me of several female diseases. I would not do without Mrs. Pinkham's remedies for anything. There is no need of so much female suffering. Her remedies are a sure cure."—MRS. ELLA KRINER, Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind.

By the way, the leading druggists tell us that the demand for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is simply beyond their power of understanding; and, what is best of all, it does the work promptly and well.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on every wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

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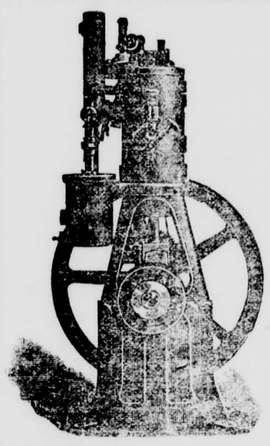

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 357, Southington, Conn.

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Brown ticket in every package of *Schilling's Best* baking powder.

Yellow ticket in every package of *Schilling's Best* tea.

Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are _____ because they are money-back.

What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea *are* safe.

Get *Schilling's Best* baking powder or tea at your grocers'; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in the tea); send a ticket with each word to address below before December 31st.

Until October 15th two words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket.

If only one person finds the word, that person gets $2000.00; if several find it, $2000.00 will be equally divided among them.

Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out.

2051

Address: MONEY-BACK, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1898.

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LOVE LIVES ON.

I took from their hiding place last night
Your letters, sweetheart, and read;
And their passion thrilled in the waning light,
Though I said, "My love is dead."
But tears came back to my world-worn eyes
As I thought of a golden June
And lovers who sang, "Love never dies
While boats drift under the moon."

For white wings come, and white sails go,
Drifting out into the dawn;
But memory comes with refluent flow,
And it's true as ever it was, I know,
That love lives on and on.

It comes with the touch or the clasp of a hand,
Or the glance of a stranger's eye,
Or a kindly act in a foreign land,
Or the gleam of a starry sky,
Or a drifting boat on a silver lake,
Or a lily you touch with your oar,
Or the sound of the winds and waves that break
In melody on the shore.

But as long as white wings come and go,
Or drift in the rosy dawn,
While memory comes with refluent flow,
It's true as ever it was, I know,
That love lives on and on.
—New England Magazine.

THE NEW TENANT.

"NOW Mary, I have spoken!" Mr. Peel threw himself back in the chair as if that settled the matter once for all.

"I heard you, dear," sweetly responded Mrs. Peel, "and now listen to me. I have accepted Herr Schmidt's offer, and he will enter the adjoining house as tenant tomorrow."

"Not if I know it, madam!" shouted Phineas, jumping from his chair and bringing his fist down on the table. "Do you think I am going to have Rhyd cottage turned into a menagerie and my garden into a howling wilderness? The house may remain tenantless forever, but Herr Schmidt and his monstrosities shall not enter there."

"Herr Schmidt, my dear, is merely a naturalist."

"I know it," stormed Phineas. "I've heard of these plaguey naturalists before. I've no desire to come down stairs some fine morning to find a ringtailed monkey sitting on the window sill acting as referee while the kangaroos and crocodiles play leapfrog over the flower-beds. No, madam, no naturalists for Phineas Peel."

Pretty Mrs. Peel never allowed her temper to get the better of her. She laughed softly at her husband's fears, and did not alter her determination in the least.

"Has it slipped your memory, Phineas," she asked, "that Rhyd cottage is a portion of my property? If I choose to let it to a naturalist, even though he be a foreigner, I am perfectly justified in doing so.

This was true enough, and Phineas calmed down.

"Herr Schmidt's collection of 'monstrosities,' as you call it," went on Mrs. Peel, "probably contains nothing more dangerous than a death's head moth in a bottle. Anyhow, I have no intention to disappoint him."

"But I——"

"You will treat him with the respect due from one gentleman to another, Phineas," broke in Mrs. Peel. "And now, dear, we'll dismiss the subject."

Phineas Peel was—though at times he doubted it—a lucky fellow. He had carried off a young and handsome woman from a host of suitors.

Why Mary Marsden had chosen to bestow her hand and fortune on such a plain, everyday sort of fellow as the diminutive Phineas Peel was always a mystery to her acquaintances. The wedding was an accomplished fact before her relatives had recovered from the shock caused by the announcement of her engagement.

Mary appeared to be happy enough too. Phineas, taken as a whole, was not a bad sort of fellow. He was jealous, that was true, but his wife came to regard that as an extra proof of his devotion.

Had the proposed tenant of Rhyd cottage been an aged, decrepit, broken-down old man, Phineas would have stretched out the right hand of fellowship. But, alas! Herr Schmidt was young and handsome—far too handsome, Phineas thought.

"Very well, Mary," said Phineas, taking his hat from the peg and making for the door; "you have overruled me as usual and must be prepared for the consequences. In less than a week we shall have the house and garden overrun with every conceivable variety of reptile, from the beastly lizard to the boa constrictor."

And Phineas stalked indignantly forth with the merry laughter of his wife ringing in his ears.

* * * * * * *

A month or more had passed, and so far the fears of Phineas had proved to be groundless. Herr Schmidt's "monstrosities" had been kept well within bounds, and as yet Mr. Peel had not seen so much as a strange caterpillar in his garden, which never looked better.

However, he was not happy. He had taken an aversion to the new tenant from the first, and would never be satisfied until he had got rid of him.

"Confound that fellow," muttered Phineas one evening as he sat on an upturned bucket behind the pea sticks. "He's prowling about on the other side of the hedge again. Hope he won't catch sight of me, for I'm about tired of his oily tongue and eternal smile. Hello! What the deuce is the meaning of this?"

Down the garden path tripped Mrs. Peel. The naturalist was evidently expecting her and greeted her with a smile that almost brought tears into the eyes of the furious Phineas.

"Goot efening," he said. "You vos joost a leetle late."

It was soon evident that this was not the first chat indulged in over the boundary hedge. Though Phineas strained his ears, he could not catch the drift of the conversation. Like a flash he remembered that Mary had often of late taken a stroll in the garden at dusk. Was this the explanation?

Phineas had been glaring at the couple from behind the pea sticks for ten minutes or so when he saw his wife take a rosebud from his favorite tree and hand it over the hedge with a charming smile to the delighted Herr Schmidt. Then, with a pleasant "Good night!" Mrs. Peel tripped lightly into the house.

"You villain!" hissed Phineas savagely, jumping from his seat and shaking his fist after the retreating figure in the next garden. "I'll pay you out for this."

The rage of Mr. Peel was something to be remembered. Nothing but blood, he vowed, would obliterate his wrongs. But he would be cautious. He would smile and smile, and murder while he smiled. Seizing a pea stick, he tragically buried it in the heart of an unoffending cabbage, and played havoc with a stately row of sunflowers.

Half an hour later Mary saw him take down a huge old-fashioned duck gun from the hook in the hall.

"There's a German vulture in the neighborhood," he volunteered impressively, "and I'm going to bag him at the first opportunity."

However, as nothing short of an earthquake would have induced the old gun to go off in any circumstances—and Phineas had made assurances doubly sure by dropping in the shot first and powder afterward—the "vulture" in question was not likely to be seriously damaged, and Mary contented herself with expressing a hope that her husband would not hurt himself.

On the following evening, Phineas took up his old position in the garden with murder in his heart. Herr Schmidt, however, did not put in an appearance. After waiting some time, Phineas reentered the house and reared his duck gun up in the hall in a conspicuous position.

He had almost decided to run up to town and consult his brother John, the detective, with a view to having the movements of Herr Schmidt watched, when he was startled by the click of the letter box.

A scrap of paper lay on the mat. Picking it up, Phineas glanced at it, turned deadly pale, then hurried into the garden. Scribbled in lead pencil on dirty paper was the following:

"Peel has discovered everything. We have not a moment to lose, and must clear out to-night. The front door is unsafe. Will meet you at the back—10:30 sharp."

"There was no signature.

"Good gracious!" ejaculated Phineas after reading the note for the third time. I'd no idea matters had gone so far. "Oh, yes, Mr. Schmidt," he added grimly, "I'll meet you at 10:30 sharp."

* * * * * * *

It was about 10:45 and raining heavily. Phineas Peel, seated on a wall overlooking the back of Rhyd cottage, with his duck gun laid across his knees, was beginning to feel uncomfortable.

"The note said 10:30," he muttered. "It must be after that time now. What's that?"

Phineas had caught the sound of heavy feet moving cautiously over the gravel. He grasped his gun and peered into the gloom, but could distinguish nothing.

Suddenly he heard voices, evidently at the front of the house. He was about to quit his place under the impression that Herr Schmidt was leaving by the front door after all, when one of the back windows was cautiously raised and the lithe form of the naturalist dropped lightly to the ground.

Creeping along the side of the wall on which Phineas lay he presented an excellent mark. Mr. Peel, however, could not bring himself to shoot a man down in cold blood. He would give him a chance.

"Stop, you scoundrel!" he shouted.

The effect of the challenge was scarcely what Phineas had anticipated. Herr Schmidt darted forward and seized the barrel of the gun.

He was much the stronger of the two and Phineas was pulled from the wall in a twinkling. Lying on the broad of his back on the gravel in a half dazed condition he saw the tall form of Schmidt standing over him with the gun raised.

"Keep your tongue still, you fool," he hissed, "or I'll brain you. Now—quick—help me over the wall."

Phineas hesitated, but the threatening attitude of the other induced him to rise. However, he had no intention of giving in.

Obeying his instructions he caught hold of Schmidt's foot to give him "a leg up." Before the naturalist could grip the top of the wall, however, Phineas saw his opportunity.

Bracing himself for the effort, he exerted all his strength and pulled Schmidt bodily from the wall. He fell flat on his face, and before he could recover himself Phineas jumped on his back and seized him round the throat, emitting a yell that would have done infinite credit to a Sioux Indian.

The next moment Phineas was dragged off from behind and found himself in the clutches of a burly member of the local police force.

Four or five others seized Schmidt, who struggled in vain to free himself.

"What am I arrested for?" gasped Phineas. "There's your man!"

Phineas would no doubt have been led off with the other prisoner, but for the timely arrival on the scene of the last person in the world he had expected to see—his brother John!

"Here! What on earth is the meaning of all this?" he demanded when, as the result of John Peel's interference, he found himself free.

John stayed behind a minute or two to explain that Herr Schmidt, the "naturalist," and Edward Harper, the notorious forger who had defied New Scotland Yard for the past six weeks, were one and the same.

"It was a sharp dodge of Harper's," said John Peel, "and he might have got clear away but for that clever wife of yours, Phineas. Mary suspected the man from the first and supplied me from time to time with valuable information. It is to her entirely that the credit of the capture is due. Tell her I'll call round and thank her myself tomorrow. By the by, the gang of which he was the head got wind of our intentions, and a man was dispatched with a warning. Harper doesn't appear to have received it."

Then Phineas began to understand things a little more clearly.

"I suppose this will be it," he remarked, producing the note and handing it to his brother. "You see, the messenger left it at the wrong door, and I—er—I thought I might as well see the fun."

For some little time after Phineas was of the opinion that he had made a fool of himself. Lately, however, he has taken a different view of the matter and is never tired of relating how he literally "dropped on" Harper, the forger, alias Schmidt, the naturalist, next door.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

IN REGARD TO MEN.

John Howells, son of the novelist, William Dean Howells, recently received a diploma in architecture from a Paris institution, where he had been a student five years.

Brigands in the Roman Campagna have no luck; they held up Prince Francesco Borghese, Duke of Bomarzo, and his agent recently, but the two had only $7 between them. Two years ago, when the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen was robbed, he had just $10 on his person.

Verestchagin, the Russian battle painter, will be the first recipient of the Nobel prize. Given for "the propagation of pacific ideas," it is said, as his pictures have brought out the true horrors of war. Kaiser Wilhelm calls them "the best assurance against war."

It is reported that Verdi has intrusted to his friend, Boito, a box containing the score of a new opera, entirely completed, but that the box is not to be opened, nor its contents investigated, until after the Italian composer's death.

In a recent interview Jean de Reszke told a funny story of how his brother Edouard went to sleep during the "Meistersinger" at Bayreuth, and how he had to vigorously shake him to make him stop the strange sounds which were scandalizing the audience.

Max Haddad, who now lives in retirement in Worcester, Mass., was formerly a favorite jockey of the King of Roumania. His Majesty had the ambition to have in his bodyguard of skilled riders men of nearly every nation of the world. Haddad, a Syrian by birth, was one of these. The seventeen riders always accompanied the King on his official tours about Galatz.

Effect of Coffee on the Nerves.

The impression prevails in many minds that coffee is extremely injurious to the nerves and also to the liver. How true this may be it is not easy to decide. Normal constitutions do not, as a rule, seem to find coffee in moderation in the least degree injurious. Dyspeptics may experience distress from its use, but according to some carefully-conducted experiments, it is quite as likely to be the sugar and cream in the coffee as the coffee itself. Persons who have been in the habit of taking coffee prepared in the usual fashion and have found it to disagree with them have tried black coffee without sugar or cream with most excellent results. From which it may appear that the caffeine may not be so injurious after all; indeed, it has of late been used in cases of myocarditis with excellent effect. Small doses of caffeine are recommended, and these at intervals, the remedy being given steadily, then discontinued for a while. In this way the system does not become accustomed to the medicine and it is not necessary to increase the dose of the drug.

Forged a Check to Buy a Bible.

Several days ago one of the Cincinnati banks discovered that a check drawn in favor of the Methodist Book Concern, which had been deposited by it and gone through the clearing house in regular form, was a forged one. As the check, however, was only for $5, instead of sending it back to the clearing bank the teller took it to the Methodist Book Concern and told them it was a forgery. After looking at it carefully in a thoughtful manner the head of the firm said that the man purchased a Bible with that check.

A Barefooted Bridesmaid.

At a very fashionable wedding in London lately one of the child bridesmaids was barefooted, though robed in silk. Children in bare feet are now often seen in summer in wealthy English and Scotch families. Gloves also for childish hands are omitted except in winter.

Richest American College.

Girard College is the richest university in America. Its property, in round numbers, amounts to three millions more than Yale's, and even this amount is so well cared for that it is rapidly becoming larger year by year. The college incloses forty-one acres of ground in the northwestern part of Philadelphia.

Paper Bottles.

Bottles now are being made of paper under a German patent. They are for use particularly on shipboard, where heavy weather works havoc among glass receptacles.

THE NEW ELDORADO

THE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA AND THE YUKON.

Geography, Climate and Resources of the Now Famous Region of the Far North—Great Extent of Ground to Be Prospected.

Special Correspondence.]

Purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000, Alaska was a portion of the United States for 30 years without attracting the attention its resources and wealth merit. Everywhere apathy and ignorance preaviled in regard to this latest territorial acquisition. Suddenly this was changed. In a single day the eyes of the entire world were turned to Klondike, and there they remain fixed. On the 17th of last July the steamer Portland sailed into port with $800,000 of gold on board, and to the ends of the earth was telegraphed the story of the rich placer diggings discovered along the Klondike and its tributaries. Then began that rush to the new mines which has filled the news columns of the press with its varied experiences for four months. Ten thousand men joined in it. Some are now at the mines; others are scattered all along the trails from the coast to the Klondike; still others are at Juneau, Dyea and Skaguay, awaiting a more favorable time for the journey, while not a few have returned to civilization, satisfied with their experience or to make a fresh start under better circumstances. Great and exciting as was this first rush, it was but the advance ripple of the great wave of gold hunters that will roll in upon the Alaskan coast the coming spring. Probably not less than 50,000 men will start for the Yukon next year, and possibly four times this number may go. For this reason a clear and succinct description of Alaska and its resources, with a brief review of its routes of travel must be of interest even to those who have no intention of seeking the northern wilderness.

In the first place, it must be understood that the Yukon river flows partly through Canada and partly through the United States, and that the Klondike region is on the Canadian side of the boundary line, though good placers, possibly as good as those of the Klondike, exist on the American side of the line. Beginning at the Arctic ocean, the boundary line runs due south along the 141st meridian as far as Mt. St. Elias, 10 marine leagues from the Pacific, whence it follows the coast line, preserving a distance of 10 marine leagues from it, in a southeasterly direction to the latitude of 54 degrees and 40 minutes, which becomes the southern limit. All east of that line belongs to Canada, part being in the Northwest Territory and part in the province of British Columbia, the dividing line running east and west across both lakes Bennett and Teslin. The present gold discoveries are all north of the British Columbia line, but no one can tell what may be revealed in the future.

That portion west of the boundary line and belonging to the United States constitutes Alaska proper, and contains a total area of 617,703 square miles, of which 37,596 square miles consist of islands along the coast. It is only on these islands and a narrow strip of the adjacent mainland that settlements have been made and industries developed, except the gradual development of gold placers along the Yukon, ending with the recent startling discoveries. The towns of Alaska consist of but half a dozen of any prominence, besides the new places on the Yukon. They are Sitka, the capital, Juneau, Wrangel, New Metlakahtla, Kodiak and Dutch Harbor. Sitka is on Baranoff island, off the southeast coast, and has a population of about 500. Juneau is on the mainland, about 100 miles further north. It is the chief commercial city and during the winter season its population exceeds 3,000. New Metlakahtla is a mission and trading point near the southern extremity, and Wrangel is a trading point on the coast at the mouth of Stickeen river. Kodiak is on the island of the same name south of the Alaskan peninsula, and is the seat of the salmon packing industry. Dutch Harbor is on the island of Unalaska, one of the Aleutian group, where vessels pass from the Pacific into Behring sea.

Alaska is a region of mountains, there being no great valleys nor plains. Along the coast a high range of mountains rises almost abruptly from the water's edge, deeply indented with long arms of the sea. These present a series of Alpine peaks of the most picturesque description, the highest being the Fairweather alps, exceeding 15,000 feet, St. Elias and Logan exceeding 18,000 feet, and Wrangel, further to the northwest, said to be still higher. Down the canyons of these coast mountains many tremendous living glaciers flow steadily to the ocean, filling the bays and inlets with great masses of floating ice. Beyond this coast range the mountains are lower, but almost continuous as far north as the Arctic, and as far east as the great plains of Mackenzie river region. Yet there are many fine mountain valleys, with occasional stretches of rolling table land, in summer time brilliant with a carpet of grass, mosses and flowers.

The coast mountains divide the climate of Alaska into two distinct classes. A branch of the warm Japan current skirts the coast, its influence modifying the climate of the islands and adjacent mainland. The average temperature for July at Sitka is but 55 degrees, while the mean winter temperature is as high as 32 degrees. This is the most equable climate in the United States. The same causes produce copious rains or continuous drizzles, there being but an average of 66 clear days in a year. Across the summit of the coast range conditions are very different. The rains are cut off by the high mountains, and the warm ocean air is not felt. From November to April the mean temperature remains continuously below the freezing point, often remaining for weeks at a time below zero and occasionally going as low as 60 or 70 degrees below zero. It snows about one-third of the time in winter, but the snow does not become excessively deep, though frequently the storms are very severe.

The mean temperature of the interior during the summer months is 60 to 70 degrees, there being many very warm days. The Yukon region, being so far north, has the long summer days and long winter nights of that latitude, though, being south of the Arctic circle, it just misses the continuous day and continuous night of the Arctic summer and winter.

Aside from gold, the chief resources of Alaska are timber, fish and fur-bearing animals, including the famous fur seals which are giving the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan so much trouble. Salmon are plentiful in all the streams of the islands and mainland, and millions are annually packed for market. Halibut and cod, herring and smelt, or oolachon, abound and have become of great commercial importance. The seal and sea otter in the water, and the fox, bear, lynx, otter, beaver, etc., on land, contribute thousands of their skins annually to the world's fur supply. The fur trade is handled by the Alaska Commercial Company and the Northwest Trading and Transportation Company, both of which have headquarters on St. Michaels island, near the mouth of the Yukon, while the Hudson's Bay Company operates on the Canadian side of the line.

Coal and coal oil have both been discovered and may be of future value. The timber of the coast and islands grows very large, owing to the humid atmosphere. It is chiefly cedar, spruce and hemlock. It has been little used thus far, though several small mills have cut it for local purposes. The timber of the interior is much smaller, and is found only along the lakes and water courses. It is chiefly spruce, alder, cottonwood and willow. Several small mills have been taken in for cutting this timber. Agriculture is as yet an experiment, but little having been attempted. Conditions on the islands are favorable for grass and such vegetables and cereals as mature quickly. Even along the Yukon region summer vegetables may be grown and possibly wheat. A few years will show what can be done in agriculture and stock raising.

The great interest in Alaska at the present time centers in the Yukon placers on both sides of the boundary line. Prospecting on the Yukon began in 1881. In the fall of 1883 the first gold was brought to Juneau from the interior. The next year 300 men crossed the mountains and the number of miners steadily increased each year. The first work was on Stewart river and then Big Salmon, both in Canada. In 1886 the Forty-Mile creek placers, also in Canada, were discovered, and the next year the famous Franklin gulch, on the same stream. In 1892 the Miller creek diggings were found, also a tributary of Forty-Mile, and on the Canadian side of the line. The next year there was a large influx of miners, fully 300 working in the Forty-Mile district.

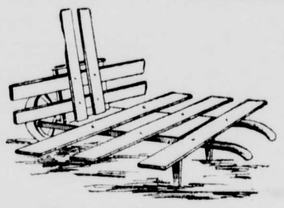
In 1893 the first important discoveries on the American side of the line were made on Birch creek, and the town of Circle City, now having 500 log houses, was started on the Yukon as a supply point. The next year over $400,000 were taken out along Birch creek and Forty-Mile. In 1895 Eagle and Porcupine creeks began to produce in the Birch creek district. The total output of that year exceeded $700,000. In August, 1896, it was reported at Forty-Mile and Circle City that wonderfully rich placers had been discovered on the Klondike, a small tributary of the Yukon entering that river about 50 miles southeast of the international boundary and on Canadian territory. There was a great rush to the new diggings, the older ones being nearly deserted. In a few days $1,000 were taken out on Bonanza creek, a tributary of the Klondike. By January 1, 1897, 400 claims had been located on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, and 200 on Hunker creek, and later many others on Bear, Gold Bottom and Too-Much-Gold creeks and their tributaries. Fully $1,400,000 were taken from the Yukon placers in 1896.

It was not so much the amount of gold brought out by the first steamer to come down last summer, as the news that this was the result of but a little work in a few claims only, and that there would have been many times as much had the hundreds of other claims been worked in time to send the gold out, which caused the excitement. The method of working these mines is to sink a shaft into the frozen ground in winter, taking out the rich gravel near bed-rock and piling it up to be washed out when the water runs in summer time. For this reason the gold washed out last summer could not be sent away, and will not be brought down until next July, when it is expected that several millions of dollars will come out as the result of the first year's work along the Klondike. The commercial point for the Klondike district is the new town of Dawson City, situated on the Yukon just below the mouth of the Klondike and reached by river steamers.

The Yukon gold fields extend for a thousand miles along the stream, with a width of 500 miles. In this vast area there are hundreds of streams and gulches, offering ample room for the thousands of gold seekers to prospect for new diggings. The new discoveries reported this year are on Dominion creek and on the tributaries of the Stewart river, on the Canadian side, and on Munnook creek and its tributaries on the Alaska side, near the mouth of the latter the new town of Rampart City having sprung up.

The Wheelbarrow.

The village resident soon comes to find the wheelbarrow a very indispensable article. The cut, which is from the American Agriculturist, shows how one village resident extemporizes a hay rack out of his wheelbarrow when desiring to get into the stable two or three hundred pounds or so of hay. Narrow strips of board are lightly tacked to the surface, as shown, and the hay cart is ready. It will surprise anyone to see the large quantity of hay that one can thus easily and quickly wheel away from his grounds to the



ENLARGED WHEELBARROW.

stable. This arrangement is also useful for getting in fodder corn from the garden. Let the stalks first be piled cross-ways of the bottom strips. Then the other way.

Supplementing Ensilage.

There are all kinds of ensilage, varying, of course, with the material put into the silo. There is no magic in the silo to add to the nutrition of what is put into it, though it may add to the nutritive value by making it more digestible. Much of the ensilage from corn fodder is deficient in nitrogenous forms of nutrition. It needs to be supplemented, not necessarily with richer ensilage, but preferably with dry food. Instead of trying to ensilage clover, which is difficult because it heats so rapidly, it is better to cure it and feed three to five pounds of good clover hay to all animals whose main ration is corn ensilage. If clover cannot be had, use wheat bran or oats. Both linseed meal and cotton-seed meal may be given with good results to animals fed on corn ensilage. If possible some straw or hay should be given with these to increase their bulk and prevent them from compacting in the stomach. Corn is not a good supplement to corn ensilage, as it also is so largely carbonaceous. But corn and oats ground together and fed with cut hay or stray make a very good supplementary feed.

For Apple Choking.

The treatment for apple choking outlined and illustrated is said by a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer to prove effectual and never cause injury. Fig. 1 is made of ⅜-inch round iron, the ends being 5 inches apart, the frame 12 inches in length from the small loops at the end to the handle. The ring near the center is 3 by 5 inches welded to the side pieces. Put a small cord through the end loops, slip the ring into the cow's mouth and fasten the cord over the head. Turn the handle down under the jaw, which will open the mouth, and the cow can then be held without further trouble. If the apple is not far down, it can be removed with the hand. The cow cannot bite or throw her head around if the handle is held firm. If the apple is too far down to remove by hand, take a rubber hose, Fig. 2, start through the ring and push the apple clear down into the stomach.

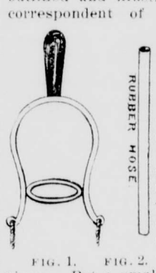


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

Farm More Intensively.

Experience and necessity force changes in methods that would not occur but for the failure to secure profit where no difficulty previously existed. In England, where the system of farming is on the intensive plan, dairymen are abandoning pasture. They are discovering that more food can be grown on the pasture land than can be secured from the grass and hay, and that by a succession of green crops they can derive better foods than can be had from grass. There is more labor required, but the products are larger and the profits greatly increased. Root crops and soiling enable the English to pay high rents, and the methods they adopt are the result of years of experience. In this country dairymen will find it to their advantage to grow green food as well as grass, and utilize roots as well also, as a protection against drought and unfavorable conditions. To meet low prices for farm products the crops on every acre must be larger and also utilized in the best manner.

Storing Roots in Pits.

The proper way to keep all roots is in out-of-door pits, and as much as possible excluding air from them. Some kinds of roots, as turnips, rutabagas and carrots, do not easily freeze, but all are injured by exposure to the air. When we grow potatoes largely we always stored most of what were not sold in the fall in pits. This is especially important for the potatoes required for seed. While the ground was still frozen we covered the potato heaps with straw, so as to keep it frozen as long as possible. Potatoes that can be kept from sprouting until planting time produce much the best crops.—Exchange.

Care of Grain Drills.

The grain drill is quite too expensive to be allowed to remain out of doors exposed to the weather when not in use. It should be carefully cleaned from all dirt, and those especially with a fertilizer attachment should be scoured to take off the rust from use, and then coated with grease to prevent the air from getting to the metal. Most grain drills rust out rather than wear out. They are used, even where fall grain is sown, only a few days in the spring and fall, and ought to last a lifetime with few repairs, if they are properly sheltered when not in use.

Feeding for Milk.

Feeding the cows to increase the flow of milk should not entail additional expense if the farmer uses judgment in proportioning the various foods. If grain, linseed meal and other concentrated foods are given in excess, the digestion may be impaired, and if hay is mostly given the animals will be compelled to eat large quantities of it to secure the desired nourishment. Foods should consist of both concentrated and bulky substances, regulating the proportions according to the conditions and circumstances.

Exercise for Cows.

The cow which is bearing young or giving milk is not naturally a frisky animal. We never believed that she required much exercise. Most times when we have turned them out while cleaning their stables, instead of running about, the cow will be seen cuddled close to the stack to shelter herself from cold winds. It is still worse when rain is falling. The cow then needs shelter rather than exercise, and can keep warm standing still in her stable better than she can while water is being evaporated from her skin.—American Cultivator.

Securing Early Lettuce.

The outdoor crop of spring lettuce may be made several days earlier by sowing the seed in some sheltered place late in fall. It is not likely that if sown now any of the lettuce will come up this fall. A few leaves scattered over the bed will keep the seed from injury, and it will sprout and grow with the first warm weather in spring. Almost every one has seen self-sown lettuce on the beds where it was grown and went to seed the previous year. It is much more forward than spring-sown lettuce can be had in the same locality.

Banish the Curry-Comb.

The curry-comb is an instrument of torture that should be banished. In some stables a great improvement upon it is a large wisp of straw, twisted tight, tied into a knot, and pounded flat on one side. The flat side is used in grooming, after being slightly dampened. It is much better for the skin and hair than the curry-comb, removes dust well, and gives the animal a glossy, healthy coat. Brisk rubbing with soft woolen cloths is excellent for giving the hair a silky, glossy appearance, and is an excellent thing for the skin.

Fall-Planted Trees.

As fall rains are coming on some care is needed to trees lately planted. Very often the earth used to fill around the trunk sinks away, leaving a hollow, which carries the rains down among the roots. As these in newly planted trees are dormant during winter, this water does them much injury. It is always best to draw up earth around newly planted trees. This is a protection against attacks of mice if the earth is closely compacted. The earth should be pulled away from the trees in the spring.

Grain Cheaper than Hay.

If given with enough hay or straw or cornstalks to distend the stomach, grain is better feed than hay, because more easily digested. In the coarser fodder so much of the nutrition goes to sustain animal heat or the processes of digestion, that comparatively little is left to make flesh or milk or fats. The knowledge that some grain with hay makes cheaper nutrition is not half so widely extended as it ought to be. If it were, there would be a better demand for grain, and it would sell at better prices.

Plant Watering.

Watering is the most important operation in connection with plant growth. Plants grown in rooms are benefited by an immersion in water at the same temperature as the room for about ten minutes once a week. Water should never be given before needed, neither should plants be allowed to become surface-watered. Rain-water is the best for all purposes. The best time for watering plants during summer is the evening, but in winter morning should be chosen for the work.

Supplies of Horse Radish.

Any one who has even a small piece of ground may keep supplied with horse radish. Once planted it is not easily eradicated, and there is more likelihood that there will be too much of it rather than too little. It is good from the time its leaves are cut by frost until the new shoots put forth in spring. It is hard digging frozen ground, so a supply for home use should be dug each fall. It is much better and stronger if grated just before it is to be used.

Fall Plowing in Ridges.

If land without sod is fall plowed it should be in ridges, with a dead furrow so placed that it will carry off the water. Otherwise the fall plowing may leave the land so wet that it will take a long time in spring before teams and harrows can be put on it.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14 1898

A Los Angeles exchange says: There continues to be more mystery than anything else about the Johannesburg Railway Company's plans. Attorney Rose of the company was seen this morning and asked about the story that the road would be built to a connection with the Carson & Colorado Railway at Keeler. He would not deny the possibility of such a move, but all that he would say about it was that if anything of the kind was consemplated he did not know of it. E. Van Etten, the General Manager of the New York Central, who was here as one of the owners of the Johannesburg road, has gone to San Francisco, where he will remain until the first of next week, when he will return to meet President Beckley of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo road, who is also an owner. It is expected that some announcement will be made that will throw some light on the plans of these magnates, who seem to be spending a great amount of their valuable time in looking after a matter of twenty-eight miles of track out on the Mojave Desert.

The year just closed has been the best in California, in a mining way, for nearly two decades. The output of mineral wealth has been greater than in any year in three decades, save 1880, when the yield of gold was about the same as in 1897. But the chief value of the mining operations of 1897 lies in the foundation which they have laid for future developments and an increased output in the present year and in the years to come. This foundation consists of the vast amount of prospecting and preliminary work that has been started. Never before in the history of quartz mining in California has this kind of development work been conducted on so extensive a scale as during the past year. Miners have ventured deeper into the bowels of the earth to explore the great lodes for their hidden wealth—deeper than they ever ventured before, and the result has been in most instances the exposure of masses of high-grade ore that it will take years of greatest activity in mine and mill to extract and reduce, thus insuring these many years, at least, of mining prosperity, without regard to what future explorations of the great gold bearing lodes may reveal. The year has also revealed some mining surprises. Mines have been reopened, which in early days had been abandoned as presumably worthless, and trifling exploration under modern methods and mining appliances has shown that they were properties of the greatest value and prospectively permanently so. Then, again, some counties that have heretofore cut only a minor figure as mineral producers have jumped during 1897 to the front. Some of the southern counties have distinguished themselves in 1897 as mineral producers. Shasta pushes to the front with a yield of gold, silver and copper worth over $4,500,000, overshadowing all those counties which have hitherto figured as the leading mineral producers of the State. The year 1897 has no doubt yielded at least $20,000,000 in gold. It scarcely needs the gift of prophecy to predict that the year 1898 will show an output of at least $25,000,000.

Pension Frauds.

There is no question that if the present Congress does not undertake the work of making a thorough investigation into the Pension Bureau, some subsequent Congress will have to do so. The abuses that exist in the Pension Office are undoubtedly most stupendous. In 1889, twenty-four years after the close of the rebellion, the total annual expenditure for pensions was $88,275,000. At that time, it has been estimated, there were not in the country over 400,000 persons who had participated actively in the War of the Rebellion. In the ordinary course of nature, half at least of these veterans should have disappeared from the pension rolls within the next ten years; yet, instead of doing so, the expenditures of the government for pensions has nearly doubled. Last year the amount paid was $139,949,000. The total amount expended to date, beginning with 1861, has been $2,137,464,000, which is more than one-half the cost of the war in which these pensioners are supposed to have been injured.

A recent dispatch from Washington states that the imminence of an investigation has greatly alarmed the clerks of the Pension Bureau. Many of them are said to be drawing salaries and pensions together, and an investigation would result in cutting off either the salary or the pension. But the abuses which exist in the immediate vicinity of the bureau cannot approach those which would be discovered in remoter parts of the country. Undoubtedly thousands of men are being carried who never smelled powder in the war; other thousands of widow are undoubtedly drawing money for men who either never existed or never were in active service.

It is the duty of the Government to provide for those who saved from destruction. There is no stronger incentive to the cultivation of patriotism than a feeling that the Government which a man fights for remembers him in his old age and adversity. But this thing of pensioning sutlers, cooks, teamsters, recruiting agents and others who might have helped along the war without personal risk, brings the entire system into contempt. A nation which tolerates such a method of pensioning ought to be the laughing stock of the world.

If Congress should take hold of the pension business and subject the system to a thorough investigation, it would undoubtedly discover that millions of public money is annually paid out for the benefit of men who are no more entitled to it than any private citizen who viewed the Rebellion from afar.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

(Official.)

ORDINANCE NO. 62.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, shall be held at the Court House in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on the First Monday of April, the First Monday of July, the First Monday of October and the First Monday of January of each year and must continue from time to time until all the business before said Board shall be disposed of. Such other meetings of said Board must be held as are otherwise provided by law, and such special meetings as may be ordered by lawful authority.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 57 of said Board of Supervisors, together with all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are each and all hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
SEAL. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 62 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, 1898, by the following vote:

AYES:—A. C. Freeman, J. J. Stewart, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, Frank Fitzgerald.
NOES:—None

A. C. FREEMAN,
[Seal.] Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSIGN,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

Endorsed:

Entered in Ordinance Bk Book "B" page 13. et seq.

Ordinance No 62.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo.

Filed Jan. 10, 1898.

D J. HESSION,
Clerk.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

ECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

State of California }
County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600 00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to-wit: $150.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 1891.

R. C. SPEAR.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 60.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of December, 1898, and the thirty first day of December, 1898, and the thirty first day of December, 1898, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

A. C. FREEMAN,
SEAL. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of Celiornia.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk o said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 60, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 5th day of January, 1898, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, Frank Fitzgerald, J. J. Stewart.
Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN.
SEAL. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of Californ a.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Entered in Ordinance Book "B," page 129 et seq.

ORDINANCE NO 60.

Road Poll Tax.

Filed January 5, 1898.

D. J. HESSION.
lerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 61.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2 Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4 This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN.
SEAL. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION.
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 61 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, state of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 5th day of January, 189, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, Frank Fitzgerald, J. J. Stewart.
Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN.
SEAL. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Entered in Ordinance Book "B," page 130, et seq.

ORDINANCE NO. 61.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 5, 1898.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of BENJAMIN L. WEBSTER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Thomas Sommers administrator of the estate Benjamin L. Webster deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in Inyo county, California.

Dated December 17th, 1897.

THOMAS SUMMERS,
Administrator of the estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1827, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 16th
".....February 13th
".....March 13th
".....April 10th
".....May 15th
".....June 12th
".....July 10th
".....August 7th
".....September 4th
".....October 9th
".....November 6th
".....December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. 711. ADM H E. 983.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 29, 1897.

NOTICE IS hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 8, 1898, viz., Curtis F Fuller, for the S ½ SE ¼ Sec 19, NE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ NE ¼ sec 19, Tp 10, SR 34 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Granville H. Melone, James Jones, Jacob C Miller and John T. Erwin, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Registet.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 666.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
October 16, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on DECEMBER 2, 1897, viz: Eithu Macomber, for the N W. ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp, 13 S. R 35 E M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William L. Lane, James Hillyer, Omie I Mairs and William H. Mitchell all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ROBERT HARRY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Harry, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor at the office of P. N. Forbes, in the town of Independence, county of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES HARRY,
Executor of the Estate of Robert Harry, deceased.

Dated at Darwin, Inyo county, Cal., November 15, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 759.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on saturday, January 15, 1898, viz., Sylvester Tapman, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 11 S., R. 34 E., M. D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Leroy C. Montague, David Rogers, William T. Bunney, Volney P. Goodale all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV H MULHOLLAND,
Register.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Guy P. Doyle, plaintiff, vs. Alice A Doyle, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. Sneden & Vermilyea, attorneys for plaintiff.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or within thirty days if served elsewhere

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1897.

[SEAL] D J. HESSION, clerk.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 27th day of November, 1897, in the matter of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the twentieth day of December, 1897, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo State of California all the right, title interest and estate of said John Lucas at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Lucas at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

An undivided one third interest in and to the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of section 28, Twp 15 S, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids should be in writing and may be left with the administrator at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, State of California.

E. H EDWARDS,
Administrator.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
November 23, 1897.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lawrence S. J. Wrinkle against Harrie J. Robinson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 192, dated December 16, 1887, upon the N E ¼, S E ¼, Sec 19, Twp 14 S Range 36 E, in Inyo Co., California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contesant alleging that the entryman failed to plant or cause to be planted the number of trees, seeds or cuttings required by law to be planted on said timber culture entry during the third year after entry. Nor has he done so at any time since then or caused the same to be done; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of January, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.
Register

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending september 30th, 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

July 1.	Cash on hand	$ 9,506 43	
RECEIPTS—			
6	A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84	
	A. M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50	
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 90	
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00	
7	P A Chalfant, Assessor	2 195 99	
10	Thos Truman, on State Land	48 75	
	Jas R Farell " "	187 41	
	John Dolan " "	61 44	
	Edw'd S Enright " "	190 00	
	Patrick J Peters " "	143 25	
	John C Carroll " "	61 61	
	A W Carroll " "	5 60	
16	Andrew Dell " "	35 00	
	S C F Wrinkle " "	4 80	
	" " "	13 31	
	Sam'l Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06	
	S C F Wrinkle " " "	20 87	
	P C Grant " " "	40 91	
17	J H Shannon, fines	1 75	
17	State school money	3,111 74	
		16 834 77	
Aug 2	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	344 00	
	A. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	16 00	
	" " Sheriff fees	7 50	
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 95	
	D J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85	
	C W Stewart, on redemption	5 55	
	A W Carroll, int on State land	39 20	
	P A Chalfant, Assessor	288 86	
7	Mrs J H Uich, on redemption	1 85	
	Joseph Veil " "	8 22	
27	T W Perry, int on State land	24 28	
	A W Eibeshuiz, Station sch bonds	1,500 00	
		19,109 03	
Sept. 1.	Juan Medina, redemption	8 80	
6	A. M. Given, Tax Collecti fees	35 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff fees	50	
	S W Austin, Sup't	14 00	
	D J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50	
	D. J Hession, Recorder fees	53 35	
	A. M Given, Tax-Collector	452 50	
	P A Chalfant, Assessor	239 64	
		$19,936 12	
DISBURSEMENTS—			
July	Lone Pine School Bond Fund	1 240 00	
	Salary	1,448 88	
	Road District No. 1	71 00	
	" " 2	115 15	
	" " 3	320 00	
	" " 4	63 50	
	" " 5	136 50	
	Bridge	124 54	
	Hospital	734 05	
	General Expense	1,132 16	
	Unapportioned County	5 16	
	County School	26 00	
	Liberty School	3 25	
	Irving	20 00	
	Bishop School	4 50	
	Riverside School	3 25	
	Station School	9 00	
	Round Valley School	6 85	
	Union School	12 00	
		5,475 79	
Aug	Salary Fund	1,021 98	
	Hospital	60 00	
	Bridge	51 29	
	General Expense	65 30	
	Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00	
	" " 2 "	5 95	
	" " 3 "	12 00	
	Milton School	1 25	
	Big Pine School	4 00	
	Station School	244 37	
	Round Valley School	27 93	
	Warm Springs School	30 00	
	Tabosse Library	22 00	
	Sundry School Library Funds	12 00	
		7 037 77	
Sept	By Salary Fund	1,069 08	
	Road District No 5 Fund	37 35	
	General Expense	10 00	
	Hospital	121 85	
	Station School Building	1,010 00	
	Independence School	8 50	
	Round Valley "	11 75	
	Irving School	6 85	
	Bishop School	3 00	
	Valley School	10 00	
	Big Pine School	9 25	
	Milton School	6 25	
	Tabosse School	6 00	
	Station School	114 75	
	Riverside School	46 70	
	Round Valley School Library	20 59	
	County Bonds, interest	1,550 00	
	To General Ex. for error	50	
Oct. 1	Cash on hand	8,856 93	
		$19,936 62	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	2,289 21
General Expense	764 89	
Hospital	733 83	
County Bond		1,190 01
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1,705 97	
General Road	589 90	
Road District No. 1	322 01	
Road District No. 2	252 77	
Road District No. 3	145 40	
Road District No. 4	234 21	
Road District No. 5	192 25	
Unapportioned County	101 42	
Swamp and Overfld Land	199 84	
Bridge	255 41	
Institute	58 00	
Teachers' Library	15 53	
Property Tax	1,720 15	
County School	8 58	
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	131 80	
Round Valley	201 63	
Irving	621 13	
Bishop	596 30	
Station	116 90	
Warm Springs	104 76	
Big Pine	262 75	
Milton	212 02	
Independence	315 96	
Fish Springs	154 62	
Union	216 19	
Lone Pine	750 39	
Liberty	121 21	
Valley	205 30	
Tabosse	98 55	
Keeler	95 80	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	1 85	
Round Valley	3 85	
Irving	80 07	
Bishop	11 82	
Station	4 03	
Warm Springs	8 88	
Big Pine	15 60	
Independence	29 53	
Union	13 39	
Riverside	9 96	
Lone Pine	13 52	
Fish Springs		75
Liberty	3 74	
Tabosse	6 19	
Valley	1 89	
Keeler		75
Independence Bldg	3 00	
Station Building	499 00	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Bishop Bond (new)	120 13	
Union Bond		191 98
Big Pine Bond	88 53	
Fish Springs Bond	42 18	
Lone Pine Bond	31 74	
Tabosse Bond		82
Oct 1—To Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	12,530 45	12,530 45

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897.

D. J HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved Oct 7 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total warrants drawn		$ 7,984 44
General Exp. Fund	$1,206 96	
Hospital Fund	915 99	
Salary Fund	3,542 94	
Bridge Fund	175 74	
School Fund	870 29	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
Station Building	1,005 00	
Road Dist. No. 1	72 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	121 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	332 00	
Road Dist. No. 4	63 50	
Road Dist. No. 5	178 85	
	$ 7,984 44	$7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	62,990 55	62,990 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		8,866 45
Remaining indebtedness		54,124 10
	62,990 55	62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897.

D. J. Hession,
Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. E. BELL, Prop

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added latest Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out flour that is fu

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked or Shelled

Notice

A. E. BELL.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest slacks of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage

j19-tf

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14.....1898

Henry Mack returned from Los Angeles Tuesday.

Miss Birdie Levy will arrive home next week for a short visit.

County Clerk Hession went to Big Pine yesterday, returning today.

J. W. Murphy is refitting the old artesian well-boring machine for use at the Salt Wells borax works.

Lost—Light sorrel mare, branded with Birchim iron. Liberal reward for her return. H. LEVY.

N. E. Conklin has started for Bakersfield with a band of sheep. He will camp down about the head of the lake tonight.

The F. & A. M. installation, which was to have taken place last Saturday evening, has been postponed till next regular meeting.

Pygmalion & Galatea will be rendered at Lone Pine tomorrow evening. The cast in unexcelled, and with excellent stage-fittings the affair will be well worth seeing.

Dr. J. S. McQueen arrived at Independence last Friday, and has opened dental parlors at the Norman House. Call and make an early date, as his stay will be short.

Messrs. Newman and Brown arrived from Los Angeles last Tuesday and have commenced operations at Mazourka canyon. They have ordered necessary lumber and will commence tunneling.

A dispatch from Manti, Utah, under date of December 30 says that Actor Stuttz of the Stuttz Theater Company was badly burned and his wife probably fatally burned this afternoon. Stuttz was preparing colored fireworks in his room, to be used in the play, when by accident a spark, from the stove set the explosive on fire, and they could escape from their room.

Sadly Hurt.

Dr. Woodin was telegraphed for on Wednesday to go to Lone Pine to attend Charley Green. It seems that the two Johnson boys and a young man named Stokes got into a row with Green and lassoed and dragged him. To finish the job they struck him a number of blows on the head with a loaded quirt, producing concussion of the brain. At last reports he was in a critical condition. The young men left the country and no arrests have been made.

Fire at Keeler.

A disastrous conflagration occurred at Keeler last Saturday afternoon. The fire started in the Gehrig building, immediately south of Fichman's store, and before it was stopped the entire block was wiped out. Fichman's store and hotel and the Lakeview hotel and lodging house, with stable and corrals, owned by Thos. Boland, were entirely destroyed. Mr. Boland has opened a lodging house in the old Gray building, and travelers can secure accommodation. It is reported that all the parties except Gehrig will rebuild. Fichman's insurance is reported at $5700 and Boland's at $2500. Gehrig was uninsured.

NEWSY NOTES FROM BIG PINE.

BIG PINE, Jan. 12, 1898.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—The mountainward trend of the hamlet is still on. Comrade J. E. McConnel has just completed a neat cottage southwest of the church, but the veteran "sojer" of the Grand Army denies that this incident indicates his desertion from the ranks of the stern bachelor battallion.

Henry Bell's new house is nearly completed and will soon be ready for warming.

Capt. Jim Wallace of the wood schooner "Betsy Jane" met with with a painful accident while unloading at Port Alvord on Monday eve, while struggling with a butt-cut of a venerable pine, his foot slipped and falling from the deck, he fractured one of the digits of the right hand. Owing to the excessive pain, Dr. Middleton administered chloroform while setting the injured member. The The sufferer is improving rapidly.

J. C. Curran, an early California pioneer, better known in Nevada as "Farmer John," is quite ill at the residence of R. K. Love.

E. A. Crocker of the Uhlmeyer addition says "it is a boy, it is," and he wears the honors of paternity with becoming dignity.

The Big Pine School Baseball Club have accepted the challenge of the kids of Bishop and will do a game with them at Bishop February 22d.

"Truthful George's" birthday will be honored at this place by a hop.

Sam Piper has exchanged a herd of stock cattle for the Turner ranch and will soon take the place of Hargrath brothers and become a citizen of California.

The deal given Treasurer Bunney's son by the Lyon County *Times* is heartily condemned by the people of the hamlet.

There is a fair-sized rumor here that the ornamental marble for the postoffice at Frisco will be furnished by the Inyo quarry.

Parties in from Pigeon Springs report things O. K. in that camp. A late cleanup shows that the ore will work at a profit and the miners will receive their pay.

The political pot has commenced to simmer a little, and aspirants are showing on the surface of aforesaid vessel.

SWAMPER.

Board of Supervisors.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1898.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Supervisors Fitzgerald called to the chair, wherepon: Petition of citizens of Poleta and vicinity praying for the establishment of a new school district, to be known as Poleta School District, considered and on motion of Supervisor Freeman, seconded by Supervisor Shaw, it was unanimously.

Ordered: That a school district be, and the same is hereby established, to be known as Poleta School District, with boundaries as follow, to-wit:

Commencing at the Township line, at the N. E. corner of Sec. 3, and the N.W. corner of Sec. 2 of Township 7 S, R 33 E, and running thence East on said township line, and a continuance thereof to the point where said line would intersect the East line of said county, thence southerly along said county line to a point where the line between Townships 7 and 8 would intersect said county line, thence west along said township line and a continuation thereof to the S W corner of Sec 36, Township 7, Range 33 East, thence north on Sec 13, same township, and range thence west one mile to S W corner, Sec 14, thence north to point of beginning.

Ordered: That the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors be directed to publish for a period of three weeks advertisements inviting sealed proposals as follows:

1st. For boarding prisoners at the County Jail and at the Bishop Branch Jail, as may be requited for the term of one year, comprising separate bids for each, to begin July 1, 1898 and to end June 30, 1899.

2d. For the services of physician at the County Hospital, and upon prisoners at the County Jail, to begin July 1. 1898, and to end Jude 30, 1899.

3d. For care of indigent sick of the county, upon the basis of an average of four patients throughout the year, and for any excess thereof. Said contract to begin July 1, 1898, and to terminate June 30, 1899.

4. For proposals to publish the delinquent tax list for the year 1897.

5. For proposals for supplying county officials with all necessary blank books, stationery and job printing for said term of one year.

All persons to whom contract may be warranted to be required to give a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of the contract price.

Bids to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for ....." and to be filed with said clerk not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on the day of opening thereof.

All such proposals to be opened by the Board at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., on Thursday, April 7, 1898.

Plan of R. Way, for the construction of stone steps leading to Recorder's vault considered and rejected.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock, p.m., at which hour reconvened.

Communication received by the Board rom the Executive Committee of the California Golden Jubilee requesting the appointment of two aids to represent Inyo county on the staff of Grand Marshall Morse during Jubilee week in San Francisco, and ordered that Jas. G. Birchim and Julian E. Eibeshutz represent Inyo county on said staff, and clerk directed to notify said appointees.

Petition of citizens of Keeler and vicinity praying for the erection of a branch jail at Keeler laid over till next regular meeting.

In the matter of the consideration of the Grand Jury causing the erection of branch jails at Big Pine and Lone Pine, considered and laid over till next regular meeting.

Ordered that Supervisor Frank Fitzgerald take charge of and have repaired the Darwin branch jail.

Communication of Mrs. C. E. Dorranee relating to tax matters being under consideration it was ordered that the sum of $4.25 be paid to Mrs. C. E. Dorrance for taxes erroneously collected for the year 1898.

Board adjourned to meet January 7, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

JANUARY 7, 1898. 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald and Chairman Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Quarterly report of County Auditor and quarterly and monthly reports of County Treasurer examined and approved.

The Board, in pursuance to law, proceded to select, list, and place in sealed envelopes on separate pieces of paper, the names of electors to serve as primary election officers for the year 1898.

Board adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m., ar which hour they re-convened; members present as before.

Board proceeded with the selection of primary election officers.

Board adjourned at 4:15 o'clock p. m., to meet Saturday, January 8, 1868, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SATURDAY, January 8, 1898.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded to select and list primary election officers.

At 12 o'clock m., Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p.m., at which hour reconvened, all members present as before.

Ordered: That W. T. Bunney, County Treasurer, be allowed not to exceed the sum of $490.00 for the purpose of procuring a three-movement, latest improved three-lock for the Treasurer's safe, and the Auditor is hereby ordered to draw his warrant against the general expense fund on the order of W. T. Bunney not to exceed $400.00 for the same,

Mr. R. S. Miner appeared before the Board and presented to the Board all matters pertaining to certain suits wherein the County of Inyo is plaintiff and various sheep men are defendants, involving the collection of sheep licenses.

Board adjourned at 4 o'clock p. m., to meet Monday, Jan. 10th, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MONDAY, January 10, 1898.
10 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Frank Fitzgerald and A. C. Freeman, chairman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Upon hearing the petition of citizens and tax-payers of Round Valley and vicinity, praying for a monthly allowance of $25 for Samuel Summers and family, considered, accepted, and the sum of $25 is hereby allowed Mr. Samuel Summers and family for the months of January, February and March, 1893, and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant monthly on Hospital Fund in favor of Samuel Summers.

Ordered: That a monthly allowance for the months of January, February and March, 1893, be allowed to each of the following persons, and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the Hospital Fund in the sums following to-wit:

A. J. Gould, warrant drawn by O. I. Mairs $20.00
Miss Wayland and Mrs Barnes } Warrant drawn by A. C. Freeman 20.00
Mrs Abecheco and Mrs J Wilson } Warrant drawn by J. J. Stewart .. 10.00
Emilie Thiebault 10.00

At 12 o'clock m., the Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p.m., at which hour reconvened.

Members present as before.

Ordinance No. 62, fixing the regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, was duly passed by the following vote:

Ayes — Supervisors Shaw, Eldred Stewart, Fitzgerald and Freeman.

No—None.

Ordered: That the Auditor draw his warrant in favor of R. S. Miner for the sum of five hundred dollars for fees as special counsel in the sheep cases.

Ordered: That J. R. Eldred, Road Commisioner of Road District No. 3 County of Inyo, State of California, gave notice to the secretary of the East Side Canal Company, and said corporation, that the said East Side Canal Company is required by the Board of Supervisors of the said Inyo county to bridge a certain ditch known as the East Side canal, and the crossing thereof, at a point where said East Side canal crosses the Mazourka Canyon road, said ditch having been excavated by said East Side Canal Company across said Mazourka Canyon road, the same being a county road.

And, in case the East Side Canal Company shall neglect to bridge said canal or ditch, the said J. R. Eldred, commissioner of said Road District, as aforesaid, shall construct said bridge across said East Side canal, and shall proceed by action to recover from said East Side Canal Company the cost of constructing said bridge across said canal, at said crossing, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2737, of the Political Code of the State of California.

Ordered: That water be furnished at the Court House by a 1½ inch main, with ¾ inch taps, and that there be washstands erected outside of the Sheriff's office and the court room, also that there be a water closet with traps erected in the rear of the cells in the jail, to be done under the supervision of the Sheriff of Inyo county, California, and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant to the order of A. M. Given for the expense of the same.

Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, January 11, 1898, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TUESDAY, January 11, 1898.
8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Stewart; Eldred, Fitzgerald and A. C. Freeman, Chairman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and aproved.

Ordered: That the sum of $85 be transferred from the General Road Fund as follows:

To Road District No. 3 fund $35 00
" " " " 5 " 50 00

Ordered: That the sum of $1500 be transferred from the general expense fund to salary fund.

Ordered: That the amount of $75 be paid to Ed. M. Brown for a right of way for road purposes over lands of said Ed. M. Brown in Section 30, Twp 6, R 33 E, M D M, a deed to same being on file herein, and the auditor is directed to draw his warrant to the order of Ed. M. Brown, accordingly, against Road District No 1 fund.

Report of Road Viewers appointed to view and report on proposed new road in Road District No. 1 over lands of Keating, Cobb, McGee and others, examined and ordered to be returned for correction.

Ordered: That the sum of $100 be set aside out of the general expense fund to the order of Supervisor Frank Fitzgerald to be expended in repairing Shepherd's Canyon road.

Ordered: That Supervisor Stewart be and he hereby is authorized to purchase bridge lumber, and the auditor is hereby directed to draw warrant to the order of J. J. Stewart against the bridge fund for same.

Reports of Road Commissioners on file were examined and approved as follows:

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw, Road District No. 1.

Road Commissioner A. C. Freeman, Road District No. 2.

Road Commissioner J. R. Eldred, Road District, No. 3.

Road Commisioner J. J. Stewart, Road District No. 4.

Road Commissioner Frank Fitzgerald, Road District No. 5.

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioners were examined and claims allowed as follows:

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw, on Road District No. 1 fund, $290.41, apportioned as follows:

Frank Huckaby	$125 00
S. P. McKnight	65 16
Jas. Nevins	15 00
Leece & Watterson	75
M. Merten	25 00
Harry White	2 50
P. Keough	10 00
Wm. McLaren	12 00
Frank Shaw	35 00

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw on bridge fund $74.30, apportioned as follows:

Frank Huckaby	$42 00
Leece & Watterson	17 00
N. J. Coaley	5 50
John Clarke	1 00
" "	8 80

Road Commissioner A. C. Freeman, od Road District No. 2 fund, $285.70, apportioned as follows:

T. W. S. McLeod	$30 00
Wm. Breeding	33 00
J. M. Horton	56 00
Leece & Watterson	58 10
John Clarke	9 00
C. F. Wildiasina	8 60
M. McIver	11 00
P. P. Keough	2 00
A. C. Freeman	75 00
W. W. Yandell	3 00

Road Commissioner A. C. Freeman on bridge fund, $113.19, apportioned as follows:

John Clarke	$88 00
Leece & Watterson	25 19

Road Commissioner J. R. Eldred on Road District No. 3 fund, $428, apportioned as follows:

J E Randle	$ 2 00
Jas Reynolds	4 00
A B McNett	23 00
J D Shaw	22 00
Albert Aguirre	30 00
C. A. Skinner	22 00
D W Pitman	9 00
A A Neil	33 00
J R Eldred	72 00
J D Mairs	170 00

Road Commissioner J. R. Eldred on br. g fund $43.61, apportioned as follows:

S H Spratt	$23 41
L M Newman	20 20

Road Commissioner J. J. Stewart on Road District No. 4 fund, $251.75, apportioned as follows:

M Silva	$12 00
A C Harvey	5 00
E Diaz	6 00
S Martinez	22 00
R C Spear	3 00
H Glade	15 25
M W Trask	22 50
C A Skinner	24 00
F Z Howard	72 00
Thos Boland	4 00
J J Stewart	66 00

Road Commissioner J. J. Stewart on bridge fund, $4.00, apportioned as follows:

A C Harvey $4.00

Road Commissioner Frank Fitzgerald on Road District No. 5 fund, $257.65, apportioned as follows:

Chas Anthony	$13 00
M Anton	52 50
R R Stocke	47 50
Chas Richardson	50 00
A St Merry m	6 15
Frank Fitzgerald	87 50
" "	1 50

The following claims for mileage and per diem of the Board of Supervisors were presented and approved by the District Attorney, and warrants therefor ordered drawn as follows:

Frank Shaw	$62 40
A C Freeman	60 00
J R Eldred	57 30
J J Stewart	52 80
Frank Fitzgerald	62 40

Whereupon the Roard adjourned for the term.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

BORN

CHURCH—At Los Angeles, Cal., Jan 12, 1898 to the wife of M. H. Church, a son.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
December 16, 1897.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

Supplemental List No. 06. Southern Pacific Railroad Lands. Main Line.

Part N W ¼ Sec. 3, Tp S 26, R E 33, 40a
" S W ¼ Sec 15, Tp S 29, R E 39, 80a
All Sec. 21, Tp. S 29, R E 39 - - 640a
NW ¼ and S½ Sec 27, Tp S29, RE33, 480a

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines—
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

TRAVELING.

Inyo
Stage
Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—Consisting of—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4[illegible]	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	68	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	7:26 p m
Kinkead	112	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	185	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 25 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Granteville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 8 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:33 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:35 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:54 a m
Mound House	6:48 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:35 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger trains of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

CRYING AS A SAFETY VALVE.

Scientific Declaration That "a Good Cry" Is Beneficial.

The Hospital declares that the popular belief that "a good cry" gives at times a salutary relief has a good scientific foundation. A writer on that subject says:

"Crying is so commonly associated with distress that man's natural instinct is to put a stop to it as soon as possible. We should not forget, however, that it has its uses. Dr. Harry Campbell has recently shown how complex are the phenomena involved in 'a good cry.' This does not consist merely in the shedding of tears, but includes so general and widespread an action of the muscles that the whole body may be convulsed. In children also a great change takes place during crying in the manner in which the respiration is carried on. Expirations are prolonged sometimes for as much as half a minute and are interrupted by short inspirations. During expiration the glottis is contracted so that the intrapulmonary pressure rises considerably, and there can be but little doubt that it is the equal distribution of this increased air pressure throughout the whole of the chest, leading to the dilatation of portions of the lungs that have become more or less collapsed, that is the explanation of the great benefit which often results from crying in cases of infantile bronchitis and of the large discharge of bronchial mucus which so often follows. Children may become very blue during the paroxysm, but the deep respirations which succeed quickly restore the circulation to a better condition than before in consequence of the larger lung space rendered available. In women the beneficial effect of a good cry is proverbial. In them also this is partly due to the increased depth of respiration and the improvement in the often languid circulation thereby induced, but to a large extent it is the result of the muscular exercise involved, by which the general vascular tension, and especially the blood pressure in the brain, are much reduced. The profuse flow of tears no doubt also acts strongly on the cerebral circulation in still further reducing tension. The sobbing movements, again, have a good influence upon the venous circulation in the abdominal and pelvic viscera, while the exhaustion produced tends to produce sleep and thus to give the nervous system its best chance of recuperation. We should not, then, too hastily intervene to stop a woman from having out her cry. If we can remove her trouble, by all means let us do so, but if the trouble is to remain, let her cry herself to sleep. This is far better than soothing drafts."

AN AFRICAN POISON STORY.

Strange Phenomenon Witnessed In the Northeast of the Dark Continent.

Charles M. Stern of Chicago, who returned to this city after a journey through northeast Africa, told of a curious meteorological phenomenon which he observed in a district called Gwallah. "The vegetation in that region is very luxuriant," said he, "and the plant life must give off an unusually large quantity of carbonic acid gas. At least that was the conclusion I reached after seeing three natives die and four or five dogs.

"The moment the animals put their noses close to the ground they would fall over and gasp and die in about five minutes. The natives who died slept on the ground instead of in hammocks, as others did. I saw hundreds of dead birds. My theory is that a stratum of the deadly gas covered the ground for a depth of three or four inches, and any living thing breathing in that area would be asphyxiated.

"I could not understand, however, how the gas was not distributed in a thinner layer and what kept it in one place for a whole day. Nothing like it had ever been known there before. The deaths of the men and the dogs all occurred within 24 hours. Then the gas, if it was really gas, seemed to dissipate. It was a very strange occurrence, and I might have been induced to make a more exhaustive investigation if my presence had not excited distrust. I got away as quickly as possible rather than be accused of being the cause of the sudden deaths. The natives are superstitious and attribute most of their misfortunes to witchcraft, so I thought it the part of wisdom to get away."—New York Mail and Express.

An Instance.

"Mere knowledge," said the prosy man, "is of little value."

"Now you hit it that time," said the listening young man with much earnestness. "I know what are exactly the correct things in clothes, but I ain't able to buy 'em."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

For Lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. I. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Poet—Do you think there will be any poets in the next world? asked the assistant editor. "Where else do you suppose they've all gone to?" exclaimed the editor.

$2000.00

If you use too much of *Schilling's Best* baking powder it don't spoil the cake.

But why not make your money go as far as it will by using just enough of *Schilling's Best* baking powder—one-third less than of the brand you are used to?

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 2023

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY.

THE MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY AT ALTON, ILL.

History of This Remarkable Man's Fight Against the Evils of Slavery—Thrilling Events that Culminated in His Assassination.

Died a Martyr.

Over sixty years ago, on the night of Nov. 7, 1837, Elijah P. Lovejoy was shot down in Alton, Ill., while with a few stanch friends he was defending his printing press against the blind fury of a pro-slavery mob. This is the incident upon which was based the appropriation of $25,000 by the Illinois Legislature for the erection in Alton of a monument to the memory of the martyr, the dedication of which took place on the recent anniversary of that famous tragedy.

The man whose brief career is thus commemorated in marble and bronze, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, was born at Albion, Kennebec, Me., Nov. 8, 1802. He was the eldest of a family of nine children, the son of a Congregational minister. The early years of his life were spent upon the little New England farm, and were distinguished only in his abnormal desire for knowledge. His spare time was always occupied in study, and by his own thrift he was enabled to enter the sophomore class in Waterville College in 1823,

RESIDENCE OF LOVEJOY.

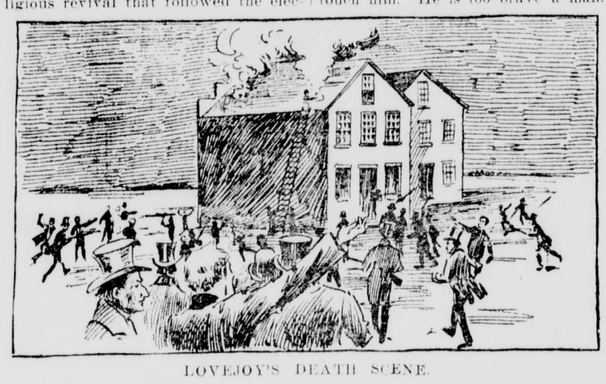
where he graduated with honor three years later. He then taught school a few years, but was seized with the mania for migration to the West, and landed in St. Louis in 1827. Here he began writing for the local press. His first newspaper work was done as an attache of the St. Louis Times, which advocated the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. He had a seemingly brilliant opening here, but during a religious revival that followed the election he embraced the Presbyterian faith, and his purpose in life was suddenly changed. He entered the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1832, and was licensed to preach a year later by the Philadelphia Presbytery. Returning, however, to St. Louis, he was assisted by friends in the founding of a weekly newspaper, which he called the St. Louis Observer. The first number appeared Nov. 22, 1833.

The slavery question was then agitating the community, and it was impossible for a man of his positive convictions to keep still on such a vital subject. During the summer of 1834 he formally announced his opposition to the whole system of slavery, and thereby began his troubles. His editorials soon began to be talked about, yet they would read as very mild utterances today. They are significant also in that they prove that Lovejoy was not an abolitionist. He said in his own columns: "Gradual emancipation is the remedy we propose. This we look upon as the only feasible and, indeed, the only desirable way of effecting our freedom from the thralldom in which we are held. In the meantime the rights of all classes of our citizens should be respected, and the work conposed, carried on and finished as one in which all classes are alike interested, and in which all may be called upon to make sacrifices of individual interests to the general welfare of the community." On another occasion he said that emancipation should be effected "by the masters and no others." He hated slavery, but appreciated the position and feeling of the slaveholders, and frequently stated that it was a national and not a sectional evil. Yet even this line of argument was bitterly resented, and under date of Oct. 5, 1835, a letter was sent to him by a committee of St. Louis citizens commanding that he cease talking of slavery in his paper. He refused flatly and in an editorial said: "The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the inalienable rights of man, and any person may freely speak, write or print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty." In the closing paragraph he thus declared himself: "I do, therefore, as an American citizen and Christian patriot, in the name of liberty, law and religion, solemnly protest against all these attempts, however and by whomsoever made, to frown down the liberty of the press and forbid the free expression of opinion. Under a deep sense of my obligations to my country, the church and my God, I declare it to be my fixed purpose to submit to no dictation. And I am prepared to abide by the consequences. I have appealed to the Constitution and laws of my country; if they will fail to protect me I appeal to my God, and with Him I cheerfully rest my cause." This brought a request for Lovejoy to resign as editor of the Observer. He did so at once, but the paper was in debt and the stock was turned over to a Mr. Moore, who replaced him in charge, and they decided to bring the plant to Alton. This was reconsidered, however, and the paper continued. In April, 1836, a negro was lynched. The Observer denounced the lynching as a disgrace to the community, and when the judge of the local court quashed proceedings against members of the mob, characterizing the act as "beyond all human law," his action was in turn attacked as disgraceful and demoralizing. A few days later the Observer office was entered and the plant ruined. The press was not destroyed and was shipped on Sunday to Alton. The same night it was wrecked and dumped into the river. A public meeting followed in which the people promised to secure another outfit for the paper. The pub-

LOVEJOY'S OFFICE.

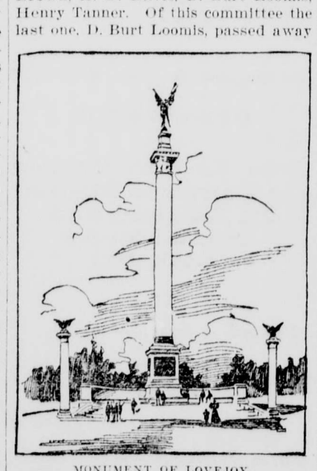
lication of the Observer was resumed Sept. 8, 1836. It was uninterrupted until the following August. Lovejoy wrote without intermission on the subject of slavery, and meantime continued his religious work, being moderator of the Alton Presbytery when he died.

The St. Louis opposition, however, soon manifested itself there, and on July 11, 1837, a public meeting protested against the course of the paper and appointed a committee to intercede with Lovejoy. He received the delegation politely, but in cold disdain of their mission. The trouble culminated as usual. The plant was totally destroyed on the night of Aug. 21. The same night a committee of vigilantes waylaid Lovejoy on a lonely road and informed him that they had decided he was a nuisance in the community and proposed to tar and feather and set him adrift on the river. He listened calmly, and then said: "Gentlemen, I am in your hands, with neither the power nor the disposition to resist. I have, however, one request to make. My wife is dangerously ill and I was on my way to town to have a prescription filled. If one of you will pledge his word to take it and have the medicine prepared and deliver it at my house without letting my wife know what has become of me you may do with me what you wish." There was profound silence for a moment, and then the leader said: "Boys, I can't touch him. He is too brave a man." And he was allowed to go in peace. On Sept. 21, another press arrived. It was destroyed the same night. Then Lovejoy thought of removing either to St. Charles, Mo., or to Quincy. But he was not disposed to run away from trouble, and on the advice of friends he remained and ordered a new press.



LOVEJOY'S DEATH SCENE.

In anticipation of its arrival another public meeting was held, with the object of persuading the editor to take a new course. Then it was that he made his dying declaration, which rings yet as the keynote of his life and of American independence: "But, gentlemen, as long as I am an American citizen, and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write, to publish whatever I please on any subject, being amenable to the laws of my country for the same." On Nov. 6 the fourth press arrived and was placed in the warehouse of Godfrey & Gilman. It was successfully defended that night by a committee who tendered their services to Mayor John M. Krum as a peace guard. On Nov. 7, they were there again, with Lovejoy, and saw him killed. This roll of honor is as follows: Elijah P. Lovejoy, Thaddeus P. Hurlburt, Royal Weller, James Morse Jr., Edward Breath, J. C. Woods, Reuben Gerry, Enoch Lang, Samuel J. Thompson, D. F. Randall, Amos R. Roff, William Harned, John S. Noble, George H. Walworth, George H. Whitney, Winthrop S. Gilman, George S. Brown, H. D. Davis, D. Burt Loomis, Henry Tanner. Of this committee the last one, D. Burt Loomis, passed away



MONUMENT OF LOVEJOY.

at his home in Minneapolis one year ago. About 9 o'clock the mob surrounded the warehouse again. The attack came promptly, accompanied by many shots. Capt. Long ordered one shot fired in response. This killed a man, and the mob dispersed, but returned later to the attack with greater fury. An attempt was made to fire the roof, and during a lull Lovejoy went out to see if the blaze had taken hold. Then five shots rang out from behind a woodpile and Lovejoy fell dead. That ended the trouble. The mob at once retired and no further demonstration was made. Lovejoy was buried two days later, and by coincidence a colored man dug his grave and cared for it for years while others knew not even its location. Later Thomas Dimmock, a St. Louis journalist, procured a lot in the city cemetery, had the remains removed there and placed upon the grave the present stone, a scroll of New England granite, bearing the words: "Here lies Lovejoy. Spare him now that he is buried." In August, 1885, Mr. Dimmock transferred by deed to the colored people of Alton all right, title and interest in the lot and its contents, and they are now its legitimate custodians. Such is the history of the man whom the people of Illinois have thus commemorated in imperishable stone. History has vindicated his work and his principles—the essential point of which, after all, was based not on abolitionism, but upon the maintenance at all hazards of the right of free speech and the liberty of the American press.

ANCIENTS VALUED GOLD.

Antique Mining Implements Discovered Near the Red Sea.

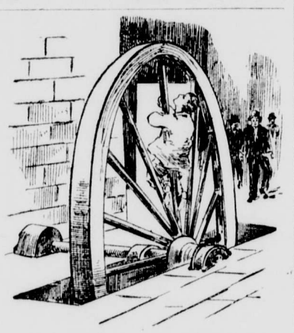
Gold was probably the first metal observed and collected, because of the instinctive understanding of its intrinsic value. About it superstitions grew, religious and ceremonious rites and strange crimes were committed for its possession in the days when it was believed that it was of such stuff that the sun itself was made and the halls of Valhalla paved. Rock paintings and carvings of Egyptian tombs earlier than the days of Joseph indicate the operation of washing auriferous sand, and a subsequent melting in furnaces by the aid of blow pipes. Less than twenty years ago the old mines of Nubia, so graphically described by Diodorous, were rediscovered on the shores of the Red Sea, together with a line of ancient wells across the desert; the underground workings where ore veins had been followed with the pick, the rude cupelling furnaces for assaying, picks, oil lamps, stone mills, mortars and pestles, inclined warming tables of stone, crucibles and retorting furnaces of burned tile, by which the entire process could be traced.

Here slaves and hapless prisoners of war exchanged their life blood for glittering dust to fill the treasuries of their captors. In India and Asia Minor the powdered ore was washed down over smooth, sloping rocks and gold caught in the fleeces of sheepskins sunk in the stream. It was literally a golden fleece that Jason brought back from the Caucasus. Further north and following the eastern foothills of Mount Ararat to the southern slope of the Ural mountains in Russian Siberia, where last year millions were taken out of the old mines, the ancient Scythians broke up rock and gravel with copper implements, scraped out the glittering dust and nuggets with the fangs of wild boars, and carried their gain away in bags of leather. All through this region miners of today know that one of the chief dangers to be avoided are the Scythian pits, sixty feet deep in the gravel, and shaped like a well. The remains of thousands of small furnaces of burned clay testify to the long period over which the workings of the mines extended.—Modern Machinery.

AMAZING ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Whirled Around a Shaft Nearly Ten Thousand Times.

Nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five times did Engineer James L. Grander, in a mine at Bourne, Ohio, revolve rapidly in a fly wheel. It was a twenty-foot wheel, making 125 revolutions every minute, and the unfortunate man was in its coils for an hour and a quarter. It was while he was at work in the mine that he fell into the wheel, which was going at



LITTLE SHORT OF A MIRACLE.

full speed at the time. It continued to whirl. There was no one at hand who witnessed the accident, and consequently no effort was made to stop the whirling of the wheel. The man mercifully lost consciousness almost immediately. In the course of about an hour some one discovered Grander's plight and the wheel was stopped as soon as possible. He was not seriously hurt.

Victoria's Favorite Pose.

Soon after the birth of the Prince of Wales, Victoria's picture dandling the infant heir to the throne on her knees was displayed in shop windows throughout the land. It was received with enthusiasm. Something of the motherliness of this royal woman touched the hearts of her people and Victoria, quick to see the hold that it gave her upon them, has maintained the practice of presenting them at regular intervals with a photograph of herself dandling something in the shape of a descendant upon her knees. First her own children, then her grandchildren, and later still her great-grandchildren all have served as ties to bind her more closely to her subjects.

A Good Boy.

"Why are yez decorating, Mrs. Murphy?"

"Me b'y Denny is coming home the day."

"I thought he was sent up for foive years."

"Yes, but he got a year off for good behavoare."

"Sure, it must be comfortin' for yez to have a good b'y like that."—Tit-Bits.

A Hot Time.

The Poker—Wouldn't the coal-box?

The Shovel—No; but the stove-wood.

The Poker—Did it make the fire-fly?

The Shovel—No; only the chimney flue.

A Theory.

"What do you think of the escape of Miss Cisneros from that Spanish prison?"

"I think some of our ex-policemen must be down there acting as jailers."

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Inheritance.—The difference between men is largely a difference of inheritance.—Rev. R. Harcourt, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Luck.—The greatest men are quickest to acknowledge their debt to that Providence which fools call luck.—Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Obedience.—Obedience was the secret of Peter's success. Obedience is the success of every human life to-day.—Rev. W. E. Dugan, Presbyterian, San Francisco, Cal.

Jonah.—There is nothing more up to date along the lines of nineteenth century theology than the judgment of Providence recorded in John.—Rev. O. S. Michael, Episcopalian, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Heaven.—Heaven is the largest and grandest work Almighty God ever built, sublimely and transcendently superior to all others and fixed in space.—Dr. F. W. McCloskey, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.

Synonym of Love.—The turtle dove has time immemorial been a synonym of love. Her song has been caught up by the human heart and rendered into the sweetness of human affections.—Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

A Life of Fact.—The modern age is marked above everything else by its love of the fact. Art and literature, as well as science, are intent on discussing nature's laws and reproducing life as it is.—Mrs. Celia P. Wooley, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

Pulpit and Pew.—There was never a time when the preacher and the people need more to distinguish the true idea of preaching than at present. The pulpit and the pew need to get closer together.—Rev. R. T. Matthews, Christian, Louisville, Ky.

Parentage.—The important thing to us is to know that the child of a bad parent is not dependent upon the heritage from one or two parents, but has the race backing and encouraging him.—Rev. Caroline Bartlett-Crane, Independent, Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Glorious Future.—There is a future coming—a future with its glory, honor and immortality. Mortgage not that future. Be not like Esau, who for one morsel of meat impoverished all his after years.—Rev. Dr. Webb, Evangelist, New York City.

The Synagogue.—The synagogue, like the heart, is an institution for the moral uplifting of the people, for the dissemination of truth and the cementing of relations of brotherhood between man and man.—Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger, Hebrew, San Francisco, Cal.

Sacrifice.—An anarchist who dies, however mistakenly, for humanity, is a better Christian in my belief than a clergyman, however devout his prayers, who will not sacrifice for the cause of mankind.—Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

Abuse in Charities.—Nowadays men are demanding upright men of character in city government. Hereafter every one of the city's poor and unfortunate should receive that individual care which truth and honesty demand.—Rev. H. A. Stimson, Congregationalist, New York City.

Manhood.—What boy has grown to manhood without feeling the soiling touch of the world? The longer a river flows the darker it becomes. Man left to himself becomes worse the longer he lives.—Rev. Jas. B. Orr, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

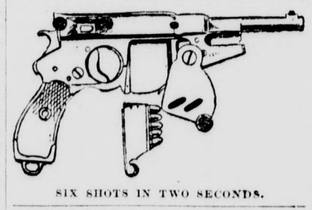
Divine Care.—What a sweet comfort the thought to the soul in trouble that there are no chance events in this world, but that all are the result of a divine, watchful care!—Rev. B. M. Parmer, Presbyterian, New Orleans, La.

Prayer.—Be true to your religion and pray. Pray for yourselves, for one another and that the mission will not be a malediction to any through neglect in corresponding with its institutions, but to all a source of blessing.—Rev. Father Van der Erden, Catholic, San Francisco, Cal.

WONDERFUL LITTLE WEAPON.

The Recoil from Every Shot Fires the Next Shell.

The most wonderful weapon ever seen in this country in the way of a revolver is at present in San Francisco, the property of Theodore Kytka. The weapon comes from Bavaria, and several governments are making bids for it. The pistol wrecked a target in the station house during the test—not only



SIX SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS.

wrecked it, but pierced three inches of chilled steel at the back of it. All this innocent-looking little weapon requires is that the marksman pull the trigger once, whereupon it empties itself of six loads in two seconds.

A Great Disadvantage.

"I suppose," remarked the sarcastic housewife, "that in the course of time ice will be worth as much as diamonds."

"Well," replied the ice man, reflectively, "diamonds are pretty good in their way. But you can't rely on their melting down so as to keep up a steady demand.'—Washington Star.

Swelled Feet.

"How comes it, sir, that when I ask you for a No. 5 shoe you give me a No. 1?"

"Why, my dear sir, you'll be so proud of those shoes that your feet will swell."—Harper's Weekly.

Patience Rewarded.

His first love's age was just twenty-five,
When at twenty in marriage he sought her;
He failed; but again at forty did strive,
And this time he married her daughter

In Sir Walter Scott's Mail Bag.

Some letters from the fair sex caused Sir Walter Scott at least as much amusement as annoyance. In his earlier years "a mad woman from about Alnwick," by dint of letters and plans, first extracted from him a guinea for a charity, then sent him the manuscript of a curious novel, which he was to publish in his own name, and of which he was to take half the profits. Finally, on his declining the partnership, she suggested he should take shares in a medicine for babies, her own invention. Dread of participation in "such a Herodlike affair" drove Scott to decline the honor of future correspondence with the lady.

On a March day in his fatal year, 1826, Sir Walter answered two modest requests from widow ladies. One of these, presuming on a former slight acquaintance with his mother, desired that he should impress on Peel, then home secretary, the merits of her second son, whom he was to represent as "fit for any situation in a public office." The second lady, who had already perused "Marmion" and "The Lady of the Lake," engaged, in return for a suitable provision for her son's education, to read all her benefactor's other works. After dealing with these letters, Scott felt himself constrained to record his conviction that "your destitute widow, especially if she hath a charge of children and one or two fit for patronage, is one of the most impudent animals living."—Temple Bar.

Reward of Literature.

Among the women writers of the capital there is one young matron whose name is very well known. A few months ago she sent a short story to a magazine which presented itself as an untried field. By and by she received notification that the story had been accepted and that in payment thereof her name had been put on the subscription list for one year. The author immediately returned answer that the compensation was not adequate.

"Dear madam," the editor wrote back, "yours of such a date received. We have put your name on the subscription list for two copies each month."

And for fear that further correspondence would burden her with three copies of the magazine she was forced to be content with that.—Washington Post.

Cement Pipes.

Cement pipes are made cheaply by an ingenious process devised by a French inventor. A trench is dug and the bottom filled with cement mortar. On this is placed a rubber tube covered with canvas and inflated. The trench is then filled up with cement. As soon as this is set the air is let out of the rubber tube, which is then removed and used again in another section. By this method 6 inch pipes have been made at a cost of 22 cents a yard.

MISERY BY THE WHOLESALE,

Is what chronic inactivity of the liver gives rise to. Bile gets into the blood and imparts a yellow tint, the tongue fouls, and so does the breath, sick headaches, pain beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade are felt, the bowels become constipated and the stomach disordered. The proven remedy for this catalogue of evils is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine long and professionally recommended, and sovereign also for chills and fever, nervousness and rheumatism.

"How did you first know that there was such a man as your husband, Mrs. Thrifty?" "I happened to see his financial standing in the commercial reports."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

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It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

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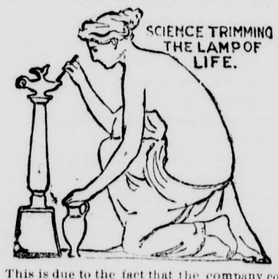
HAPPY MARRIAGE, HEALTH, ENERGY AND LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, of Buffalo, N. Y.



This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now makes a startling offer.

They will send their magically effective appliance and a month's course of restorative remedies positively on trial, without expense, to any reliable man.

Not a dollar need be paid until results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's **Appliance and Remedies** have been talked of and written about till every man has heard of them.

The highest medical authorities in the world have lately commended them.

They possess marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain.

They create vigor, healthy tissue, new life.

They stop drains that sap the energy.

They cure all effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure impossible, age no barrier.

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And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

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Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1898.

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HER EXPLANATION.

So you have wondered at me—guessed in vain
What the real woman is you know so well?
I am a lost illusion. Some strange spell
Once made your friend there, with his fine disdain
Of fact, conceive me perfect. He would fain
(But could not) see me always, as befell
His dream to see me, plucking asphodel,
In saffron robes, on some celestial plain.
All that I was he marred and flung away
In quest of what I was not, could not be—
Lilith, or Helen, or Antigone.
Still he may search; but I have had my day,
And now the Past is all the part for me
That this world's empty stage has left to play.

THE SILENT GUEST.

Past 9 o'clock, and a bitter night.

It was raining as it had rained all day; a gathering wind lashed the hedge-rows and the shrieking boughs of the naked elms, and there was sleet in the wind.

For his own reasons, Mr. George Masters was avoiding the highway, preferring instead to plunge in the darkness across the fields, falling again and again in the ruts of sandy mud ridged with last week's snow, gray and sodden. He cursed through chattering teeth, as he made for the far, twinkling light of the "Hare and Billet."

Pretty luck this for a man—on Christmas eve, too! He had spent the gray, gloomy afternoon lying among the soaked gorse by the road-edge, with the sleet in his ears, and the steady rain winning through the shag-coat and the greasy brown coat beneath it, to the flannel waistcoat that sheltered his pistols.

Chilled to the soul, with no dry thread on him, he had waited faithfully till 'Squire Hales' horse-hoofs splashed the mud over the gorse bushes, and then the numbed finger-tips crept under the flannel waistcoat. He half rose among the furze as the red roquelaure went past him, to the plash of the hoofs and the jangle of the bridle-reins.

But when he saw the two servants turn the corner, with holsters before them, he sank back into his wet nest, a prey to natural annoyance.

The horses went on toward Shooter's Hill, and a dripping figure stood in the way they had come, shaking a helpless fist and cursing all things below the beetling sky. Then George Masters tramped across the strip of furze-clad common and flung himself through a gap in the hedge of the turnip-field. He broke into a heavy run when he saw the light from the kitchen of the "Hare and Billet" blinking before him.

The unfortunate footpad unhasped the gate, and stepped forward to stand with the host of the "Hare and Billet" in one gathering puddle.

"Gone by," said Mr. Masters, bitterly, "gone by—to Greenwich by this time, likely—with his two bloody-minded serving-men behind him—a cowardly, white-livered, gold-laced hound."

"You're wet, George," said the landlord; "come you in under a roof." Reproof of George's bitterness of speech was in the tone—the tone of a man who had his own disapopintments to contend with.

They came up the bricked path to the back door and passed in under the lean-to roof of the shed. It was quite dark, and they moved shuffling among the barrels of beer, the firewood, and farm, tools that covered the earth floor. The landlord raised the heavy wooden latch of the door leading to the house, and they passed up the two steps into the big room—kitchen and tap-room in one—and shut out the night and the cold.

A pleasant kitchen with tiled floor and a comforting mass of red coals glowing in an iron basket sticking out of the wall. A kitchen with blackened settles, long benches, and tables ringed with many ale-cans. A quiet kitchen where only one man was, and he, the hostler, in the big arm-chair asleep.

The landlord roused him with his foot, and he sat up, rubbing a beery eye with a chilblained fist.

"Mr. George is coming in here to sleep to-night, Bill," said the landlord. "I take it his majesty the king won't trouble a poor fellow a Christmas eve. Hot him some ale—a quart of ale—and spread his coat over that chair-back—main wet and main dry, Mr. George be, I take it."

"He'll sleep in his chair, then," returned the hostler. "There's a man above us now, in the bed, a real gentleman he is, with his sword and his rook-lay—come in when you was out, when the heavy rain come on. I showed him up to the bedroom and kindled the fire, and he lies there, burning two of the big wax candles; and if he don't drink the bottle of claret, it's opened, and will have to be paid for, too. Terry don't like him, Terry don't; hear to him howling—he'th whined like that ever sin' the old gentleman come. Hark to 'un again, now the wind's quiet."

The mongrel fastened by the front door was baying howl upon howl. A kick at the panel, and a command to "lie down" from the landlord, appeared to soothe him for the moment, but the long whines son broke out again. The dog wailed to the wind, which answered with fierce gusts of passion, and hurtling of sleet against the lattice panes. When the dog was silent for a while and the wind paused to gather itself for new effort, the rain pattered gently, the clock ticked to the chorus of a choir of crickets—and East Wickham's belfry jangled in the distance.

The men in the kitchen were sitting in the shadow, of an idea.

"He don't seem to be moving," said the hostler, breaking the silence. "He's not awake now, for sure."

The others looked at him with sudden interest, as if the presence upstairs had passed from their thoughts.

"There's a purse above stairs, I make no doubt, and a gold sneezin'-box up there, as'll keep awake, if they've any sense." Bill went on, grinning at the subtlety and success of his conversation, but not looking at his companions.

"There's something I don't like, Willum," Mr. Masters remarked, "about old gentlemen's purses."

"I wouldn't like," put in the landlord, apparently addressing a pewter measure, "an ole gentleman to lose his purse here. Gives the house a bad name—that sort of thing—and a good name," he continued, facing his subordinate—"a good name to a house of entertainment is better than rubies."

Having delivered himself of this sentiment, he spread his hands over the arms of his Windsor chair and leaned forward with an air of awaiting suggestions. But none came.

He coughed, looked at Mr. Masters, and went on. "There was a dear old gentleman come here, let me see, why it was as near as possible a year ago."

"It was a year ago," put in George.

"Well, he come here (I'll have to go out and kick that dog), and 'Is this the Deptford Road,' he says, 'my men?' and you says, 'Matter o' twenty mile, master, and a bad road for a lonely traveler to leave a comfortable public behind on.' And he says, 'My horse is as the gate-post and he'd be better in the stable,' and he walks in and orders candles and supper."

"Did he have them?" asked the hostler, breathlessly.

"He had all he ordered, and more," said the landlord, slowly, "but he went on that night, after all." He looked at his companion; appreciated the reminiscence in the eye of George, the child-like admiration for superior achievement in that of Bill, and pursued: "Yes," he went on, "an' when he went, he left his gold watch and sneezin'-box, and nineteen pu'cas in a red silk bag. He didn't want 'em where he was going."

"Where was that?"

"Don't I tell you? Deptford."

They all laughed gayly, and the landlord took out a stone bottle and thick glass rummers from the corner cupboard.

"His Majesty, King George, wot you're so fond of—here's his health, and our gracious Queen Charlotte, and long to reign over us!" George gave the toast, and they drained their glasses.

"Giniver!" said the hostler, and added tentatively, "a man could do anything wot's drunk, Giniver."

"Anything short of murder, he could," assented George; "but it's nothing short o' murder would do for that dog o' yourn, Tom."

Indeed, the dog's long-drawn howls still disturbed their Christmas festivities. Moved by this incongruity, the landlord went out and kicked it.

A gust of wind and rain found way into the room, and Mr. Masters coughed again violently, and shivered and swore.

"Can't you shut the door?" he asked; "this ain't no weather for a poor man with his living to get, and his pockets as empty as the day he was born."

"Well," said the landlord, "our pockets was empty enough last Christmas here, afore that ole gentleman called."

And still no sound from the room upstairs.

"There's another purse up there this night," remarked the footpad, "waiting for them as is sportsmen enough to take it, as two bold lads did last Christmas eve."

The chill wind must have made its entry still felt in the room, for the landlord shivered again, and the footpad wiped the palms of his hands upon his knees.

"And another old man," he said. "I was the man that did it, and I suppose it'll be my job again. That dog howls fit to wake the dead. I don't like this indoors work, with doors and curtains, and stairs a-creaking, and having to wash your hands this weather. I'm a man that earns his living in the open air, I am, where things is straightforward, and nothing can't come creeping up behind you without your seeing it."

The landlord suddenly lifted the wooden latch of the inner door, held his candle above his head, and peered into the darkness.

"No one there," he said; "and I could have sworn that minute I heard a breath. I don't like your talk to-night, George. Wake the dead, and washing of your hands indeed; aint' it enough to——"

He stopped abruptly to pour out more spirit.

"Oh, let him talk, master," cried the hostler, "it puts heart into a man, it do—talking over old times."

George chuckled grimly, and when he had drained his glass, he said cheerfully:

"Ay, that does it. It all comes back to me. It was him as held the light by the door, when I run in; and it was me as—— He bled very free, he did, very free."

"Yes, I held the light, though much against my wish, mind you—thank Them as be," said the landlord, regarding his grimy fingers with satisfaction; "thank Them as be, my hands is clean."

"They won't be clean long, then. It's me what holds the light to-night," said George, firmly, and he took the candle and walked to the foot of the stair.

"Not a sound," he said.

The landlord had risen—the shock-headed man shifted his big shoulder on the bench where he lay, and the expression rose in his face of a terrier awaiting with eager nose the rush from cover of his first rat.

"If," said he, hesitatingly—"if it comes to that, you can both hold the light—sooner than see them guineas should get up and ride off in the morning. I know a young man what would as lief hold a bill-hook as a candle any day of the week."

And he looked so savage that the landlord was unaffectedly shocked. But George came back to the table for another dram, and after it had been tendered him, remarked that that young man would not want for a backer. Then he knocked the damp priming out of his pistol on the table-edge and filled the pan.

"I'll just listen once again, if so be he's soundly off," and he disappeared cautiously up the winding stairs, turning back to add: "and don't any of you come creeping up behind me, for I don't like it."

The other two looked anywhere but at each other, without speaking. There was no sound from above after the stairs had ceased to creak under the footpad's weight. Outside the dog howled, a long, low baying that never ceased.

The hostler fetched a bill-hook from the lean-to shed and employed the time in taking off his boots. After a glance at the other, he sat down with the bill-hook hidden by his coat-flap.

Both men started at the first creak of the stair.

George stood at the stair-foot, blinking in the sudden light.

"He's a-sleeping like the dead," he whispered. "Can't even hear him breathe. His candles is burning yet; I see them through the key-hole. Come on!"

All three stood together for a moment at the bottom of the stairway. There was a moment's hesitation, while the landlord and Mr. Masters adjusted the procession behind Bill, who had planted his foot on the bottom stair. At this inopportune instant, the tall clock in the corner struck 1, with a shrill metallic stroke, and Bill withdrew his foot suddenly, dropping the bill-hook. It fell to the red tiles of the floor, which gave back clang on clang.

Aghast at this mishap, the host pushed his clumsy-fingered servant back into his place in the corner; Mr. Masters and himself reseating themselves with a hastily assumed appearance of genial domesticity.

But no startled guest appearing on the stairs after ten minutes of complete silence, the procession re-formed in its old order, and went up.

Outside the bedroom door they held their breath and listened—not a sound but the ticking of the clock below, the rushing of the wind without, and the moaning plaint of the dog.

A stealthier man than the hostler, the landlord thrust a sleek hand forward to grasp the latch of the door. It was unsecured, and opened a little way under his gentle pressure. Through the foot of opening they could see the two waxen candles flame in the sockets as they burned by the sleeping man. By their light his legs modeled themselves under the white counterpane. His face and shoulders were in the deep shadows of the faded green curtains of the half-tester.

At the sight of the bed the heart of the hostler became suddenly sick within him. With white lips and shaking knees he vacated his place in the procession, and pushing past the landlord, who was still poising himself at the stairhead, he made his way to the room below. At that moment, could their limbs have borne them, his companions would have followed him. They huddled together in the corner of the landing, holding their breath and listening until the taproom door opened and shut; and they knew themselves alone with the sleeper.

For the terror of those strained minutes, it might have been the old man behind the curtains who was the ambushed watcher.

The wind had lulled, and the rain, falling ceaselessly and silently, made no sound on the thatched roof. For awhile the dog was silent in the yard.

This was an old man, scant of breath, or surely his breathing could have been heard in the dreadful calmness of the night.

The landlord, with his shoulders raised, had stolen on tip-toe into the room. One of the candles was now guttering and flaring preparatory to going out; the fragment of the other burned on with a long, red, smoking wick, lighting up the bright point of the rusty case-knife clenched in his fingers.

He glanced upward at the brutal features of the footpad. Their eyes met with the same thought in each. It was the recollection of that other night, when they had stolen into that room to rob another helpless, sleeping old man of sleep and life.

The great silence was not to be borne. The footpad put out his hand and thrust the landlord forward by the shoulder. He drew back, stumbling heavily. As he recovered himself, they both sprang forward toward the bed and tore back the old green curtains.

Behind these, his poor white face thrown back over the pillows, lay the old man, his thin hands rigidly grasping the edges of the sheet drawn up close under his chin. They leaned over the bed and half drew back.

"By God! 'tis very like him," said the landlord in a whisper.

George had his hands on the sheet and pulled it back roughly.

"It is him, by God!" he cried. For, as he pulled back the sheet, the last candle flared up and died down and went out. Its last light shone on the sleeper's throat, gashed across—horribly gaping—red and wet. This was no stranger, but the man they had murdered a year ago; they had left him just so last Christmas morning.

There was a heavy fall on the floor in the dark, and some one rushed to the stair, screaming loudly.

The dog in the yard whined with pleasure to hear a human voice, and then once more there was the silence of death in the "Hare and Billet."

* * * * * * *

In the red haze of early Christmas morning, the hostler came up the sodden lane, and with him, plashing in the white water of the cart-ruts, walked the village constable and the bell-ringers, who had adjourned from East Wickham belfry to drink in Christmas at the "Old Fox." Marching with them were the unsteady white gaiters of two Grenadiers furloughing in the village.

A wet and miserable dog, who dragged a broken chain, leaped forward in delight at their coming, and through the unlatched door the party poured into the house. A Grenadier drew his bayonet, and tramped upstairs like a bold man, and the crowd hustled one another to follow him.

In the best bedroom the landlord lay dead on the floor—dead beside the white counterpane and unpressed pillows of an empty bed. Something wrong with his heart, folk said.

By the gate of the straw-yard the constable picked up a brass-barreled pistol; and wandering about on the wet straw they found a man with cropped black hair and a heavy jowl, who gibbered and said he was his Sacred Majesty, King George, and God bless him.—San Francisco Argonaut.

COALING A BIG STEAMER.

Very Crude Methods Yet Prevail—Cost of the Work.

All the ships of the transatlantic lines are coaled by practically the same crude method. Barges of about 350 tons capacity are brought alongside of the ship, booms are rigged, and by tackle controlled by a donkey engine steel buckets are lowered to the barge, filled by four men with shovels, and hoisted to a projecting platform, where two men dump the bucket and shovel the coal into the porthole. It is then taken by other men and stowed away in the ship's bunkers. Five and a half of these buckets is equal to a ton, and tally by count of the buckets is the only record to show how much coal the steamer has taken aboard.

In coaling the steamship St. Paul of the American Line forty-eight men are employed inside the ship. The average amount of coal bunkered is 3,000 tons, the time required to unload and stow is about forty hours, and the total average cost of the work is $1,000. These figures, varying only with the coal consumption of the ship, will apply to the vessels of other transatlantic lines.

Efforts to reduce this expense have been productive of many ingenious mechanical devices, and the inquiry is often raised why none of these is in general use. The answer is given in the statement by a representative of one of the transatlantic lines: "We have had many offers to deliver coal to our steamers at the rate of anywhere from 50 to 500 tons per hour, but what is the use when we cannot take care of it inside any faster than we do now?" In a modern ship fuel must be stored wherever room can be found that is not required or available for other purposes. Coal cannot be received on board faster than it can be stored away in bunkers, which, in the case of a modern liner, is at the rate of about one and one-half tons per man per hour.

More primitive methods prevail in ports of less importance than those at either end of the Atlantic lines. In the West Indies coaling is almost exclusively done by negro women, who pour in a ceaseless stream over the gang planks, each carrying about 100 pounds of coal in a basket poised on her head.

In Mediterranean ports the work is done by men instead of women, but for the most part with the same primitive instruments—shovel and basket.

Protected by Their Color.

For years naturalists have been studying the part which color plays in protecting animals from their enemies. Protective coloration is the technical term which is given to such cases of protection. Last November Abbott Thayer, the artist, gave an open-air talk, demonstrating his theory of protective color, to naturalists gathered from all over the country. He placed three objects of about the size and shape of sweet potatoes, horizontally on wires a few inches above the ground. They were covered with a sticky material, and then dry earth from the road where they stood was sprinkled over them to give them the same color as their background. The two end ones were then painted white on the under sides, and the white color was shaded up and gradually mixed with the brown of the sides. When viewed from a little distance, these two end ones, which were white below, disappeared from sight, while the middle one stood out in strong relief, and appeared much darker than it really was. Mr. Thayer explained that terrestrial birds and mammals, which are protectively colored, have the under parts white, or very light in color, and that the color of the under parts usually shades gradually into that of the upper parts. This is essential in order to counteract the effect of the shadow side, which otherwise, as shown by the middle potato, makes the object abnormally conspicuous, and causes it to appear much darker than it really it. This device of nature is operative throughout the animal kingdom, the marine world offering scarcely any exception to its universality.

Makes One Exception.

A California temperance association limits the beverages of its members to wine, beer and cider, "except when laboring under a sense of discouragement, and then whisky shall be allowed." They are said to be the most discouraged temperance people in the State.

There Was Another.

Jack—I hear you had a narrow escape from a grizzly in the mountains this summer.

Ella—Yes, indeed. It was the tightest squeeze I ever had.

Jack (putting his arm around her)—Well, that grizzly is not the only member of the "press association."

Might Be Worse.

Booker—What kind of a dinner do they give you at Hasher's for a quarter?

Hooker—Oh, a regular 25-cent meal

CAPITAL CITY BLACKS

FORM ONE-THIRD OF WASHINGTON'S POPULATION.

In No Other City in the Union Have the Colored People So Much Wealth and Intelligence—Pay One-Tenth of the Taxes.

Some Are Shiftless.

Washington correspondence:

With so large a colored population as there is in Washington—a population which, were it by itself, would make a city twice the size of either Elmira, Yonkers or Auburn—there is, as there would be in any so large a community, a class of the idle and shiftless who eke out a hand-to-mouth existence.

Washington was thoroughly Southern in its beginning. Its resident citizens are still largely Southern. In consequence of this many of their homes were originally built in the old slavery style with the negro quarters in the rear, and while in some cases the family servants still live in this manner, they are now the exceptions. But in many cases there are handsome houses facing on aristocratic streets, while the

EX-SENATOR BRUCE.

alleys in their rear are filled in solidly with dilapidated two and three-story frame houses which are packed with negro families, an astonishing number of them living within the inclosure. However, it is down in the old canal districts of the city and in such places as "Hammersleys," "Louse" and "Goat" alleys that the lowest type of the negro element of the capital is to be found. Here they fairly swarm, living as compactly as bees in a hive, and idleness, filth and poverty hold full sway. That there is suffering in these quarters in the winter time there can be no doubt, but the weather is seldom intensely cold in Washington, and while it is warm and the pangs of hunger are not too poignant the average darky of this section seems oblivious to his discomforts. The women lean from their windows and chat the hours away in idle gossip, which often becomes so animated that a nearby policeman has to bring it to a summary close; the men seek sunny corners out of the sight of these same police (who seldom consider it necessary to see them) and all day long, and often all night long, indulge in that form of gambling which seems to fascinate the colored contingent all through the South, the game of "craps."

But there are not the representative colored people of Washington, for it is an incontrovertible fact that in no other city in the Union is there so much wealth and intelligence as among them here. While the population is one-third colored, one-tenth of the taxes of the city are paid by them, and they are represented in almost every branch of business and the professions of the city. There are over thirty colored physicians in Washington, many of them well educated, and with large practice. There are also quite as many lawyers and numerous real estate agents, while there are hundreds of ministers of the various evangelical churches, and 297 professors and teachers in the public schools. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 people employed in the Government service with salaries ranging from $5,000 per year, which is the salary of the recorder of deeds, who is a colored man, to $40 a month, which is paid the charwomen. There are also several colored men who are employed in the Congressional library.

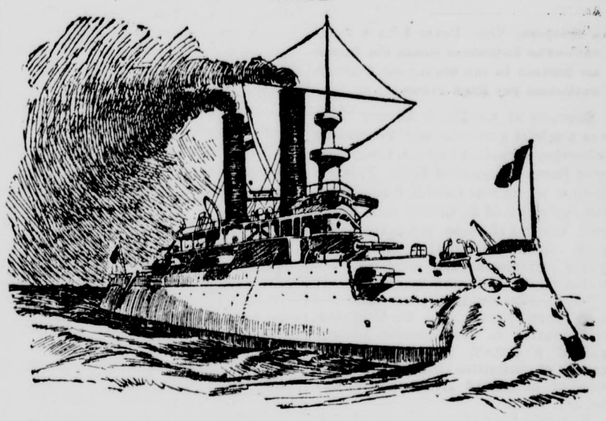
Two excellent papers are published and owned by colored publishing companies—the Colored American, a national negro newspaper, and the Bee, a paper more local in its scope. They are published weekly and have large circulations. The American is an exceedingly creditable sheet; it is an eight-page paper and it gives a comprehensive sweep of the questions of the day as they relate to the colored man.

WOMEN LEAN FROM WINDOWS AND CHAT.

Its editor and manager, Edward E. Cooper, is one of the brightest and brainiest young men of his race.

One of the interesting places about Washington is the old Fred Douglass home, The Cedars, on the Anacostia Heights overlooking the city. It is one of the most beautiful for situation of all the residences of the Capital City. It is on the summit of a high hill and is surrounded by magnificent cedars and oaks and the views from the windows are of unsurpassed loveliness.

UNCLE SAM'S NEWEST BATTLESHIP.



The Alabama, the new warship for the American navy, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is one of the finest, if not the finest, that have risen from the ways in the big shipyards of the Cramps. This engine of destruction is one of four sister ships. The three others are the Kearsarge, Kentucky and Illinois, which are now well under way at the yards in Newport News. The Alabama is a battleship of the first class. She is 372 feet long by 79 feet in the beam and draws 23 feet of water. She has 11,500 tons displacement, or just 100 tons more than the Iowa. The Alabama will have only two turrets and will be much less heavily armored in every way than the Iowa and the Massachusetts class of ships. The Alabama will be the most powerful fighter in all the navy. The engines of the new ship are of the triple expansion type, working in separate water-tight compartments. These engines will develop a combined horse power of 10,000, which will drive the ship at a speed of sixteen knots an hour. Seven decks will rise one on the other. There are water bottom, platform deck, berth deck, protective deck, main deck, upper deck and bridge deck. There will be living quarters for 500 men with their officers.

Mr. Douglass bought this place a few years previous to his death and it is here that he brought his white bride and lived with her during the remainder of his life, excepting when they were abroad traveling. Mr. Douglass left a very large estate and with some other property willed this place to Mrs. Douglass. There was, however, a flaw in the will and she was only allowed an interest in it, but has since been buying it from the other heirs. She lives alone now and has made almost a Douglass memorial of The Cedars. Mr. Douglass' library is kept intact as he left it. Several large life-size pictures of him adorn the walls. A life-size bust is in one corner and many souvenirs presented to him during his lifetime are to be seen on the mantels and tables.

Mrs. Douglass looks rather frail and a little as though life's wind had blown in her face, but if she has ever regretted the step she took in marrying the man with the black skin not by a word has she ever betrayed it. "He was the greatest man of his age," she says proudly, "and the pioneer of his race. I knew no color line when I married him. I know none now. I only wish to be one of the grand army who are trying to help uplift the downtrodden everywhere of both races."

Still a Strong Prejudice.

That there is a strong colored prejudice in the District cannot be denied, and a cultured, scholarly man in whose blood there is but a taint of black extraction said to the writer the other day with intense bitterness in his voice, "Where is the spirit of the Christ who said, 'Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you' among the Christians of Washington? I am a colored man and I went down to Baltimore yesterday in one of the river steamers, and because of my color I could not buy a mouthful to eat nor a drop to drink all day, and when I reached the city there was not a re-

THE OLD FRED DOUGLASS HOME.

spectable hotel nor restaurant owned by white men where I could go to satisfy my hunger. I cannot take a lady and go out to Cabin John, Glen Echo or Chevy Chase (three prominent pleasure resorts) and be admitted, nor am I allowed in the white churches. Not in one single store in this capital of the nation is there one of my race employed in any position higher than a porter or elevator boy, and although I am a graduate of Princeton and try to conduct myself as a gentleman, I am not permitted to occupy the desirable seats in the theaters or other places of amusement. Do you wonder that I feel that there is no ultimate hope for my race in Washington?"

Ex-Senator Bruce, a leading colored man, takes a much more hopeful view of the case. "No," he said in answer to my query, "I do not expect to live to see social equality, but I do not despair for my race. Time will ameliorate the difficulty. When the colored people raise themselves to the level of the white man intellectually and financially the difficult problem will be solved, for when I have what the white man wants my color will not keep him from coming to me for it. And my people have made wondrous progress; no other people under God's heaven have made such advancement despite such adversities as they. Think of it! Every other class of people have had those of their number who inherited their wealth, but scarcely a dollar of our wealth came to us through inheritance. Thirty-five years ago we were a penniless, ignorant and utterly inexperienced people. No one owned any property and no one had any experience in acquiring it, yet look all over the land to-day and there is scarcely a hamlet where colored people may not be found sitting between their own vine and fig-tree."

"Compare the Russian serf with the negro.

"Thirty years ago four and a half millions of black people were set free and scarcely one of them owned the price of a breakfast. At about the same time these Russian serfs were freed also, but to each family a certain number of acres were given them and a pittance on which to start life. Compare them now. The serf is the down-trodden serf still; the Russian Jews have swindled him out of almost all his property and he has become the menace of civilization, the nihilist. Did you ever hear of a negro who was an anarchist or nihilist? No, you never did; nor did

A GAME OF "CRAPS."

I, and I believe that in his heart the average colored man was loyal to his country, and when he learns to make the man of himself that he is capable of, then I will have no fear for him."

Watertight Compartments.

There is nothing new brought into the field of invention, but what some musty old antiquarian sooner or later announces that the Chinese were familiar with the trick long years ago. Cassier's Magazine instances the following confirmation of this generally:

The division of a hull of a vessel into compartments is of a more distant period than is generally supposed.

As early as the beginning of the nineteenth century the Chinese divided the holds of their trading vessels, intended for distant waters, into a number of smaller holds or spaces. These compartments were separated by partitions made of 3-inch plank, and caulked with gum that was mixed with lime and threads of bamboo—a composition that readily hardened when brought into contact with water. The number of compartments depended upon the number of owners in the vessel.

At just what time this division of the hull was first adopted does not appear to have been recorded. It may have been very old at the period named. The compartments were made for commercial economy, rather than for the safety of the vessel.

Use of bulkheads for safety purposes was probably first made in the Western rivers of the United States.

As early as 1820, not ten years after the introduction of steam vessels on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers by Robert Fulton, the hull of the steamboat Columbus, running between New Orleans and Shippingport, Ky., was torn open by a snag, but the vessel was "saved from sinking by having a snag room, which apartment alone was filled with water."

The Caledonia, running on the Mississippi River in 1824, also had a snag room.

Prior to the year 1849, of 736 vessels lost from all causes on the Western American rivers, 419 were lost from snags and other obstructions in the rivers. No doubt the danger in navigating these rivers is what brought the snag room or chamber into use.

Artificial Teeth.

The use of artificial teeth is of ancient origin. Two curious specimens of artificial teeth from the Etruscan tombs, dating from four or five centuries before the Christian era, may be seen in the museum of Corneto, on the coast of Italy, in the mouths of two young girls. On the jaw of one may still be seen two incisors fixed to their neighbors by small gold rings, while in the other, the rings remain, but the artificial teeth have fallen out. The teeth, carefully cut, had evidently been taken from the mouth of some large animal.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21.....1898

MILLIONS IN BUTTONS

CATCHES MADE OF COSTLY DIAMONDS IN THE DAYS OF LOUIS XIV.

An Inventory That Reads Like a Fairy Tale—The Ridiculous Mania For Gigantic Buttons In the Eighteenth Century. Collectors Pay High Prices.

Recently at the Hotel Drouot there was a sale of a curious and interesting collection of ancient buttons, the property of Baron Perignan of Paris. This collection, which was exhibited in 1889 at the exposition of decorative arts, might rival any one of those belonging to the most enthusiastic buttonists in the world. Clapisson, the musician, collected 7,750 different specimens. In 1849 a collector in Ghent exhibited more than 30,000, and M. Maignien, the librarian of the Grenoble library, gained a certain reputation in this branch of curiosities through his collection of buttons of liveries and of uniforms.

The buttons of the eighteenth century bring high prices in the market at the present time. There are some of them that Fragonard, we are told, decorated with his marvelous pencil. In his time it was fashionable to make presents of buttons as big as a crown piece, on which allegories and various subjects were carved.

Bachaumont writes in his "Secret Memoirs," Nov. 18, 1786: "The mania for buttons is today extremely ridiculous. They are not only of enormous size, some of them as big as six pound crowns, but miniatures and pictures are made upon them, and this ornamentation is extremely costly. Some of them represent the medals of the 12 Cæsars, others antique statues and still others the Metamorphoses of Ovid."

Isabey, in his biographical notes, says that when he came to Paris he worked for a living by making copies of Vanloos and Bouchers on the lids of snuffboxes, and that for these medallions he was paid from 6 to 8 francs each. "As it was still the fashion," he said, "to wear buttons as big as a 5 franc piece, upon which Cupids, flowers and landscapes were cut in cameo, I went into that business. I got 12 sous for each."

Two years after this period in the life of Bachaumont buttons abandoned erudition to take up oldskip. All the fine monuments of Paris were carved on them. Then came the patriotic buttons, representing the taking of the Bastille, the emblem of the three orders, the Phrygian cap, the portraits of Louis XVI, of Mirabeau.

Shortly afterward these ornaments were laid aside. The reign of the artistic button was over, and the mother of pearl button became general.

The oldest buttons at present in the museums and among the collections are the gold buttons discovered at Mycenæ, at the time of the excavations undertaken by Dr. Schliemann, and also those found in the tomb of Childeric I. The latter were exhibited at the Louvre in the Musee des Souverains. They are made of gold and of colored glass, imitating garnet. Buttons detached from copes and religious garments of the middle ages and of the renaissance have also been discovered.

But the richest things of the kind, beyond a doubt, are those that were worn by Louis XIV. M. Maze-Sencier, in the "Register of Diamonds and Presents to the King," at present preserved in the ministry of foreign affairs, gives an official account of the buttons of that pompous sovereign. It is as follows:

"Feb. 3, 1685.—Montarcy presented to the king 80 diamond buttons, valued at 180,030 livres.

"May 7, 1685.—Made and delivered by Sieur Eose, 6 diamond buttons, 80,000 livres.

"July 26, 1685.—Handed over by Montarcy to the Marquis de Seignelay for the king 75 diamond buttons, 586,703 livres.

"Aug. 1, 1685.—Two diamond buttons, 67,866 livres.

"Aug. 16, 1685.—Three diamond buttons, 69,660 livres.

"Dec. 20, 1685.—Four diamond buttons, 83,775 livres."

Another item in the same year:

"July 26, 1685.—Furnished by Montarcy for the king's vest: Forty-eight gold buttons, each set with a diamond, and 96 clasps, 48 of which were composed of five diamonds each and 48 of one diamond each, 185,123 livres.

"Also 384 clasps for the doublet of the king, 192 of which were formed of five diamonds each and 192 of one diamond each, 1,006,345 livres.

"In addition there were seven ornamental clasps of three diamonds each, 201,270 livres.

"Sundry presents, 33 ornamented clasps, 574,366 livres."

That foots up a total of about 3,000,000 livres for the buttons of the "Great King" for the single year of 1685. The preceding year Louis XIV received a lot of buttons that were valued at 1,071,000 livres. In these enumerations there is no mention of the diamonds for the shoes, the garters, the cuffs and the hats of the monarch.

We are obliged to admit, with our coats and overcoats garnished with miserable little cloth and bone affairs, we cut a poor figure in the fancy button business compared to the dudes of the days of Louis XIV.—Paris Figaro.

Time to Change.

It was at a table d'hote dinner at a hill station in India that a very young officer just up from the plains found himself seated next to a lady whom he took for one of the grass widows common in those parts. He made himself agreeable, but his neighbor seemed a good deal out of spirits, so he said sympathetically:

"I suppose you can't help thinking of your poor husband grilling down below?"

But the lady was a real widow, and when he learned that he changed his seat.—London Vanity Fair.

President Dole of Hawaii is in San Francisco. He is on his way to Washington, where he will work for annexation.

Ever since the publication of Professor Schenck's alleged "sex" discovery the neighbors of Mary Ellen Lease, in Kansas, report that she has suddenly evinced a marked affection for that good old Methodist hymn, "We Must Be Born Again."

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

(Official.)

ORDINANCE NO. 62.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, shall be held at the Court House in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on the First Monday of April the First Monday of July, the First Monday of October and the First Monday of January of each year and must continue from time to time until all the business before said Board shall be disposed of. Such other meetings of said Board must be held as are otherwise provided by law, and such special meetings as may be ordered by lawful authority.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 57 of said Board of Supervisors, together with all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are each and all hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 62, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, 1898, by the following vote:

Ayes:—A. C. Freeman, J. J. Stewart, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, Frank Fitzgerald.
Noes:—None

A. C. FREEMAN,
(Seal.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSIGN,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

Endorsed:

Entered in Ordinance Bk Book "B" page 132 et seq.

Ordinance No. 62.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo.

Filed Jan. 10, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

State of California } January 13, 1898.
County of Inyo }

To Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $500.00 in labor and improvements upon the following mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, to wit: $100.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 1891.

R. C. SPEAR.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,

New Furniture,

Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

OFFICIAL.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 60.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1898, and the thirty first day of December, 1898, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 60 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 5th day of January, 1898, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, Frank Fitzgerald, J. J. Stewart.
Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Entered in Ordinance Book "B," page 129 et seq.

ORDINANCE NO. 60.

Road Poll Tax.

Filed January 5, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 1.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 61 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 5th day of January, 1898, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, Frank Fitzgerald, J. J. Stewart.
Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Entered in Ordinance Book "B," page 130 et seq.

ORDINANCE NO. 61.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 5, 1898.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk Board of supervisors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of BENJAMIN L. WEBSTER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Thomas Summers administrator of the estate Benjamin L. Webster deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in Inyo county, California.

Dated December 17th, 1897.

THOMAS SUMMERS,
Administrator of the estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1827, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16th
" ..... February 13th
" ..... March 13th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4th
" ..... October 9th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Check and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. 711. AUG H. E. 983

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 29, 1897.

NOTICE IS hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 8, 1898, viz.: Curtis F. Fuller, for the S ½ SE ¼ Sec 19, NE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ NE ¼ Sec 19, Tp 19, SR 34 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Granville H. Melone, James Jones, Jacob C. Miller and John T. Irwin, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Registet.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 669.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 20, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on December 28, 1898, viz: Granville W. Melone for the S ½ SW ¼, Sec 9 N ½ of NW ¼ and SW ¼ NW ¼, sec 3., p 19 S, R 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Curtis Fuller, John T. Erwin, James McCarty and James Jones, all of Timpahia, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ROBERT HARRY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Harry, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor at the office of P. N. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES HARRY,
Executor of the Estate of Robert Harry, deceased.

Dated at Darwin, Inyo county, Cal., November 15 1897.

HOMESTEAD FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 75[illegible].

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, January 15, 1898, viz.: Sylvester Tapman for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 14 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jesse Montague, David Rogers, William T. Jones, Wesley P. Goodale all of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Guy P. Doyle, plaintiff, vs. Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. Sneden & Vermilyea, attorneys for plaintiff.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arise upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1897

(SEAL) D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 27th day of November, 1897, in the matter of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said superior Court, on MONDAY, the twentieth day of December, 1897, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo State of California all the right, title interest and estate of said John Lucas at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Lucas at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

An undivided one third interest in and to the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 28, Twp 15 S, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United states. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids should be in writing and may be left with the administrator at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, State of California.

E. H. EDWARDS,
Administrator.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
November 23, 1897.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lawrence S. J. Wrinkle against Herrie J. Robinson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 192, dated December 16, 1887, upon the N E ¼, S E ¼, Sec 19, Tp 14 S Range 36 E, in Inyo Co., California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contesta. alleging that the entryman failed to plant or cause to be planted the number of trees, seeds or cuttings required by law to be planted on said timber culture entry during the third year after entry. Nor has he done so at any time since then or caused the same to be done. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of January, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DEC. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending December 30th. 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Oct. 1	To cash on hand	$8 856 53	
5	" " from A M Given, Tax collector, fees	273 00	
"	" " from A M Given, tax collector, fees	17 00	
"	" " from A M Given, sheriff	14 9[illegible]	
"	" " from J J Hession, clerk	80 6[illegible]	
"	" " from D J Hession, clerk	4 50	
1	" " from D J Hession, clerk, fees	100 00	
"	" " from N J Cooley, int. State Land	39 60	
2	" " from Thos Williams, int. on State Land	6 0	
13	" " D J Hession, money of James Rogers	6 0	
"	" " Lewis Crocker, int. State Land	5 0	
"	" " Lewis Crocker, int. State Land	11 20	
17	" " from D J Hession, clerk	10 00	
"	" " D J Hession, fees	1 5	
12	[illegible]	1 2	
		9 572 83	
Nov. 7.	To cash from A M Given, tax collector, fees	2 05 8	
	" " from A M Given, tax collector, fees	8	
	" " from A M Given, Sheriff	12 00	
	[illegible]	5 0	
	[illegible]	4	
	[illegible]	3	
	[illegible]	11 00 60	
Dec. 1.	To cash [illegible]	21 58	
6	[illegible]	4 5[illegible]	
	[illegible]	9	
	[illegible]	4 50	
	from A M Given, Sheriff	70 1[illegible]	
	from [illegible]	30 1[illegible]	
	from [illegible]	0 00	
	collector, fees	23 00 02	
	from [illegible]	11 50	
	assessor	30	
7	from [illegible]	2 40	
9	from int. St[illegible]	11	
21	from M[illegible] Matyr[illegible]	2 30	
23	from J[illegible] redemp[illegible]	20	
29	from Pa[illegible] bers, int.	24 60	
30	from H M [illegible] prin. on [illegible]	3	
	from H M [illegible] prin on St[illegible]	62	
	from H M Y[illegible] prin. on La[illegible]	357 4	
	from H M Y[illegible] prin. on Lake [illegible]	9 12	
	from H M Ye[illegible] prin. on Lake a[illegible]	8 1[illegible]	
		38 872 02	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Oct. By Salary fund	1 35[illegible] 8		
Hospital	521 8[illegible]		
General expense	1 461 [illegible]		
Unapportioned county	6[illegible]		
Property tax	4[illegible]		
Bridge	66 54		
Road District No 1	1,8 00		
2	81 04		
3	175 0[illegible]		
4	95 00		
5	9[illegible] 00		
Round Valley School	102 00		
Keeler	65 00		
Valley	70 1[illegible]		
Lone Pine	305 55		
Irving	2 8 10		
Bishop	327 55		
Independence	142 00		
Warm Spring	7[illegible] 00		
Big Pine	194 95		
Fish Springs	55 35		
Union	143 00		
Milton	115 00		
Riverside	60 00		
Liberty	60 00		
Taboose	60 00		
Union School Library	7 50		
Station " Building	100 25		
		6 181 82	
Nov. By General Expense Fund	131 15		
Salary	1 024 98		
Hospital	77 50		
Road District No 2	4 00		
Unapportioned county	2 99		
Property tax	57		
Lone Pine School	2 3[illegible] 4		
Warm Springs	74 00		
Big Pine	217 30		
Taboose	63 28		
Irving	227 40		
Bishop	584 68		
Valley	60 00		
Station	15 55		
Independence	99 00		
Riverside	11 49		
Keeler	111 50		
Fish Springs	65 00		
Round Valley	40 00		
Liberty	5 91		
Union	59 0[illegible]		
Union School Library	4 61		
Station " building	300 61		
Institute	38 00		
County school	104 5[illegible]		
		9 819 66	
Dec. By General Expense Fund	294 25		
Road District No 2	35 50		
" " " 1	6 00		
Salary	1 024 98		
Hospital	196 00		
Taboose School Bond	195 00		
State General	6 413 85		
Riverside school, special	221 00		
Irving " " "	335 0		
Round Valley " " "	263 11		
County	8 00		
Valley	111 00		
Riverside	127 [illegible]		
Taboose	8[illegible] 4		
Warm Spring	21 40		
Fish Spring	7[illegible] 00		
Big Pine	175 50		
Station	80 00		
Round Valley	213 2[illegible]		
Bishop	2 0 25		
Independence	90 00		
Irving	1,8 00		
Lone Pine	141 9[illegible]		
Liberty	120 00		
Milton	1,0 00		
		20 563 35	
Dec. 31. By cash on hand		18 3 8 6[illegible]	
		38 872 02	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.—

AMOUNT IN VARIOUS FUNDS.

Salary Fund		436 13
General expense	4 997 11	
County Bond	1 115 81	
Hospital	957 99	
Bishop school special	5 13	
State General	334 57	
State school		2 100 00
General Road	977 85	
Road District No 1	452 31	
" " " 2	515 47	
" " " 3	393 51	
" " " 4	349 34	
" " " 5	2 8 47	
Unapportioned county	35 46	
Road poll tax	30 60	
Swamp and overflowed land	1 483 16	
Bridge	781 18	
Teacher's library	15 33	
Property tax	10 20	
County school	352 51	
Milton school	1 9 22	
Union	282 89	
Liberty	185 39	
Valley	268 15	
Taboose	144 87	
Fish Springs	191 27	
Riverside	180 00	
Bishop	148 04	
Lone Pine	446 01	
Big Pine	176 99	
Warm Springs	174 36	
Irving	592 68	
Independence	276 95	
Keeler	165 30	
Round Valley	46 43	
Station	273 37	
Mil on School Library	14 85	
Round Valley	16 95	
Irving	116 07	
Bishop	40 82	
Station	17 03	
Warm Spring	21 88	
Big Pine	41 60	
Independence	42 3	
Union	14 25	
Riverside	2 96	
Lone Pine	39 52	
Fish Springs	12 2[illegible]	
Liberty	16 71	
Taboose	19 19	
Valley	14 9	
Keeler	12 25	
Independence school Bldg	3 00	
Station " "	20 14	
Bishop school bond, old	71 02	
" " " new	849 50	
Union school bond	599 57	
Big " "	6 2 47	
Fish Springs "	334 12	
Lone Pine "	1 17[illegible] 0	
Taboose "	7 4[illegible]	
Riverside, special	3 71	
Irving "	275 62	
Dec. 31. Cash on hand		18 3 8 6[illegible]
		20 891 81 20 891 81

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Jan., 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed Jan. 6, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING DEC. 31st, 1897.

[illegible]

Respectfully submitted
[illegible]
Supervisors.

Filed January 5, 1898.

Approved January, 1898.
A. C. [illegible]

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Cl[illegible]

MISCELLAN[illegible]

NATHAN R[illegible]
NATHAN R[illegible]

BANKING and EX[illegible]

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BAN[illegible] business. Drafts drawn on all [illegible] Europe.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS [illegible]

Agents for Wells, Fargo & [illegible]

A first class fireproof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN [illegible]
NATHAN [illegible]

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out flour that is

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked or Sh[illegible]

Notice

A. N. BELL.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 41.....1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, Jan, 18, 1898.

Estate of J. Vaght, deceased—hearing of petition for authority to mortgage real estate. Petition granted.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1898.

In the matter of the guardianship of Diaz minor children—Ben. H. Yandell, appointed guardian.

Real Estate Transfers.

James Harry to Feliciana M. Warner, lot in town of Darwin, $100.00.

John S. Stotter to J. F. Ginsver, one-fourth interest in Mineral Hill and other mines and millsites, six miles south of Ballarat, $5.

John E. Curran et al to Thomas Pheby, all water in Jail canyon, $5.

John E. Curran et al to Thomas Pheby, burro mine and mill site and Sioux mine, Jail canyon, $10.

Carlos Valencia to James H. Bishop—Last Chance and Last Chance Extension mines, Panamint, $7,000.

Catarina Valencia to Thos. B. Pheby, Jr., same as above, $100.

Andrew Clark to F. H. Bulpitt, lot in town of Bishop, $10.

Jacob W. Tracey to Christian Engle—lot of land near Big Pine, $90.

J. White Smith, Esq., came down from Bishop on Wednesday, returning today.

Mrs. Stuttz, of whom mention was made last week, died from her injuries Jan. 3. Mr. Stuttz is improving.

Miss Birdie Levy arrived home Wednesday evening and will remain for a short time visiting with her parents.

Frank H. Monlton, a San Francisco shoe drummer, was in town this week, doing a large business on a small scale. Eibeshutz will explain.

Chinese New Year was ushered in with a blaze of glory and fire-crackers last night. Today the pagans are busy remembering their friends.

E. Newman came down from Mazourka yesterday. He is having a boarding house built, and as soon as this is completed will commence mining operations

Last night Inyo Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., installed the following officers: M. C. Mulloon, N. G., P. H. Mack, V. G., J. D. Blair, Secy.; E. Robinson, Treas., P. W. Forbes, R. S. V. G., Wells Barnes, Warden; John Alexander, I. G.

On Monday afternoon Marshall Naylor was arrested for robbing Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express near Independence on November 24th last. He was placed under $5,000 bail, which was given. He was given a preliminary examination before Judge Lamar this morning, and held for trial in the Superior Court. O. C. Harper, the stage driver, was the only witness examined.

The Lone Pine Trouble.

The preliminary examination of Stokes and the Johnson boys, accused of assaulting Charles M. Green with a deadly weapon, was called up at Lone Pine last Tuesday. The attorney for the defendants moved to dismiss the case on the complaint did not state a public offense; that no depositions were taken by the Magistrate previous to issuing the warrant of arrest, and that the examination hae been postponed for more than two days without the consent of the defendants, which was in violation of Section 861 of the Penal Code. The first two grounds were considered by the Court an insufficient reason for dismisial, but it appearing that the provisions of Section 861 of the Penal Code had been violated, he dismissed the case and ordered a new complaint to be filed, which the District attorney proceeded to do, but on consultation with the complaining witness, Charles M. Green, being the party injured, he, Mr. Green, being unwilling to prosecute and from information received by the District Attorney, and his observation, he concluded that the examination of this case might and probably would, in Lone Pine, last for a week, and being required to attend before Judge Lamar, acting as a magistrate, upon another examination, he stated in Court that there would not be sufficient time to examine this case before he would be required to attend before Judge Lamar in another examination. The District Attorney also stated that any proceedings that would be taken in the matter would be had or not, might in a great measure depend upon the future conduct of the defendants.

As the case now stands the defendants are liable to prosecution before any magistrate within the County of Inyo, at any time.

All Broke Up.

A miner named George Edmunds was badly hurt in a mine at Alabama last Monday. He was working in the bottom of a twenty-foot shaft when a slip came down and buried him. He was working with a man named Benson, who got assistance and dug him out and hoisted him to the top. The injured man was brought to the County Hospital at once, and Dr. Doyle was engaged to assist Dr. Blair in caring for him. His right shoulder blade was broken and both bones in the left leg below the knee, a compound fracture, and the wound bled profusely. He also sustained severe cuts and bruises about his head and body. He is a man of Herculean strength and iron constitution, and Dr. Doyle states that with proper care he will recover.

Randsburg Notes

Special correspondence Los Angeles *Express*:

With the advent of the new year this camp is now furnishing employment to at least 600 miners who are engaged in mining in Rand District. Considering that two years ago scarcely a dozen miners and not a single habitation was to be found in the entire district this statement will be indicative of the great progress made in the mining development of Randsburg. Eighteen months ago only a few sample lots of ore were extracted. Now there is an output of over 350 tons of ore per day. Much of this ore is high grade and mills away up in the hundreds, but estimated at an average of only $25 per ton, it will be seen that the Randsburg mines are producing nearly $9000 per day. Figured on the basis that the products of other mining camps are, it will be observed that Southern California has in Randsburg a small Klondike of its own, whose production of gold for 1898 will be over $3,285,000.

A number of good copper mines have been discovered in the neighborhood of Colorado Springs on the eastern slope of Black Mountain. These properties have been experted, and being only 12 miles from Randsburg are interesting many of its citizens.

A recent milling of ore taken from the Blackhawk mine netted $30 per ton.

The Pinmore and King Solomon mines are producing thirty-eight tons of $40 ore per day.

Over one hundred miners are now employed on the fa ous Yellow Aster group. Under the new management of this valuable property work is progressing rapidly. A new road has been graded to the top of the mountain along its eastern slope from the Stringer section, and the old road on the Randsburg slope has had a spur graded to the immense ore bins so that the large mule teams can swing around on the mountain side.

The Republic mine is now among the ore producers of Randsburg, and this week shipped to mill about twenty tons of valuable rock.

The new railroad from Kramer to Randsburg is now in operation, and trains leave for Los Angeles, San Francisco and the East every morning at 7 o'clock, returning in the afternoon. It is stated that this service will shortly be increased, and there will be two trains daily in and out of Randsburg.

One of the greatest copper discoveries in the west has been found near Granite Wells, about twenty-six miles east from Randsburg. The property is owned and worked by "Toppy" Johnson, an old-time mining expert, well-known in Western mining circles. The percentage of copper in this mine is so strong that old horeshoes, wagon tires or iron hoopbands when cast into the water or sump of the shaft are virtually transformed into copper. This is caused by precipitation which takes place whenever iron comes in contact with liquid solutions of copper. An ordinary brass pin suspended half way into the water of the mine is exhibited, showing a perfect transformation, being half copper and half brass, the copper portion being that part which was immersed in the water. A syndicate of capitalists are now negotiating for the purchase of the property, which is considered very valuable.

Dry washing continues brisk with the present favorable weather, and when the snow and rains come this method of placer mining will be succeeded by rockers and sluice boxes—provided there is water enough. There are many valuable placer mines along the route of the new railroad, and a project is said to be under way to haul water in tank cars from available points near Barstow, which will be used in sluicing and wet washing processes over in the Stringer country and near St. Elmo Station. Once inaugurated, this new enterprise will open up a profitable industry.

J. B. Reinstein, J. H. Budd and W. C. Jones, the trustees appointed by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst for the obtainment of an architectural plan of the buildings and grounds for the University of California, have completed their programme for an international competition, open to the architects of the world. Copies of the program for distribution will be forwarded to the capitals of all foreign countries and to the principal cities of the United States. The competition will close on July 1, '98, when all plans must be deposited with the United States Consul at Antwerp, Belgium. A total sum of at least $20,000 will be devoted to premiums for the best plans. The sum of $50,000 has been deposited in a San Francisco bank as a guarantee that the trustees will keep all their promised agreements. The programm gives full details of the competition, places of deposit, of plans, etc. The competition is open to the world and closes July 1st, '98. The regents have been enabled, through the munificence of recent gifts, to enter upon the work of erecting several groups of buildings, that in construction, extent and appearance shall be commensurate with the fine site of the University.

When Mark Hanna's supporters heard the ballot announced they gathered about the corpulent boss and sang "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow." The Ohio Republican conception of God must be something unique. We profess no acquaintance with the ways of Divine Providence. But we are quite sure that Divine Providence has not been engaged in the work of getting votes for Mr. Hanna. We are inclined to think that the supporters of the good Mr. Hanna have mistaken Colonel Mazuma for God.—*Stockton Mail.*

Another Dunham suspect has been discovered, this time in Boston. The Deputy Sheriff's of Santa Clara county who have an inclination to travel are evidently determined to touch the bottom of the county's exchequer.

Traveling Libraries.

A series of papers recently published in the *Call* directed attention to the need of a greater diffusion of standard books among the people of California, and pointed out as one of the best means o supplying the need the establishment of traveling libraries upon a plan similar to that adopted in other states of the Union.

The proposal is not new to those who have interested themselves in the promotion of public libraries and augmenting the opportunities for intellectual culture. Some time ago the Library Association of Central California adopted resolutions declaring that traveling libraries are essential to the diffusion of knowledge throughout the State and pledging support to the establishment of such a system.

The proposal, therefore, has good indorsement as well as good reasons to support it. It is one that well deserves consideration in all parts of the State. It should not be permitted to pass unnoticed in the rush of general affairs. The establishment of such a system will require legislative action, and in order that such action may be assured at the next meeting a campaign of popular education on the subject should begin at once.

The smaller towns and more sparsely settled counties where library facilities are scant or altogether lacking have a special interest in the movement to establish the proposed traveling library system. To them it would lead to the formation of permanent libraries in many communities where under existing circumstances the creation of such institutions is regarded as among the things remote and improbable.

The plan of the proposed system is simple. The State is to provide a number of "traveling libraries" containing from fifty to one hundred volumes each These are to be carefully boxed and made ready for shipment to any part of the state, where a library association is prepared to receive them, pay the freight, circulate them, and guarantee their safe return to the State authorities.

The system has been adopted and operated with conspicuous success in several of the more progressive states in the East. In New York upward of one hundred of these libraries, carefully selected and under the control of the University of New York, are now traveling from one locality to another In Wisconsin the success achieved has been so great that men of wealth have become interested in the movement and have made rich donation to promote it.

California possesses one of the finest State libraries in the Union. It is, however, of comparatively little use to the people, because the books are kept at Sacramento and are not to be read except by residents or visitors to that city. The traveling system would enable the people in all sections of the State to enjoy the benefits of the library they are taxed to maintain. It would place at the disposal of even the smallest community a large number of standard books at no greater cost than that of paying the freight, and as the libraries would circulate from community to community that would be small.

The advantages to be gained are certainly great. The movement now begun should be supported with such force in every county as to assure the establishment of the system when the Legislature meets.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due

The Sacramento *Bee* of December 29 pays the following tribute to Hon. P. Reddy:

"The *Bee* feels that it is no more than right and proper, just at this time, after it has gained a great victory for the freedom of speech and of the press to accord to Hon. P. Reddy the credit that is his due. He fought the good fight for the *Bee* loggedly, pertinaciously, unflinchingly. Instructed only that the paper desired the case contested to the bitter end; that there was nothing to retract, nothing to apologize for, nothing to explain; but that the *Bee* was in the right and proposed to stand by its colors, regardless of the consequence—he entered upon a battle royal to the liberty of the press and the rights of the citizen which should entitle him to the thanks of all liberty-loving citizens. His plan from the first was to stoutly maintain the truth and not to flinch or compromise; and one of the opening shots in the contest was the submission to Judge A. P. Catlin of an answer, sworn to by the editor of this paper, which the Judge declared from the bench to be "more contemptuous than the original contempt."

It is not to be considered from this that Senator Reddy is only a burly gladiator in the Court-room. He can be the very apotheosis of Chesterfield himself, as suave, and polite, and smiling as a May morning, and yet at the same time there is the heart of a warrior beneath his genial exterior.

Even in the contempt case where a bold and determined stand was the only position which self-respect and a knowledge of being right would permit, Senator Reddy was not merely the dogged and bull-headed fighter. He was as well the able, keen, and searching Constitutional lawyer, who had gone down into the very soul of the Constitution and the laws on the freedom of press and citizens and had held it up so that all might see His argument before Judge Catlin and his brief before the Supreme Court were marvels of clear and lucid presentation of the very heart and genius of our Constitution and our laws, so far as they relate to the points at issue in the contempt case.

We do not know what Senator Reddy thinks of his client, but the *Bee* certainly has great respect for its lawyer."

Circumstantial Evidence.

There is a considerable number of persons who hold that capital punishment should never be imposed on circumstantial evidence alone. This belief apparently gave Theodore Durrant a very large proportion of those who have declared their faith in his innocence.

This contention is based upon weak, illogical ideas as to the punishment of crime. What is circumstantial evidence in law? "It is distinguished from positive evidence," says Wharton, "in that the latter is the testimony of eye-witnesses to a fact or the admission of a party, but the prevalent opinion now is that all such testimony is dependent on circumstances for its support. All testimony is more or less circumstantial."

Note the last sentence of the quotation. "All testimony is more or less circumstantial." Let a fight or an accident occur on the street, or anywhere in the presence of a number of witnesses. The accounts given by no two witnesses will agree exactly. They will differ upon very important points. The human eyesight is very fallible. The same thing seen by different persons of varying minds and temperaments is received and construed differently, so that they may honestly differ in their statements.

In the majority of murder trials the evidence presented is mainly circumstantial even where there are eye-witnesses When there are no witnesses it is essential that the chain of evidence presented shall be complete. When this condition obtains it may easily be the case that circumstantial evidence is more convincing than positive evidence.

The most remarkable murder trial in criminal history of the United States, the Parkman trial, was based entirely upon circumstantial evidence. The chain of evidence was complete, and its soundness was ultimately proved by the confession of the convicted murderer.

There is one feature connected with the Durrant trial that is of great importance in all murder cases based on circumstantial evidence. The testimony not only showed positively that Durrant murdered Blanche Lamoni, but it also demonstrated that no one else could have committed the crime. That fact being established, the chain of circumstantial evidence proved to the satisfaction of jury and of the great majority of the public that Durrant did murder the girl. So it would be a great mistake to make positive evidence essential to the conviction and execution of the person who deliberately takes another's life. It would be almost equivalent to the abolition of the death penalty for murder.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

S. ZAUN

TAILOR LONE PINE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
December 16, 1897.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

Supplemental List No. 66. Southern Pacific Railroad Lands. Main Line.

Part N W ¼ Sec. 3, Tp S 26, R E 33, 40a
" S W ¼ Sec 15, Tp S 29, R E 39, 80a
All Sec. 21, Tp S 29, R E 39 - - 640a
NW ¼ and S½ Sec 27, Tp S29, RE 33, 480a

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29 tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with best stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1896 tf.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TIME TABLE

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4[illegible]	1:50 p m	2:16 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:06 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:38 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:16 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:16 p m
Belleville	146	8:30 a m	4:55 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:[illegible]0 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	195	1:30 p m	11:30 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	229	4:00 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	233	4:30 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	237	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swanson	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east west bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 25 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Frankstown	9:05 a m	3:00 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:48 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:50 a m
Frankstown	7:34 p m	10:20 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug8-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

KNOCKED OUT.

It knocks out all calculations of attending to business in the right way for a day when we wake up in the morning sore and stiff. The disappointment lies in going to bed all right and waking up all wrong. There is a short and sure way out of it. Go to bed after a good rub with St. Jacobs Oil and you wake up all right; soreness and stiffness all gone. So sure is this that men much exposed in changeful weather keep a bottle of it on the mantel for use at night to make sure of going to work in good fix.

Particularly Patient.

"Patience, my dear, patience," said Harkins blandly to his wife one morning at the breakfast table when she spoke a trifle sharply to one of the children for dropping his bread, buttered side down, on the cloth. "You know that accidents will happen, and we were children ourselves once. I'm sure that Bertie didn't mean to—great Jupiter! There goes Harold's glass of milk all over my new trousers. If I don't—oh, you'd better skedaddle from the table, young man. It beats everything. Get a cloth, somebody, and clean up this mess. It beats thunder that a man can't sit at his own table without being tormented and bespattered as I am every time I try to eat a meal under my roof. Look at these trousers—absolutely and utterly ruined. Just wait till I get hold of that boy. Just wait till I lay hands on him, and I'll teach him how to deliberately throw a glass of milk over a guinea pair of trousers. Don't tell me that he didn't mean to do it. He came to the table with the intention of doing it, and I—I—well, you'll see what I'll do when I get hold of him."—Strand Magazine.

REPUTATIONS MADE IN A DAY

Are precious scarce. Time tries the worth of a man or medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a forty-five years' growth, and like those hardy lichens that garnish the crevices of Alaska's rocks, it flourishes perennially, and its reputation has as firm a base as the rocks themselves. No medicine is more highly regarded as a remedy for fever and ague, bilious remittant, constipation, liver and kidney disorders, nervousness and rheumatism.

"A St. Louis bartender is turning to "chalk." "Handled milk punches too recklessly, I suppose."

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.
THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

"King Solomon's Treasure," only Aphrodisiacal Tonic known. (See Dictionary.) $5.00 a box, 3 weeks' treatment. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUNSHINE IN WINTER.

The Myers Open Front Oil Heater is the kind that gives sunshine in winter. They are not expensive, either, although the highest in workmanship and economy. Nos. 20, 21, 28 heat room 12x14 at cost of 1 cent per hour; price from $6 to $8.50. No. 31, copper lined, full nickel plated, $12.00; heats room 18x20 at a cost of 2 cents per hour. Send for catalogue. John F. Myers Co., 947 Market St., San Francisco.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1895.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

FREE MEDICAL BOOK FOR MEN

How to Restore Lost Manhood and Perfect Development.

This great work, plainly written by a high medical authority, shows how manly vigor can be regained and obstacles to marriage removed. It is a modern work for men who suffer from nervous debility caused by overwork, youthful indulgences or later excesses. It points out how to be cured of nervousness, despondency, impotency, *at home*, without interfering with business.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY FREE.

This great book, entitled "COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT," will be mailed free, in plain, sealed wrapper, to the address of any sincere inquirer by the Erie Medical Company, 65 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N.Y. No C.O.D. scheme; no deception.

"He wouldn't know the truth if he saw it." "Oh, yes, he would. Otherwise he could not evade it so easily."

Rather Personal.

"Ladies," said the chairman of the meeting of the Woman's Advanced Thought and Practical Experience club, "this meeting, I believe, was announced to be a symposium on the subject of 'Apartment House Nuisances.'"

There was a murmur of assent and approval, and from the way every woman in the hall straightened up it was evident that there wasn't one of them who didn't feel that she had something of importance to say on the subject.

"I hope," continued the chairman, "that we will be able to get through this afternoon, but it is unquestionably a most comprehensive subject, and, with your permission, I will undertake to divide it so that we can take up one feature at a time."

"So lovely!" "Just the thing!" and "How nice!" came from various parts of the hall.

"I would suggest that we first take up the landlord, as he"—

Cries of "Mean thing!" "Promised us a porcelain bathtub a year ago!" "Won't paper the hall!" etc.

—"is one of the greatest of flat building evils. After disposing of him, I think perhaps the janitor"—

Cries of "Disobliging creature!" "Freezes us to death!" "Absolutely insulting!" etc.

—"should claim our attention. We all can speak with deep feeling on this branch of the subject, and possibly we may find it necessary to limit discussion of it. Then I would suggest that we group children and dogs"—

Cries of "The pets!" "Darlings!" "Dirty creatures!" "Noisy youngsters!" etc.

—"and close with a discussion of flat building gossips, the most troublesome and notorious of their kind."

There was a dead silence as she ceased speaking. The women looked at each other in a bewildered sort of way, and then almost as one person they got up and moved toward the door.

"Personalities should be barred," said one as she angrily marched out.

"I never was so insulted in all my life," said another.

And thus the chairman was left alone.—Chicago Post.

Sending Bedclothes by Mail.

An old negro bearing a huge bundle of bedclothes which were somewhat the worse for wear and none too immaculate in character rapped at one of the little windows up at the postoffice. The clerk who appeared in answer to the summons was thus greeted by the aforesaid darky:

"Boss, I'ze got tu send dis here bundle o' bedclo'es to my old 'oman down in Mis'sippi. Is dis here de place whah I'ze got ter start it off?"

"Oh, you want to send the package by mail, do you?" asked the clerk, without cracking a smile.

"Sartain, fer sho', boss. How much is I got ter pay?" inquired the darky.

The clerk could not resist the temptation to play a joke upon a fellow clerk, so he said:

"Well, uncle, this isn't the place for you to leave your bundle, but if you will just take it down to that window below here"—indicating the general delivery department—"and hand it in to the clerk down there, he will put the right number of stamps on it and send it off for you."

"Thank'ee, boss; thank'ee. I sho' is obleeged ter you," said the unsuspecting Senegambian.

He at once made his way to the department indicated. Arriving there, he thrust his huge bundle into the window, into which it fitted closely, at the same time telling the astonished presiding genius of that department please to put stamps on it and sent it to "my old 'oman, Sallie Sanders, down in Water Valley."

It is said that a coolness now exists between these erstwhile friendly clerks in the Memphis postoffice.—Memphis Scimitar.

The Style In Chicago.

"Why is Mrs. Mulford in half mourning?"

"Her first husband is dead."—Cleveland Leader.

The word costermonger was originally costardmonger—that is, apple seller. His noisy manners were commented upon in Queen Elizabeth's day. There are now over 30,000 costers in London.

A Japanese saying runs: A woman's tongue is only six inches long, but it can kill a man six feet high.

$2000.00

The contest ends December 31st.

Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are _____ because they are money-back.

What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea *are* safe.

Get *Schilling's Best* baking powder or tea at your grocers'; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in the tea); send a ticket with each word to address below before December 31st.

Until October 15th two words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket.

If only one person finds the word, that person gets $2000.00; if several find it, $2000.00 will be equally divided among them.

Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out.

Address: MONEY-BACK, SAN FRANCISCO.

A FORTUNE IN GOLD MINING FOR 50 CENTS! 300,000 Shares of Stock Absolutely Given Away

THE COMSTOCK PREFERRED GOLD MINING CO. of Spokane, Wash.

INCORPORATED. **CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.**

The largest fortunes have been made by small investments in legitimate gold mining. It costs but 50 cents to become a stockholder in one of the largest mining corporations in the Northwest. The stockholders of this company have set aside 2,500,000 shares of their stock to be sold (if sold quickly) at 50 cents per block of 10 shares, and to induce quick sales first purchasers will receive **FREE** additional shares as follows: **To the First Applicant from Each State, 5000 Shares; 1st 100 Purchasers, 1000 Shares Each; 2d 100 Purchasers, 500 Shares Each; 3d 100 Purchasers, 250 Shares Each; 4th 100 Purchasers, 100 Shares Each; 5th 100 Purchasers, 75 Shares Each; 6th 100 Purchasers, 50 Shares Each; 7th 100 Purchasers, 25 Shares Each.** EVERY PERSON WILL RECEIVE AT LEAST 10 SHARES.

The order of purchases decided by post mark on letter, so all will stand equal chance for large blocks, regardless of residence. This notice appears but once, and in all papers same issue. This company's interests are in **NINE GOLD MINES**, any one of which ought to develop a **Bonanza**, and if so, your stock will be worth from $100 to $10,000. All mines have excellent showings of gold on surface, and it is desired to immediately develop same; working of mines will be paid for out of sales of treasury stock. **Each 50 Cents Entitles You to 10 Shares, and a Chance for Large Blocks as Above.** Stock sent by return mail. These mines ought to pay dividends in a few months. Stick five dimes to letter; if larger amount, send P. O. money order. Write name and address plainly for record. Enquire of Sec'y of State, or any bank here of our responsibility. Address **COMSTOCK PREFERRED GOLD MINING CO.**, 521 & 522 Rookery, Spokane, Wash.

"PYRITES SAM"

We all thought Pyrites Sam was a fool the very day he struck the camp, but were not absolutely certain until the night he came in with his pockets full of pyrites of iron, and taking each man aside privately informed him, with many injunctions as to secrecy, that he had discovered and located a brass mine. As a rule we had grown very tired of initiating every tenderfoot that came along into the mysteries of quartz mining; showing them the difference between gold-bearing quartz and country rock; between a true fissure and contact vein; between granite, porphyry, schist, spar, serpentine, quartzite, etc.; of trends, dips, spurs, angles, etc.; of shafts, tunnels, stopes, winzes, and drifts; of the manipulation of the horn spoon or gold pan; how to distinguish the resultant sediment, if gold, from mica, pyrites or sulphurets; in a word, teaching them in an hour or two all we had learned after years of toil and privation. We had reached this stage of the "tired feeling" when Sam brought in his "brass" specimens, and not a man of us would tell him what it was. "Uh-huh," we said, as he carefully exhibited his deceptive-looking find. What did we think of it? Why, it was a great find and very high-grade ore—if it was brass. "If"—why, of course it was brass; look at it; anybody could see what it was. We admitted that they could; yes, anybody that knew anything at all. So we permitted Sam to work away in ignorance on his claim for two weeks—until he received returns from the sample sent to Los Angeles for assay. Then the "Brass Monkey," as Sam called it, shut down, and he went to prospecting again. We never asked him any questions, but he volunteered the information that it was of good ore, but at that distance from a railroad it could not be handled at a profit. One day one of the boys found his certificate blowing about the camp. It contained no figures, only a statement of what his find consisted, and that hereafter to insure an answer he had better inclose a stamp, as the office could not afford to lose the postage in replying to the queries of alfalfa miners. The finder tacked this on to the postoffice door, but Sam only grinned, and said "we all got to learn."

He was so persistent and industrious in his determination to "strike it rich" that we finally began to have a fellow-feeling for him and to appreciate his pluck; sympathy he did not need. He was jolly and good-natured, did not drink to excess and was never known to turn a card for money. In a friendly game in his tent the suggestion of "draw" at only a dollar limit was always met by his quiet statement that he never played for money, that he was raised different, and, besides, his money "came so hard" that he knew he would be a bad loser. He was always ready with his sympathy when another's ledge "pinched," "petered" or "broke off," and encouraged him all he could; always had a song or a story for a bad night; and in the event of sickness or injury had some simple remedy in the way of poultices that his mother "used to use." In fact, he was one of those happy-go-lucky, light-hearted fellows, handy about camp and a friend to everybody, but one could not get rid of the impression that he "didn't have any more sense than the law allowed." Therefore, it was accepted as a matter of course, when a tenderfoot struck camp one day in the first stages of desert fever, that Sam should take entire charge of him and dose him with wild sage and "squaw" tea and concoct appetizing dishes from bacon, beans, rice and flour. Some of us dropped in occasionally on our way to or from work to learn the patient's condition and to offer suggestions, but Sam was considered head nurse.

As a "stayer," malarial or Chagres fever is not to be compared to desert fever. The latter drags along and hangs on day after day, week after week, and although the patient may be able to crawl about he is weak, debilitated and nerveless and "don't care a rattle out of the box" whether he lives or dies. This was the condition of that tenderfoot. During the middle of the day he dragged himself about the camp in the sun, but the remainder of the time he spent in his bunk in his tent. One night, when most of the boys were assembled in the "Bedrock," Sam came in, and, going up to the bar, drank alone, contrary to his usual custom, then turned his back on the crowd, leaned his elbow on the bar and gazed out into the darkness, at the same time twisting his mustache fiercely, as if worried over something.

"What's wrong, Sam? Patient dead?" some one asked.

"No," said Sam, "but he's a-layin' up there wishin' he was. I tell you, pardners," he continued, turning to the crowd, "I've been in hard luck myself—so've all of us, I guess—an' seen others in hard luck, but that poor cuss up there's in the hardest streak of luck I ever see. He's plum down to bedrock an' nary color."

"That's nothin,' Sam; we've all been there many a time. What's the matter—out of grub?"

"Naw, he ain't out o' grub, an' won't be as long's Sam's got any; but it's somebody else. I got a letter for him to-day on the stage an' took it down to him. After he read it he jest turned over with his back to me an' laid quiet, but purty soon I shifted to where I could see his face, an' I'll be derned if he wasn't cryin'—yes, sir, cryin' like a baby, he's that weak, you know. I says to him easy like, 'What's the matter, pard?'

"'Nothin',' he says, 'only more hard luck.'

"'Girl gone back on you? I said, thinkin' to be cheerful an' makin' up my mind to josh him.

"'No,' he says; 'it 'ud a-been better for her if she had long 'go. Read that,' he says, an' handed me this," concluded Sam, as he drew a letter from his pocket. It was dated from an Ohio village and read as follows:

"My Own Dear Husband—Your loving letter received yesterday, but it found us, oh, so down-hearted and wishing for papa. Dear husband, it seems that our troubles will never end. Mr. Rhoades has changed his mind and will foreclose the mortgage. You know he said before you went away that if we paid the interest up he would let it stand a while longer. Well, when the mortgage was due I sold the cow and took some of the money you left me to live on and paid the six months' back interest. Now he says, as the mortgage is due, he must have his money and will foreclose. I tried all the companies and banks to borrow the money to pay him, but they all say that $2,000 is too big a loan on the place; they won't loan over $1,500, and he won't take a second mortgage to secure the other $500. Yet it does seem hard, when the place ought to be worth three times $1,500. I've tried every way to sell it, but I can't get no one to give anything above the mortgage. Everybody knows it is mortgaged and are waiting to buy it at Sheriff's sale. Rhoades knows this, too, and now he says it will save us lots of trouble and costs if we will give him a quitclaim deed and surrender peaceable possession. I begged him to wait a while, but after he had learned you had gone out to the mines he said he would not wait a day; that you were on a wild-goose chase, and, dear husband, he even intimated that he believed you were never coming back to us. That made me angry, and I may have said things to him that I should not, but I could not help it. Now, dear husband, I can not stay here after having sold the cow; there is nothing to do here, you know, except washing and ironing and house-cleaning, and I am not strong enough for that. Mrs. Simmons will take Bessie and let her help with the housework and go to school, and I will sell the chickens, pigs and furniture and take little Charlie and go to Cleveland to try to get sewing or something. It will be, oh, so hard, but it can not be helped. Now, dear husband, do not worry; we will get along some way. Remember the words of the prophet: 'Once I was young, but now I am old, but never have I seen the righteous forsaken or their seed begging bread.' Now, dear husband, take care of your health, and if you do not find anything out there soon, come back to us, we miss you, oh, so much. Every night Bessie prays for her papa, 'way out in the mines,' and that he may find something rich. You may be sure that I echo her prayers. Write as soon as you get this, dear husband, for I can not stay here long. Your loving wife,

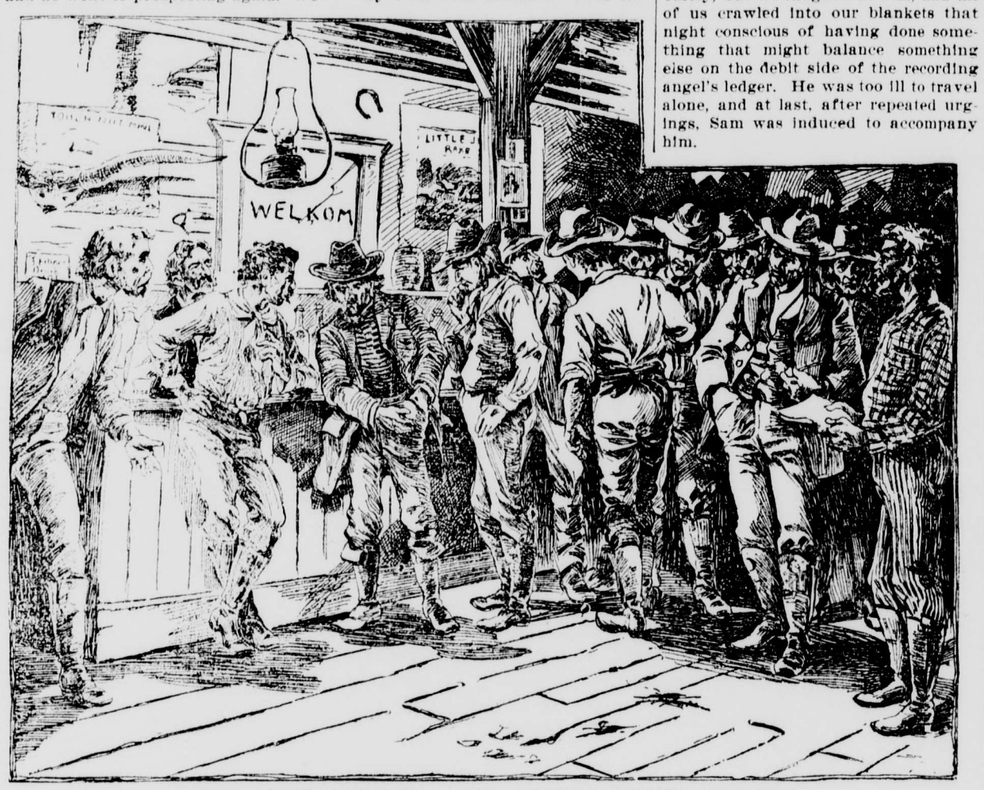
"MAGGIE."

This letter was passed around; two or three started to read it aloud, but they broke down, and it was silently passed from one to another. It was well for Mr. Rhoades that he was not in camp.

"He told me all about it," said Sam. "They was five acres in the home place that he got from his father's estate close to town, an' he bought five more joinin', mortgagin' the ten to make up the balance of the money. He'd a-made it all right, but times got hard, an' first one, then another of them got sick an' he had to keep on a-mortgagin'. He see he could never pay out, so he come out here to see if he couldn't strike it, leavin' nearly all the money they had with his wife, an' this cuss Rhoades sayin 'that he'd let the mortgage stan' anuther year, now—dern him. See that stain there? That's from a bunch of apple blossoms that was in the letter; he 'lowed they must a-been from the yellow harvest tree back of the garden, poor cuss. 'Take keer of yehr health, dead husban',' an 'him a-layin' flat of his back up there in his tent, without money enough for a month's grub. 'Come back soon to us'—hum-m. Look here, pardners, let's answer Bessie's prayer, an' show this feller Rhoades whether minin' is chasin' wild geese ur not. Mebbe Sam's a dern fool, an' I know he ain't got much money, but he can rustle. I'll go purty nigh my pile on it—there's fifty; who's all in on it?" and he slammed two twenties and a ten on the bar. It was just like Sam, and whoever heard an appeal like go unanswered in a mining camp? There were fifty men in the room, and every man saw Sam's ante, and those that did not have that amount borrowed it from their friends. In a few moments $2,550 in gold lay piled on the bar. Sam's eyes glistened as he counted the money. "Everybody's in on the game," he said; "won't one of you come down and see what he has to say?"

"No nonsense, Sam; you take it down, an' tell us what he says to-morrow."

"No, I'll be derned if I do. Some of you fellers got to come along. I ain't a-goin' to play this hand alone any longer." So three or four of us went with him. Well, there is no use going into details. What would you or any other man say under the circumstances? Finally he wanted to give us a note or send a mortgage back as security, but we laughed at him, and all of us crawled into our blankets that night conscious of having done something that might balance something else on the debit side of the recording angel's ledger. He was too ill to travel alone, and at last, after repeated urgings, Sam was induced to accompany him.



"LOOK HERE, PARTNERS; LET'S ANSWER BESSIE'S PRAYER."

"You can bet your life," said Sam "that I'll give Mr. Rhoades the camp's respec's."

Not long after that my partner and I left the gulch and drifted into Cripple Creek. One day when court was in session we dropped in to see how a court organized under the code operated.

"Well, I'll be d—," muttered my partner as he pointed to the prisoner's dock. There were two men in it, Pyrites Sam and the tenderfoot. The air seemed to grow suddenly close in the court room, and we went out.

"Them fellers?" said an officer in answer to our inquiry; "why, they're two of the slickest all-round con men in the West. They're on trial now for saltin' a mine an' doin' a tenderfoot up for about ten thousan'. Miners? Why, man, they're experts; raised in the mines; show 'em a piece of ore from anywhere between British Columbia and Mexico, an' they'll tell you what district it's from. The officers been a-lookin' for 'em for months, but they've been hidin' out some place down in Southern Californy. I guess they thought their last trick had been forgot, so they come out."

At noon we went down to the jail, and were allowed to see the prisoners.

"Hello, Sam; how's Rhoades?"

"Hello, hello; how's the boys down at Tough Nut?" and Sam and his partner grinned.

"Look here, Sam, you done the camp up in good shape, and you know we won't squeal, but tell us about it."

"Sure; but then they ain't nothin' to tell; this is my pardner, an' there was no fever, no Rhoades, no Maggie, no Bessie, no Charlie, no mortgage, no form, no cow, no—no apple blossoms, no nothin', but jest me an' him."

"An' fifty d—n fools," said my partner as we went out. He made a brief mental calculation, then said: "Sam was there three months an' his pardner one, an' they cleaned up twelve hundred an' fifty each; not bad, 'specially when they was hidin' out from another trick they'd turned." Across the street I saw a building with swinging doors and red windows. I pointed to it and asked, "What'll you take, Jack?"

"I low it'll take about four fingers of hot Scotch to settle my stummick"—and he took it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Too Many to Count.

Lord Kelvin calculates that the number of molecules in a cubic inch of any gas is 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, and in each of these molcules there are several atoms moving among themselves at the rate of seventy miles a minute.

The farther a man can look into the future the fewer creditors he sees.

The German Tribes.

We know nothing of the German tribes until about 100 B. C. Suddenly they loom up in the north, aggressive foes of the Romans. For some time they were held in check by the stubborn resistance of the legions, until finally, when the restraining hand of Rome was withdrawn, they spread all over western Europe in the fourth and fifth centuries of our era. Such are the well known historic facts. Let us see what archæology may add to them. The first investigators of ancient burial grounds in southern Germany unearthed two distinct types of skulls.

The round headed variety was quite like that of the modern peasantry round-about. The other dolichocephalic type was less frequent, but strongly marked in places. An additional feature of these latter was noted at once. They were generally found in burial places of a peculiar kind. An easterly sloping hill was especially preferred, on which the skeletons lay feet toward the rising sun—probably a matter of religious importance. The bodies were also regularly disposed in long rows, side by side, a circumstance which led Ecker to term them Reihengraber, or row graves. Other archæologists, by a study of the personal effects in the graves, succeeded in identifying these people with the tall, blond Teutonic invaders from the north. Such graves are found all through Germany as far north as Thuringia. They bear witness that Teutonic blood infiltrated through the whole population.—Professor W. Z. Ripley in Popular Science Monthly.

YOUNG WOMANHOOD.

Sweet young girls! How often they develop into worn, listless, and hopeless women because mother has not impressed upon them the importance of attending to physical development.

No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodical pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be guided physically as well as morally. If you know of any young lady who is sick and needs motherly advice, ask her to address Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell every detail of her symptoms, surroundings and occupation.

She will get advice from a source that has no rival in experience of women's ills. Tell her to keep nothing back. Her story will be told to a woman, not to a man. She need not hesitate in stating details that she may not wish to mention, but which are essential to a full understanding of her case, and if she is frank, help is certain to come!

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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SUCCESS.

I built a palace by a troubled sea,
Broad walls of spotless white and turrets tall,
Great colonnades, the towers of mine own strength,
I did not dream my palace fair could fall.
But, at the open gate, an angel knelt,
And, sorrow that I knew not of, bewailed.
"Come, friend," I cried, "rejoice in my success."
"I weep," was the reply, "that thou hast failed."

When months had come and gone, I saw the walls
Of my poor palace blackened by the flame,
Its mighty towers in ruins at my feet.
My head was bowed in sorrow and in shame,
And at its shattered gate I knelt and wept.
My angel friend now stooped a palm to press
Upon my brow. She bade me look above.
"Rejoice," she cried, "in this thy first success."
—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE WAIF O' FOLEY'S HEART.

THROUGH the sighing boughs of cypress forest there came drifting the hum as of a million bees set in rhythmic tone and tune. It was the great saw at Foley's mill flashing its merciless disc of steel through the green, sweet heart of the cypress logs. Foley himself sat on a low bench, his swart throat bare, his head leaned against a tree, watching through a narrow rift in his lids the swift, mechanical movements of the men at the saw and the shingle pile. The girl who came up noiselessly behind him thrust her small fingers over his forehead and opened the lids of his eyes.

"Wake up, Dave, and take me out in the boat for a ride in the shade. The house is hotter than a furnace."

"How did you get here?" said Foley, indolently.

"I walked across the logs."

"I wish you wouldn't do that, Lize," said Foley, with a frown. "Some day you'll get on a loose one and go under and the logs will hold you fast."

"I'm sure-footed as a kildie," laughed Lize, thrusting out a coquettish, slipped foot. "Come on, Dave."

"Oh, it's too warm for such exercise. Ask Langham to go with you. Yonder he comes." Foley looked up in time to see the curious sidewise glance from the girl's eye.

"What did you look at me like that for, Lize?" he said, suddenly.

"Like what?' she said. Without waiting for an answer she tripped to meet Langham.

"Dave is lazy and contrary," she said, pouting her pretty lips. "He says won't you take me down the river for a boat ride?"

Langham lifted his hat to her. His dark eyes glanced from Foley to the girl with a cynical light that melted into something tender as it rested upon Lize's primrose face.

"With pleasure, Mrs. Foley. Good afternoon to you both. Foley, did you ever feel such a heat in the forest?"

"Not often," said Foley, shifting his straw hat over his eyes to shut out the glare. "There'll be a storm, a regular scorcher in a day or two."

"No sign of it now," said Lize glancing at the yellow sky. Her eyes, in shadow, were a golden brown. When the light flashed into them they were like pools of deep-sea water.

"Where is the boat?" queried Langham.

Foley nodded sleepily toward the landing—a platform of cypress logs.

"Down there," he said. "Lize will show you." Through motionless lids he watched them as they rowed away. His wife blew him a kiss from the tips of her dainty fingers. Far down the blue lake her white dress gleamed like a darting heron under the arched and weeping boughs.

The sun had dropped behind the bluffs of the Mississippi ere the mill shut down for the night, and the men crossed the floating bridge to the other side, where the frail "box" houses constituted the "camp." Two "hands," lingering to light their pipes, were gossiping noisily.

"Foley's gone, I guess. Didn't wait for Lize."

"Foley's a fool. Ketch me sendin' my wife out for boat rides with a fellow like that Langham. City folks don't often hunt out solitary places like this less there's a hotter climate behind 'em. Did you see him, how he looked at her?"

"Soft on her, hey?"

"No softer'n she is on him," said the other, shrugging his shoulders. They passed on, oblivious of Foley's white face staring at them from the engine-room.

Had Lize been wise or observant she would have caught the ominous calm in Foley's voice as he laid his hand on her shoulder that night.

"See here, Lize, I've been thinking it don't look exactly right, your going so often with that fellow."

"Indeed!" said Lize, her lips curling. "Gentleman is a better word than fellow, Mr. Foley."

"I don't know," said Foley slowly. "Gentlemen don't fall in love with other men's wives."

"Who said he was in love with me?" Her face grew suddenly white. Foley's hand tightened its grasp.

"You'd better be careful, Lize. I'll have my way in this. I forbid you to go on the lake with Langham again."

"You were the one who sent me! Take your hand off—it hurts! I don't know whether I'll obey such a tyrant or not!"

She fled into the little parlor and Foley heard the bolt slip in the door.

* * * Two days of sultry weather burnt the ground in wide, deep cracks along the hickory ridge. Lize pouted and avoided Dave, who watched her with eyes grown sullen and suspicious. But the boat remained tied to its tree, the rope swaying in the water undisturbed. Langham, whose vagrant fancy had led him to fit up a rude hut on the south end of the lake, did not come down to the camp. Foley hoped he would stay away. There was a feeling in the tips of Foley's fingers that could have found rest upon Langham's white throat.

The heavens had grown coppery with clouds that Saturday eve. The billows rolled in thunderous mutterings, and through the cypress trees and cane there came the sonorous breath of the storm. The men had left the mill, and Foley, standing midway the unsteady bridge, swept the heavens with his huntsman's glass. He lowered it to watch a snipe in combat with a fellow fowl. A cry broke from his lips; he looked through the glass with an eye keen with fury. It was there that Langham, far down the lake, drew Lize's head upon his breast and their lips met in one passionate caress.

Foley went leaping to the shore like a madman. On, on, up to his house and into the tiny sitting-room. A pearl-handled bit of steel lay upon the mantel; he snatched it up and thrust it into his pocket; the cold steel chilled his blood, and the face of Lize looked at him from its celluloid frame. Foley fell upon his knees and threw the weapon from him.

"Oh, my God! my God!" he cried

* * * The storm that had been brewing all the day at twilight fell with fury. Langham in his cozy cabin heard the outside tempest as in a dream. There was a tempest in his heart—his brain, and the touch of her lips lingering in all its delicious thrill within his veins. He knew it was a guilty love, but in his soul he could not think of her but as a fair, little April's lady—never as Foley's wife. He was a man of the world, and knew what the world would say of him, the dilettante student of men and letters. But the waif tossed to Foley's door by the flood of the great yellow river was the waif who had crept into Langham's heart.

And when the door flew open in a burst of rain and he saw a drenched figure coming swiftly to him he only smiled and held out his arms. She sank into them, sobbing and shivering upon his breast.

"Oh, Geoffrey, take me, take me away from here! Dave struck me—he called me a fearful name! He saw you kiss me and he will not forgive me any more." Loo Langham's face blanched, but he stroked her wet hair tenderly.

"You are safe with me now, Lize, and my own!" he said. His own—but how! She was yet Foley's wife.

"I wish I had not gone with you," she sobbed, still clinging to him. "I am so cold, Geoffrey!" Langham placed her in a chair and found a great shawl to wrap around her; he knelt before her and began to chafe her hands. The September rain was chill and her blue little face was quivering like a child's.

Not until he heard her cry did Langham look up to see Foley standing in the room, his great arms folded upon his breast. Langham sprang to the shelf where his pistol lay, but Foley had a powerful hand upon his arm.

"Not that. If I had wanted to shoot you I would not have given you a chance for life. I've come to talk with you about Lize. What are you going to do with her? I gave her choice of you and me and she chose you."

Langham's face burned dull scarlet, but Foley's eyes were like steady steel.

"She's been an honorable woman—my wife. I don't know how far your love-making his gone, but I want no woman that don't want me. But I can't see her go to the devil. I'll kill her first. She was a baby in a basket cradle when the river floated her to my cabin door. She's been all the world to me ever since. I haven't been so soft-spoken or so loving, but I gave her my name, my love, my respect. Can you do that for her? Or do you want her at all?"

It was a curious, pathetic scene. The girl in the chair stared at Foley, but Langham's face was troubled.

"I love her," he said slowly. "I am willing to make her my wife if it is possible. She is innocent now of all but folly. I swear to you, Foley (with a sudden passion), there is no sin between us."

"So much the better if you love each other. Now, listen. I am going away this night—no matter where. She can get her freedom in a little while and be your lawful wife. I won't bother you—unless you cast her off or break her heart! Then, by God, I'll follow you and kill you inch by inch!"

For one moment Foley's eyes blazed their threat into Langham's heart. Then he was gone into the night without one word for Lize.

Foley's wife looked at Langham dully.

"He is gone," she said.

Langham bent and kissed her face, an agony of thoughts in his brain. But Lize pushed him back from her.

"I shall never be his wife. I shall never see him any more!" she said.

"No, no. You are all mine now. You shall be my wife and we shall forget how love began."

Lize sprang to her feet; her eyes flashed a strange, amber light upon him.

"Oh, I don't love you. I hate you! I know how I love Dave. I want Dave; I am his wife, not yours! I am sorry I kissed you and came to you. Oh, forgive me! I must go to Dave——"

* * * Langham picked up a bit of ribbon that had fallen from her hair. He kissed it with a bitter smile and put it next his heart. * * *

Foley, working like a madman at his trunk, heard a light step upon the little porch. His heart leaped in a sickening throb as Lize crept into the room and stood trembling by the hearth.

"Well?" he said, sternly, through his teeth, "has Langham driven you from him?"

"Dave, Dave! Oh, will you please to let me stay with you? I will not ask to be your wife; only let me say how I did not know I loved you till to-night. You were not like a lover, Dave. You treated me like a child, and I was a woman, who wanted love and sweet words. I hate him! I told him so, and he tried to keep me back, but I had to come to you. I have been wicked—I let him kiss me!"

Her voice died in her throat. Foley caught her by the arms. "I struck you!" he said, hoarsely. "Can you forget that?"

"Oh, yes!" she sobbed, her lips touching his rough hand. Foley caught her in his arms and turned her face toward the lamp. In her eyes he saw the "light that never was on sea or land." In his long, silent kiss the past was buried, and a lovely future dawned for the Waif o' Foley's Heart.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

Opinion Formed by a Passenger on Potomac River Boat.

"Do you know what the national hymn of this country should be?" inquired a visitor to the capital of a reporter.

The gentleman propounding the question had traveled extensively in foreign lands and has been in all parts of his own country, from Florida to Alaska and between Maine and California.

The reporter studied a little and then answered, "I suppose you mean 'Down Upon the Suwannee River?'"

The visitor rubbed his hands delightedly. "You have struck it exactly," he declared, "and I'll tell you why I am more convinced of it than ever. I went down the Potomac, the other night, on one of the excursion steamers. There was a large crowd aboard, all good-natured and happy at the idea of having an outing. I sized the crowd up going down, and I made up my mind that it was pretty cosmopolitan—containing people from all sections of the country.

"On the return trip I sat with a friend, a native of New Hampshire, and a Northerner throughout. We were on the deck just below the pilot house. After we had ridden a little time some young people began singing. They rang in the old-time favorites, 'Old Black Joe,' 'Dixie,' 'Maryland, My Maryland,' which, by the way, caused some emotion, and other songs, including 'My Bonnie,' 'How Con I Bear to Leave Thee,' and others. Each one caused a few to chime in, but there was no special enthusiasm.

"At last the singers struck up 'Down Upon the Suwannee River.' The effect was magical. In an instant it seemed to me that everybody on the boat, including my reserved companion, had joined in. The plaintive air floated over the water to the Maryland and Virginia shores, and was wafted upward in the starlight. When it was finished there was complete silence for a little time. I am not an emotional man, but I felt my breath catch and the tears came into my eyes.

"My friend put his hand on my knee. 'I always feel a truer patriot when I hear that song,' was all he said."—New York Telegram.

The Greek National Dress.

The Greek national dress, which is not really Greek at all, but Albanian, is going out of use except among the shepherds and the people of the mountains. But though it is discarded for everyday use, the Greeks are fond of their old picturesque costumes, and nearly every man and woman who can afford to do so keeps a suit of the former type to wear upon family fete days, half au serieux, half as a fancy costume. Greek children ordinarily wear much the same clothes as do American boys and girls at school and about the streets of the larger towns, but are put into the Albanian kilts now and then—perhaps just as much against their wills as it is against the grain of little tots at home to submit to Lord Fauntleroy "fixings."

The Albanian dress is very pretty upon a boy of from 4 to 10 years. The dark rosy face of the Greek child looks out winningly from under the drooping red fez, with its long blue or gold tassel. The little blue or yellow jacket, sleeveless and shaped like a zouave, is covered with embroidery, and is worn open in front to show the white shirt with full flaring sleeves. About the waist comes a leather girdle, heavily embroidered, and with a great pouch called a "banderole," into which men stick pistols and knives, but which does just as well for the small boys' marbles. Below the waist falls a short white cotton kilt, known as a "fustanella." There are also short white breeches, high red gaiters and red shoes which turn up at the points and have tassels on the toes. A little boy in this sort of rig looks like a cherubic bandit out of a comic opera—an effect which is of course quite fascinating.—Philadelphia Press.

The "Earthquake" Coat.

The "earthquake" coat is the latest thing invented. Once enveloped in this extraordinary garment a man may laugh at earthquakes. It really consists of two coats, one over the other, the space between them being thickly padded. On each side are ten pockets for the carrying of provisions. The idea of the coat is to prevent the wearer being injured by any falling object

THE PADRONE SYSTEM

FLOURISHES IN CHICAGO'S ITALIAN SECTION.

Miserable Children Held in Bitter Bondage and Mutilated So as to Create the Sympathy of the Public—Fiendish Cruelty and Greed.

White Slaves!

The horrible padrone spstem flourishes in the Italian section of Chicago and innocent childhood is held in a thralldom far worse than the slavery that existed in the South before the war. Recently a newspaper man, with several police officers, made a tour of the

"AFRAID TO GO HOME."

Italian quarters and the result is a story of bitter bondage, of fiendish cruelty and of most rapacious greed.

The first stop, says the reporter, was made at a tumble-down two-story house on Ewing street, near Desplaines. No lights could be seen from the outside, but the noisy gabble of voices told of a lively commotion among the inmates. Here, on the upper floor, in one squalid room, lives a

THE PADRONE EVIL IN CHICAGO.
(Helpless children held in bondage, forced to beg and steal and punished by their Italian masters if they do not bring in the money required of them.)

man with fifteen children ranging in age from 5 to 16 years. None of these belong to him by parental ties; they have been bought or leased from inhuman mothers and fathers, or stolen outright. As the party groped its way up the dark stairs there was the sound of a hard slap, and a man's voice uttered some harsh reproof in Italian. A faint gleam of light came from under the door of the room, but the door itself was barred—they always are in that part of the town, where unexpected visits by the police are not welcome. Officer Birmingham laid his hand on the knob lightly and the lamp was at once extinguished. It took long rappings and repeated assurances in mongrel Italian to convince the man that no harm was intended, or, in other words, that he was not to be arrested, and finally he consented to open the door part way while inquiry was made after a supposititious neighbor. The timely striking of a match revealed a room bare of furniture with the exception of a rickety cook stove, a rough pine table, a couple of chairs, and some pallets of straw on the floor. On these latter children were sleeping just as they had come in from the street. Walls, ceiling and floor were filthy with dirt, and the stench was stifling.

It is only at night that the Italian quarter can be seen at its worst. There are the same dirt and bad smells in the daytime, but the men and children are then mostly absent—the former at work and the latter on the down-town streets begging, stealing, and in other ways trying to scrape together the amount of money which the padrone has named as the stint. In most cases this is 50 cents for each child. Those who bring this sum back with them at night get some kind of food and shelter and escape punishment; those who fail are starved and beaten.

Ewing street, from Canal to Desplaines, is full of padrones' dens, and most of them are counterparts of that first described. One room, dark, filthy and devoid of the commonest kind of sanitary conveniences, will house half a dozen people. The man who rents two rooms is looked upon as a sort of Vanderbilt or a crazy profligate. Tony Masch is the swell of Ewing street because he has a suite of two rooms in the Garibaldi Building, a great rambling structure with many devious and confusing passages, through which no stranger could possibly make his way unpiloted. Masch is one of the law-abiding Italians who frowns upon the padrone system, but thinks it merely a matter of good health to keep his mouth shut. This matter of sullen retention of knowledge is one of the hardest things the police have to cope with. Murderous affrays are common among the Italians, but it is exceedingly difficult to make an arrest or secure a conviction because even the victims refuse to give information. The stiletto is ever ready for the informer.

On Forquer street, not far from Jefferson, lives a padrone who is waxing fat off the pickings of twelve little children in various stages of productiveness. Some travel about with wheezy concertinas, others peddle newspapers, others sell chewing gum, and others get money in questionable ways. But they all bring grist to his financial mill every night or they go supperless to bed and feel the weight of a stick as well.

From this den the party made its way through a dark alley, cluttered with refuse, to the rear of a black, forbidding-looking building on Desplaines street. A sudden yanking open of the door by the combined efforts of the four officers revealed a crowd of desperate men huddled in a small room. On the faces of all was plainly written the fear of arrest, and the assurance that nobody was wanted seemed to give relief to all of them. This building is the one from which Capt. Wheeler's officers in December last took a padrone named Mosielli and his wife, Lucy, on the charge of having deliberately burned out the eyes of three children for begging purposes. When the children were first found they refused to say a word against the padrone, and it was not until they were given to the care of a reputable Italian woman and tenderly treated that the terrible story was coaxed out of them. Capt. Wheeler, who made a personal investigation of the case, was satisfied that Mosielli would be sent to the penitentiary, but at the trial the same old difficulty of securing testimony was encountered, and the man escaped with a year in the bridewell. As subsequent events proved, the case was not an unusual one among the padrones. Other instances were found in which children had been deliberately mutilated in various ways so as to excite the sympathy of charitable people and make sure the giving of alms, but in no case has it been possible to get the evidence necessary for a conviction.

Back from Mosielli's old den the party traced its way through a maze of blind alleys and ill-smelling garbage boxes to Mather street, where the officers arrived at a house just in time to prevent a man from beating a boy with a club. Even then the youngster was sullen in his misery and refused to give the policemen any information, and the old rascal of a padrone actually laughed at the officers in contempt. Outside this place the party lingered some time in the hope that a renewal of the attack would give them excuse for making an arrest, but the padrone was too sly to be thus captured. Late as was the hour, many of the little

THE STILETTO FOR THE INFORMER.

while slaves were just returning home to report to their masters and hand over the financial results of their day's work. Through streets and alleys they came silently like rats, those who had money pushing along carelessly, while the unfortunate who had failed in their task hung back, dreading to encounter the fierce padrone and yet afraid to remain away longer than the appointed time. It was a mournful sort of procession, this return of the child chattels, and even the stolid policemen, inured to countless repetitions of the scene, could not forbear from commenting upon it.

In this manner the party tramped about the padrone quarter for nearly three hours, looking into all sorts of miserable holes, few of them fit to shelter a self-respecting dog, and yet all inhabited by human beings. Cellars and garrets alike were crowded with men, women and children of varying ages, from the wee mite of a boy just large enough to scrape a few notes out of a wheezy violin, to girls just merging into womanhood. In every place some one man was in supreme control, and none disputed his authority as "boss." If there was any talking done with the officers it was the "boss" who acted as spokesman, and the others maintained an inquisitive silence alert to what was going on, but never speaking a word.

Suddenly emerging from a dark alley into Halsted street the glare of the gaslights blinded for a moment even the veteran officers, and they nearly stumbled over a poor wretch of a girl sitting on the curbstone and shivering with cold. Unlike the other unfortunates, she was rebellious in her determination, and willing to talk, a willingness which was increased by the gift of a quarter and the promise of police protection.

"'Fraid to go home," said the girl in broken English. "Got no money and padrone beat me. Must have 50 cents. No money, no supper, no bed, get licking to-night. Then to-morrow no breakfast—must bring in dollar to-morrow to make up for to-day."

Postage Stamps.

The design of the stamp is engraved on steel, and, in printing, plates are used on which 200 stamps have been engraved. Two men are kept busy at work covering these with colored inks, and passing them to a man and a girl who are equally busy printing them with large rolling hand presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time. After the small sheets of paper containing 200 printed stamps have dried enough they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum made for this purpose is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables, mixed with water. After having been again dried—this time on little racks fanned by steam power—for about an hour, they are very carefully put between sheets of pasteboard and pressed in hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight of 2,000 tons. The next thing is to cut the sheets in two, each sheet, of course, when cut, containing 100 stamps. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that by machinery, which would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to another squad of workers, who perforate the paper between the stamps. Next they are pressed once more and then packed and labeled and stowed away, to be sent out to the various offices when ordered. If a single stamp is torn or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of 100 stamps is burned. Not less than 50,000 are said to be burned every week from this cause. The greatest care is taken in counting the sheets of stamps, to guard against pilfering by the employes.—Ashton Recorder.

Shaker Relic Discovered.

In the old shaker settlement at Sonyea, N. Y., a peculiar relic has been discovered. It consists of a stone about 2½x4½ feet and four inches thick which is covered with inscriptions, though most of them are so badly defaced that they cannot be deciphered. But the words "The Lord's Stone," and the date, "1847," are sufficient to identify the stone as connected with the worship of the Shakers. It was found by workmen in excavating for a building that is to stand directly on the site of the Shaker meeting-house. The stone is supposed to be a sort of "kissing stone." It has been turned over to the Historical Society of Mount Morris and will be preserved in a glass case. No doubt some process can be devised by which its inscriptions can be deciphered more fully. The characteristic reticence of the Shakers has made information in regard to them difficult to obtain, and anything of the nature of a historical relic will be highly prized.

Tapestry of an Empress.

A Paris correspondent writes: The Gobelins are engaged on a tapestry for the Empress Alexandra which they expect to finish by May 1, 1900. It represents the original painting of Marie Antoinette and her children that hangs at the Elysee. The painter was Mme. Vigee Lebrun. The young empress was greatly struck by its beauty, and thought it deeply interesting.

M. Faure made a note of this, and asked the fine arts minister to consult with the director of the Gobelins as to the best means to secure a good copy. Three of the best artist weavers were set to work last February. They work alternately, so as to be busy only two days in the week, and thus keep their eyes fresh. They are now at the figures. The dyeing and sorting of the wools was a tedious and troublesome work.

Cementing Leather to Iron.

To cement leather to iron, cut the leather roughly to shape, allowing about one inch per foot in the width of the pulley. Then soak the leather in water until it is wet through. Now stretch it well in the direction of the circumference of the pulley and cut it to exact shape and length. It should next be sewn up butt to butt with a shoemaker's awl and thread, and the leather, having been stretched in the direction of the circumference only, will, as it gets dry, have a tendency to resume its former shape, thereby shortening in circumference and "clip" to the pulley. A shallow groove might be made for the stitches to sink in.

The Rise of Cities.

Europe has four times as many cities as it had in 1831, and the United States fourteen times as many.

JOLLY JOKER.

"I asked our doctor his motto the other night." "What did he say?" "Patience and long suffering."—Pick-Me-Up.

"I want to see the lady of the house." "I am she." "A thousand pardons! You look so happy and so independent, I felt sure you were the servant."

Parson Johnson—So dis little chile am a gal. Do de udder one belong toe de contrary sex? Mrs. Jackson—Yais, pahson; dat's a gal, too.—Judge.

"That man singing 'Only One Girl in the World for Me,' has been married three times." "Well, that's all right; he means only one girl at a time."—Chicago Record.

"I see," said the shoe clerk boarder, "that there is a king in Africa who has been drunk for fifteen years." "That," said the Cheerful Idiot, "is what might be called a soaking reign."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Michael, what kind of a tree is that?" "The one beyant the binch, mum?" "Yes, that large tree." "Wid the little green one to the lift?" "Yes; what is it?" "They do be calling that a shade-tree, mum."—Brooklyn Life.

She Heard It First.—Bob Borrower—What! You say you can't lend me ten dollars to-day because you haven't got it—why, I heard you made five hundred dollars yesterday, on wheat! Tom Tooler (despairingly)—Well, so did my wife!—Puck.

"Last night," said Mr. Booce, "I made a remark to the effect that I had one of the greatest heads in the ward." "Something of the sort," said his wife. "Well, this morning I feel fully prepared to say that I was right."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wheeler—Have you learned to make the repairs on your wheel yet? Sprock—No; I never shall, either. I haven't a bit of mechanical genius. "Oh, yes you have." "Indeed I haven't. I couldn't even invent a car coupler."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Useful Art.—"Of course," said one old farmer to the other, "your boy is learnin' Latin and Greek at college, but is he gettin' anything practical?" "Oh, yes. In the last letter he writ, he tells me he is takin' lessons in fencin'."—Detroit Free Press.

Violet—How did Mr. Bighed come to accept the doctrine of reincarnation? Rose—Well, you know, he always had an impression that the world couldn't get along without him, and if that is so, it stands to reason that he will have to come back.—Truth.

"How old would you guess her to be?" "Oh, about 25 would be a safe guess." "She's surely older than that?" "I said 25 would be a safe guess. It is always safer to underguess a woman's age. She may hear of it."—Indianapolis Journal.

"And, in spite of all the light that has been brought into your lives, you still burn missionaries?" The savage was palpably confused. "Yes," he answered, sadly; "I must confess that civilization doesn't seem to have made our cooks appreciably better."—Puck.

"What this country wants to do," said the reformer, "is to raise the requirements for office-holders." "Exactly so," replied Senator Sorghum; "and allow me to remind you that the principal requirement of an office-holder is his salary."—Washington Star.

"No man ever obtained anything worth having without working hard for it," said Mrs. Bickers to her husband, who was in a discouraged mood. "That's so," replied Mr. Bickers, reflectively. "I remember that I obtained you without the slightest difficulty."

A naughty little boy was crying because his mother wouldn't let him go down to the river on the Sabbath, and, on being admonished, said: "I didn't want to in in swimmin with 'em, ma. I only wanted to go down and—and see the bad little boys get drowned for goin' in swimmin' on Sunday."

"I thought that Miss Homewood's essay was much the best of all those read at the commencement." "That's odd. I never knew that she had much literary ability. What was the subject of her essay?" "How to Make a Cherry Pie."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Now, Johnnie," said the teacher, "tell me what an engineer is?" "He is a man that works an engine," replied Johnnie. "Correct," said the teacher. "Now, Tommy, can you tell me what a pioneer is?" "Yes, sir," answered Tommy; "he's a man that works a piano."

"George," said the senior partner to the junior, in a law-firm of three, "I thought you told me that Alfred had gone out of town on legal business? I understand he's down the road on a visit to a young lady." "Well, sir," said George, with an injured look, "it's not illegal to call on a young lady, I believe."

"Mamma, what is hereditary?" asked little Robby, laboriously tripping over the syllables of the long word. "Why, it is—it is anything you get from your father or me," replied the mother, a little puzzled for a definition suited to his years. "Oh, I know," he exclaimed, "you mean a spankin', don't you, mamma?"

Increase of Populations.

During the last sixty-five years the increase of population has been: In France, 18 per cent.; Austria, 45; Italy, 48; United Kingdom, 63; Germany, 75; Russia, 92; British colonies, 510; United States, 626.

Snow comes down in the winter and ice goes up in the summer.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28.....1898

The nomination of ex-United States Senator Tabor for postmaster of Denver is one of the most graceful acts of the present administration. Tabor did more than any other man toward the advancement of Denver, and now, while he is laboring with pick and shovel in the mining regions of Colorado, endeavoring to retrieve his fallen fortunes, all men will heartily commend the helping hand that has been extended him in time of need.

Unprofitable Economy.

Congressman Loud of California is actively pushing his pet measure—the bill to alter the present laws relating to second-class mail matter. This bill failed of passage at the last session of Congress, and it is to be hoped that it will again meet a like fate. The bill places a host of restrictions upon publishers, and practically leaves them at the mercy of the postmaster-general's whim. Under its provisions the cheap paper editions of Dickens, Scott and other standard authors must advance in price, as the publishers of such works will be debarred from sending them through the mails at the present rate of postage, one cent per pound. Instead they will be mailable at eight cents per pound, which, as these books frequently weigh as much as a pound, will advance prices to the public to that extent. If Mr. Loud should devote his energies to reducing the exhorbitant rates now paid to the railroads by the Government, for the transportation of mails, he would speedily transform the annual deficiency in the postal department to a surplus.

The abuse of the franking privilege by our national legislators, who annually flood the mails with a vast amount of political literature under the guise of "public documents," is one of the chief causes of a deficiency in our postal revenues. If Congressman Loud is sincere in his desire to department self-sustaining, why not restrict this vast and useless volume of post-free mail matter instead of placing a tax on the people's reading matter as proposed in his bill now pending in Congress? And while pursuing this subject, would it not be well to ascertain how much of the Government's money is expended in printing and preparing these alleged public documents. Perhaps a saving might be made in other departments on the same line.

THE CHIPMUNK.

How He Rouses Himself and Welcomes the Spring.

As the woodchuck sleeps away the bitterness of cold, so in his narrower chamber sleeps the chipmunk. Happy little hermit, lover of the sun, mate of the song sparrow and the butterflies, what a goodly and hopeful token of the earth's renewed life is he, verifying the promises of his own chalices, the squirrel cups, set in the warmest corners of the woodside, with libations of dew and shower drops, of the bluebird's carol, the sparrow's song of spring!

He comes forth from his long night into the fullness of the sunlit day, to proclaim his awakening to his summer comrades, a gay recluse clad all in the motley, a jester, maybe, yet no fool.

His voice, for all its monotony, is inspiring of gladness and contentment, whether he utters his thin, sharp chirp or full mouthed cluck, or laughs a chittering mockery as he scurries in at his narrow door.

He winds along his crooked pathway of the fence rails and forages for half forgotten nuts in the familiar grounds, brown with strewn leaves or dun with dead grass. Sometimes he ventures to the top rail and climbs to a giddy ten foot height on a tree, whence he looks abroad, wondering, on the wide expanse of an acre.

Music hath charms for him, and you can entrance him with a softly whistled tune and entice him to frolic with a blade of grass head gently moved before him. [illegible] made the white [illegible] into cheese for [illegible] chipmunk, it is [illegible] him gathering [illegible] and tediously stripping on [illegible] covers, filling his cheek [illegible] the dainty disks and [illegible] to the cellar with his [illegible] Alack the day [illegible] of the sprouting corn [illegible], for then he [illegible] and the sud- [illegible] announces his [illegible] the secret of [illegible] house, with- [illegible] a show of heaped or scattered soil [illegible] Bearing himself hon- [illegible] his enemies, the cat, [illegible] the boy, he lives a long [illegible] of happy, inoffensive life. Then [illegible] the filmy curtain of the Indian [illegible] falls upon the year again he [illegible] good night.—"New England Woods."

Bagpipes In New Guinea.

Mr. Angus MacKenzie, an old miner well known as a prospector in northern Queensland, Australia, recently arrived from New Guinea with a large quantity of gold and thinks there is a great advantage in being a Scotchman. When he left for New Guinea, he took bagpipes with him, and to their agency he attributes much of the luck which fell to his lot while prospecting for gold. He said that the natives would do anything for him, providing he played the pipes to them at night. They looked after him and his effects and acted as porters without other pay than the music of the pipes. They took him over new country and showed him where heavy gold could be obtained. It is possible that intending prospectors in New Guinea might lay out their money to worse advantage than in the purchase of bagpipes. In any case, Mr. MacKenzie regards the pipes as the best and most judicious investment he ever made.—New York Sun.

HENRY IRVING AS A JOKER.

He and Toole Made a Tipsy Waiter Repent Temporarily.

Sir Henry Irving tells an amusing story of a joke that he, with Mr. Toole and a third party, played some years ago at a Glasgow hotel. After their work they were supping at the hotel, where, says Sir Henry, "there was in the room a high screen. The instant the waiter was gone we commenced operations. We stripped the silverware, of which there was a tolerable supply, from the table and placed it behind the screen. We then opened the window and turned out the gas, and finally all got under the table. We had only to remain in our cramped position a few minutes before we heard the unsteady feet of our friend, the waiter, along the passage.

"The darkened room amazed him and the cold air from the window seemed to strike him with affright.

"'Goodness!' exclaimed he, 'it's thieves they are. A thocht as much frae the luiks o' them, and frae their gay talk and their lauchter. Eh, but I'm a ruined man. A wish a' had nae taen the hale o' that last bottle. Hear! Hear! Thieves! Thieves! Murder! Thieves! Thieves!' and shouting at the top of his voice he ran out of the room and along the passage.

"The minute he had gone we shut the door, lit the gas, restored the silver to the table and sat round as before, enjoying a quiet cigar. Presently there was a confused murmur along the passage. It grew louder and louder, and in poured a truly motley throng, mostly half dressed, consisting of the manager, two men in bare legs and slippers, and a lady with a blanket, in the alarm of fear caught up, followed by our agonized friend, the waiter. One man was armed with a poker and the other carried a bronze statuette ready to hurl at the thief. As they entered we all sat back and looked at them in well feigned amazement, and Toole said to the astonished and bewildered manager, 'Do you always come in this way with your friends when a gentleman asks for his bill?'"—London Telegraph.

THE MAKING OF POISON.

A Factory Where the Most Deadly Drugs Are Prepared.

In London is a strange establishment, behind a wilderness of warehouses and tumbledown tenements, in a remote suburb. Its massive gates are locked and jealously guarded. A visitor must not only be careful where he steps and refrain from touching, he must also breathe with great caution. One of the terrible poisons manufactured here is pure anhydrous acid, a drug seldom seen outside a chemical laboratory. This is the deadliest of all known poisons. The discoverer was stricken dead from inhaling its fumes. From 3 to 5 per cent of this chemical added to 95 or 97 parts of water makes prussic acid. This diluted poison causes instant death, even when taken in minute quantities.

Next to anhydrous acid, the worst poison they make is cyanide of potassium. Last year they turned out over 1,000 tons of it. Five grains being a fatal dose, the annual output would be sufficient to kill 2,500,000 people. In the workroom, where men are gathered around a witch's caldron containing over a hundred weight of molten cyanide, a strange picture is presented. The seething mass of white hot liquid poison, with the lambent play of the furnace fires, the phantom faces of the workmen, enveloped in an uncanny looking glass mask, peering into the heart of the dreadful mixture through the thick atmosphere, are a terrible sight. In another room, where are tons of the finished product, looking like crystalized sugar, "good enough to eat," one man is never allowed alone. For some inexplicable reason it exercises a strange fascination for the men who inhale its fumes. They are haunted by a desire to eat it. But, knowing that satisfying the craving means instant death, most, but not all, are able to resist it. Aside from this fascination its manufacture is not considered unhealthy. The same cannot be said of corrosive sublimate. Its fumes are deadly.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

His Bonus.

They were just closing up the real estate deal, and the man who always wanted something thrown in to make a good bargain appeared to hesitate.

"What'll you throw in?"

"What'll I what?"

"What'll you throw in as a sort of bonus?"

"Oh, yes, yes, of course!" said the real estate man. "How stupid of me! Why, the fact is, in our line of business we are not exactly in the habit of giving prizes, but, in this case, just to make it binding, I don't mind throwing in the back taxes."

"Now you're talking business!" exclaimed the would be purchaser. "It always pays for a man to stick out for his rights."

It was only after the transfer was made that he discovered the back taxes were payable by and not to the owner.—Chicago Post.

Devonshire Terrace.

Dickens was 27 years old when, in 1839, he moved from Doughty street to Devonshire terrace. George du Maurier lived for some years in 1 Devonshire terrace.

In this now celebrated house Dickens wrote no fewer than ten of his books: "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Barnaby Rudge," "The Christmas Carol," "American Notes," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "The Haunted Man," "The Battle of Life," "Dombey and Son," "The Cricket on the Hearth" and "David Copperfield." Devonshire terrace was situated at the corner of the Marylebone road and used to be called the smallest terrace in London.

The new Democratic Congressional Committee tonight elected as chairman Senator White of California. The election has attracted a good deal of attention in the House, owing to its bearing on the Speakership contest. Senator White was supported by the friends of Representative Bailey, who are favorable to that gentleman's candidacy in case the next House is Democratic. The committee adopted a resolution affirming its adherence to the Chicago platform. The election of Senator White was regarded as a distinct triumph for the silver men, who were anxious to have a chairman whose record on the subject of 16 to 1 was unquestionable.

On the morning of the 19th fire broke out in an empty building between the Mojave and White Fawn saloons at Randsburg, but owing to the lack of water nothing could be done to check the progress of the fire, and in a short time over thirty buildings were consumed. The loss was about $100,000, with little or no insurance.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

(Official.)

ORDINANCE NO. 62

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, shall be held at the Court House in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on the First Monday of April the First Monday of July, the First Monday of October and the First Monday of January of each year and must continue from time to time until all the business before said Board shall be disposed of. Such other meetings of said Board must be held as are otherwise provided by law, and such special meetings as may be ordered by lawful authority.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 57 of said Board of Supervisors, together with all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are each and all hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo at least one week, said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 62, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, 1898, by the following vote:

Ayes—A. C. Freeman, J. J. Stewart, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, Frank Fitzgerald.

Noes—None

A. C. FREEMAN,
[Seal.] Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSIGN,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

Endorsed:

Entered in Ordinance Bk Book "B" page 132 et seq.

Ordinance No. 62.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo

Filed Jan. 10, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of BENJAMIN L. WEBSTER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Thomas Summers administrator of the estate Benjamin L. Webster deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in Inyo county, California.

Dated December 17th, 1897.

THOMAS SUMMERS,
Administrator of the estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16th
"	February 13 h
"	March 13th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE. 2tw

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 666.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 20, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on February 26, 1898, viz: Granville W. Melone, for the S W ¼ S W ¼, Sec 29 N ½ of N W ¼ and S W ¼ N W ¼ Sec 32, tp 10 S, R 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Curtis Fuller, John T. Erwin, James McCarty and James Jones, all of Tinemaha, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ROBERT HARRY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Harry, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor at the office of P. W. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES HARRY,
Executor of the Estate of Robert Harry, deceased.

Dated at Darwin, Inyo county, Cal., November 15, 1897.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Guy P. Doyle, plaintiff, vs. Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. Sneden & Vermilyea, attorneys for plaintiff.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1897.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO MRS. J. STILLMAN: You are hereby notified that I have expended ($600.00) three hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the three lodes or veins in the mining claims known as Hidden Treasure, Golden Treasure and Bunker Hill, S W of Auvile Springs, about a mile, in Bute Valley, South Park Mining District, Inyo Co., Cal., as will appear by certificate filed about the 2 th of December, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Sec. 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold said claim for the year ending in 1897, and if within 90 days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

} Seal. } SANDY McDONALD.
H. W. RUPELL.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., January 22, 1898.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lawrence S. J. Wrinkle against Harrie J. Robinson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 192, dated December 16, 1887, upon the N E ¼, S E ¼, sec 19, Tp 11 S Range 36 E, in Inyo Co., California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contest at alleging that the said Harrie J. Robinson has wholly failed to comply with the timber culture laws.

The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of March 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of December, 1897, an assessment, No. 31, of twenty cents (20c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 123, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st day of February, 1898, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on April 22d, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 123 Phelan Block San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

State of California } January 13, 1898.
County of Inyo }

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon these certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statues of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to-wit: $150.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 1891.

R. C. SPEAR.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House,

New Furniture,

Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DEC. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending December 30th, 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Oct. 1	To cash on hand	$8 856 93	
5	" " from A M Given, Tax Collector, licenses	273 00	
	" " from A M Given, tax collector, fees	17 00	
	" " from A M Given Sheriff	14 90	
	" " from D J Hession, Recorder	80 65	
	" " from D J Hession, clerk	45 50	
1	" " from D J Hession, clerk, fines	100 00	
	" " from N J Cooney, int. State Land	89 60	
2	" " from Fine Williams, int. on State Land	16 0	
13	" " D J Hession in lieu of James Ingraham	6 0	
	" " Edwin A Crocker, int. State Land	3 50	
	" " Edwin A Crocker, int. State Land	11 20	
17	" " from D J Hession [illegible]	[illegible]	
		9 972 83	
Nov. 7.	To cash from A M Given [illegible]	[illegible]	
	from A M Given [illegible]	8 00	
	from A M Given, collector, fees	12 50	
	from Sheriff, fees	5 5	
	from Recorder	[illegible]	
	from D J Hession, clerk	4 [illegible]	
12	from W L [illegible] Int. State Land	1 2	
		11 136 65	
Dec. 1.	To cash from John L Shaw on redemption	24 28	
6	from C W [illegible] redemption	4 8	
	from D J Hession, clerk	[illegible]	
	from D J Hession, recorder	4 50	
	from A M Given, Sheriff	20 10	
	from A M Given, collector	26 00	
	from A M Given, tax collector	23 60	32
	from Assessor, assessments	17 30	
7	from Assessor & Collector, R. R. tax	57 90	
9	from John [illegible] on State Land	22 40	
21	from Mrs Kate [illegible] redemption	[illegible]	
28	from J [illegible] on redemption	2 50	
29	from Eaton & Co. [illegible]	25 20	
30	from M [illegible]	[illegible]	
	from M [illegible] on State Land	[illegible]	
	from H M Yerington prin. on Lake land	584 4	
	from H M Yerington prin. on Lake land	40 72	
	from H M Yerington prin. on Lake land	298 14	
		38 872 0	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Oct.	By Salary fund	1 235 28	
	Hospital	324 8	
	General expense	1 451	
	Unapportioned county	16	
	Property tax	4	
	Bridge	66	
	Road District No 1	1 8	
	2	8	
	3	175 0	
	4	96 0	
	5	92 00	
	Round Valley School	152	
	Keeler	65	
	Varley	76 15	
	Lone Pine	36 58	
	Irving	2 8 10	
	Bishop	3	
	Independence	1	
	Warm Spring	7 0	
	Big Pine	193	
	Fish Spring	45 35	
	Union	145 50	
	Milton	11	
	Riverside	60 0	
	Liberty	60 00	
	Taboose	6	
	Union School Library	7	
	Station " Bond	[illegible]	
		[illegible]	
Nov.	By General Expense fund	13	
	Salary	1 021 95	
	Hospital	77 5	
	Road District No 2	4 0	
	Unapportioned county	9	
	Property tax	[illegible]	
	Lone Pine School	2 4	
	Warm Springs	4	
	Big Pine	217	
	Taboose	5 25	
	Irving	227 50	
	Bishop	534 68	
	Valley	60 50	
	Station	15 35	
	Independence	56 0	
	Riverside	14 49	
	Keeler	114 5	
	Fish Springs	66 0	
	Round Valley	40 00	
	Liberty	4	
	Union	50 0	
	Union School Library	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Contingent	[illegible]	
		[illegible]	
Dec	By General property fund	[illegible]	
	Road District No 2	35 0	
	" " 1	6 60	
	Salary	1 024 5	
	Hospital	[illegible]	
	Taboose school Bond	[illegible]	
	State General	6 413 8	
	Riverside school	221 0	
	Irving	3 0	
	Round Valley	63 14	
	County	0	
	Valley	111 00	
	Riverside	27 1	
	Taboose	8 4	
	Warm Spring	21 4	
	Fish Spring	7 00	
	Big Pine	17 51	
	Station	80 0	
	Round Valley	213 2	
	Bishop	2 6 25	
	Independence	90 00	
	Irving	158 0	
	Lone Pine	141 9	
	Liberty	120 00	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		[illegible]	
Dec 3	By [illegible]	[illegible]	
		[illegible]	
		38 8 2 62	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—

AMOUNT IN VARIOUS FUNDS.

Salary Fund		486 18
General expense	4 957 1	
County Bond	1 [illegible] 81	
Hospital	9 7 9	
Bishop school special	5 13	
State General	531 57	
State school		2 10
General Road	977 8	
Road District No 1	452 3	
" " " 2	51 47	
" " " 3	393 51	
" " " 4	349 34	
" " " 5	2 8 47	
Unapportioned county	45 46	
Road poll tax	30 60	
Swamp and overflowed land	1 483 16	
Bridge	78 18	
Teacher's library	15 33	
Property tax	40 20	
County school	352 51	
Milton school	189 22	
Union	282 89	
Liberty	185 30	

OFFICIAL.

Valley	208 15
Taboose	144 87
Fish Springs	191 27
Riverside	180 00
Bishop	148 04
Lone Pine	446 01
Big Pine	176 99
Warm Springs	174 36
Irving	502 68
Independence	276 95
Keeler	166 30
Round Valley	46 43
Station	273 37
Milton School Library	14 85
Round Valley	16 98
Irving	106 07
Bishop	40 82
Station	17 03
Warm Spring	21 88
Big Pine	41 60
Independence	42 53
Union	14 25
Riverside	2 96
Lone Pine	39 57
Fish Springs	12 25
Liberty	16 74
Taboose	19 19
Valley	14 [illegible]
Keeler	12 25
Independence school Bldg	3 00
Station " "	20 14
Bishop school bond, old	71 02
" " " new	849 50
Union school bond	599 57
Big Pine	6 2 47
Fish Springs	234 12
Lone Pine	1 17 80
Taboose	27 4
Riverside	3 71
Irving	27 62
Dec. 31 Cash on hand	8 808 65
	20 89 81

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of [illegible], 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed [illegible] 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DEC. 31st, 1897

[illegible]

NATHAN [illegible]

BANKING [illegible]

Fleming Mill

Equal to the Best

[illegible] Farley Creek [illegible]

Note

A. [illegible] BELL

[illegible] DEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET.

J. C. ROEPER, Prop

Keeps constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef

Mutton,

Pork,

Sausage

j19-tf

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Proprietors

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28 1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1898.

In the matter of the estate of R. M. Todd. deceased—Letters of admistration granted to I. J. Woodin.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

Maggie Hughes vs. Thomas Hughes—Decree of divorce granted.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

In the matter of H. D. Gill, insolvent debtor—order allowing assignee to compound debt of Mrs. N. G. Webb.

Real Estate Transfers

J. W. Riggs to J. B. Collett—lot in town of Bishop, $10.00.

Jacob Hodge to L. F. J. Wrinkle—Property known as Moffette ranch at George's Creek, $2,500.

Joe Levy and Paul Maris were on the sick list this week.

Hon. T. B. Rickey will arrive at Independence on this evening's train.

J. White Smith, Esq., came down from Bishop Wednesday, returning yesterday.

District Attorney Forbes was at Bishop in the early part of the week on Justice Court business.

A social dance was given at Mair's Hall last Saturday evening which was well attended.

J. C. Crocker arrived at Independence on Wednesday on his way home to Big Pine from a trip to Bakersfield.

A. C. McDonald of Big Pine and P. W. Forbes of Independence were appointed Notaries Public by Gov. Budd last Friday.

Miss Addie Lewis started for San Francisco yesterday morning, after a month spent at Independence visiting with her mother.

Ernest Laird was at Bishop last Monday engaged in reporting the LaPlant examination in Justice Dunlap's Court. He returned home Tuesday.

The weather moderated this morning after the longest period of continuous cold weather known in this vicinity for a number of years. The indications are favorable for a heavy fall of snow.

Ernest LaPlant was examined by Justice Dunlap last Monday on a charge of selling whisky to Indians and committed for trial in the Superior Court. Constable Billy Smith brought him down from Bishop on Tuesday, and he is now in the County Jail awaiting trial.

Indian School.

Stark M. Conser, Inspector of Indian Schools, arrived at Independence Wednesday evenieg. The Indians of Camp Independence and vicinity raised enough money by subscription to erect a good school building, and it is understood that the object of Mr. Conser's visit here is to engage a suitable teacher. The Indians have certainly showed sufficient interest in the matter to warrant the government granting their assistance. There are upward of thirty children who will attend.

Accidentally Shot

A man named Quigley McDermott, who has been working at the Defiance mine for the past four months, was accidentally shot in the saloon of M Larius at Darwin on Thursday morning about 3 o'clock. He, with several others, had been drinking during the night, and he was sitting near the stove when some one present whose name is not given dropped a pistol and the hammer struck the floor in such a manner that the weapon was discharged, the bullet entering the right arm midway between the elbow and shoulder, penetrating and shattering the bone and lodging in the inner fleshy part of the arm. C. H. Prahn brought the wounded man to Independence, and his arm was dressed this morning by Dr. Woodin. It is a nasty wound, and it will be quite a while before he will be around again.

Gold Yield of the Pacific Coast

It is estimated that at the time of the discovery of gold in California, on January 24, 1848, the total gold available in the whole world was not more than five thousand millions of dollars

In the sixteenth century, 1493 to 1600, the gross gold product for the 108 years amounted to $591,693,337, which is an annual production of $4,647,897

During the seventeenth century the gold product of the whole world was $606,063,000 per annum.

In the eighteenth century the gold product was $1,262,806,400, the annual product being $12,628,064

In the nineteenth century, from 1801 to the end of 1847, the annual average production of gold in the whole world was a little over $11,000,000. From 1849 to 1860 inclusive, the annual gold production for the whole world averaged the enormous total of, in round numbers, $134,000,000. During this same period the average annual production of California was not less than $61,000,000.

Up to the year 1897 the gross gold product of California was fully $1,400,000,000, being an average annual production of $28,000,000 since the discovery of gold in this stat in 1848.

The maximum gold yield in California for any one year was $85,000,000, and the minimum $11,000,000, this decline following on the cessation of hydraulic mining.

During the past four years, however, under the wise administration of the United States Mining Commissioners, hydraulic mining is on the increase, and this, with the renewed interest in gravel and quartz mining, has resulted in a gradual increase in our production of gold. When the figures for 1897 are all in we will doubtless find that our production for that year was not less than $18,000,000.

The discovery of gold in California was not only important on account of the rich harvest which followed in this State, but also on account of the stimulus which it gave to the search for gold througout the whole world. Even the long neglected and almost forgotten gold mines of Great Britain were reopened as a result of this stimulus, and they are producing some gold even down to the present time.

The most important result which flowed from this, however, was the discovery on the Australian continent, where the results from placer mining have exceed those of our own State, and even in quartz mining they are pressing us hard for supremacy.

It was our own hardy "forty-niners" who, in the search for gold in other localities, discovered th great Comstock lode, which has yielded $400,000,000, 45 per cent of which, it must not be forgotten, was in gold.

These same hardy prospectors traversed every foot of Nevada, and to their energy is due the enormous silver discoveries in Pioche, Eureka and other districts At Eureka, too, they solved a new problem in metallurgy—the economical treatment of low-grade lead ores.

These resolute miners spread still farther out and invaded Utah, Montana, Idaho and Colorado, with results which are part of the world's history. In this remote regions they did not find, it is true, the golden nugget of California, but found the precious metals combined with baser ingredients, and to separate these has been productive of an enormous activity among the brightest scientific and mechanical minds of the world.

As a result of all this pioneering the gross gold product of the United States for the past year was not less than $55,000,000. It must be remembered, too, that the skill and experience of the California miner has been extensively utilized in the gold fields of South Africa, and that the Transvaal, for the area mined, is the largest gold producer in the world.

Taken as a whole the gross gold production of the world during 1897 was fully $260,000,000, and it is safe to predict that by the end of the century the annual yield will be quite $300,000,000.

Even these figures may be largely exceeded if the recent discoveries in Alaska fulfill anything like the expectations built on them. The miner who see experience has been confined to California will find many new difficulties to meet and overcome in inhospitable Alaska. There will be frozen ground to blast and only ice for sluicing purposes during at least nine monts of the year.

California, despite the fact that it has been mined for half a century, has really been prospected only in part, and it stands still unrivalled in extent of gold bearing area and facilities for economical mining—facts which should be remembered by those who are casting yearning glances toward Alaska.—*Call.*

The Pioneers

The San Francisco *Post*, in an article on the Jubilee, pays this eloquent tribute to the '49er:

"The pioneers of California have accomplished their mission, and they have done their work well. They are the fathers of the commonwealth, and they deserve the honor that posterity gladly bestows upon them California was destined to be a great State even without the impetus that it received from the discovery of gold, but that accident and the resultant circumstances hastened the event. It gathered speedily from every nation the best product of their population—the youth, the vigor, the bone and sinew, the brain and the brawn of civilization. All that came afterward was but cumulative energy; the pioneers had laid the foundation, and the others could only finish the structure as the architects had planned.

"These men were not only gold seekers—they were public-spirited American citizens who adapted themselves readily to any emergency; they were indomitable of purpose, courageous in enterprise, persistent in effort, resourceful, intelligent, patriotic, ambitious, true to the core of their honest hearts.

"They are passing away—these men of the aforetime. When the people of California shall erect arches and drape the cities with the colors of the next jubilee, and throng the streets in vaster numbers than they thronged today—when their eloquent men shall tell to eager listening thousands how it came to pass that a century of prosperity has rolled round to the second commemoration of this modern "going for the golden fleece"—in that distant day none of these argonauts will be there to witness the joy and gratitude of the multitude—they will not, with mortal vision, see the perfected result of their handiwork; but they will not be forgotten. Their deeds may be the fabric of tradition; their memory may be mellowed through the mists of the drifting years; but in that day men will say: "They were the choice and master spirits of their age." It will not be said that they builded better than they knew, for they had lived to see the fruition of their hopes and their endeavor, but it will be recorded of them that what they builded was good, and upon the pedestal of the monument which they have erected their names will be inscribed, that generations yet to be born may read and reverence."

The Discovery of Gold By Marshall

Toward the close of the Mexican War, John A. Sutter, a Swiss immigrant, who came to California in 1839, and settled at a place which he afterward named New Helvetia, occupied the fort which took his name and which has passed into the history of the State, as the place from which was heralded to the world the first discovery of gold in California.

Sutter's Fort was surrounded by an adobe wall 20 feet in height, which enclosed about an acre of ground. Within this enclosure, on either side of the fort, also stood two block houses two storis in height, and two old iron ship's guns frowned within the massive gate which was closed and closely guarded at night. Indians of both sexes were the servitors of the old autocrat, for autocrat he was, as under the Mexican rule he held even the lives of his serfs in his hand and inflicted punishment even to death when occasion seemed to demand. Sutter had for some time been contemplating the erection of a grist mill when, in 1847, a roving adventurer from New Jersey, named James Wilson Marshall, arrived at New Helvetia. As he was a handy man with tools and a millwright, though without education and of a rather convival disposition, he soon obtained employment from Sutter, who engaged him to hunt up a good mill site. He started out with a "grub stake" and was absent about a month, when he returned and reported that he had located a suitable site on the north fork of the American river, at the point now known as Coloma, about sixty miles northeast of where Sacramento now stands.

Sutter approved the selection and men were employed to build the mill under the superintendency of Marshall, who was also to run the mill when built. It was complered by the middle of January, but when ready to start it was found that the race was not deep enough to carry off the water from the wheel, and Marshall, to expedite matters, concluded to scour it deeper with a swift current; acting on this idea he opened the flood gates, and let the water run all night. On the morning of the 18th, or according to some historians, the 19th of January, 1848, Marshall shut down the gates and walked down to examine the race. He saw that when the rush of water had washed the bottom and sides a great quantity of gravel had been piled up at the end of the ditch. While looking at the gravel he saw some shining substance and picked it up. It looked like gold, but he thought perhaps it was sulphuret of iron But he knew that gold is malleable and iron sulphuret is not, so he pounded the substance between two stones to test it. It was malleable! It was gold!

Hastening back to camp he exhibited his specimens to the workmen. He then jumped on a horse and rode over to Sutter's mill, where he held a private conference with his employer, who applied the acid test and found that Marshall had indeed discovered gold.

Sutter was at that time building a mill near New Helvetia, and he was fearful of losing all his workmen if the news leaked out, so it was agreed by him and Marshall that the secret should be kept for six weeks, when the mill should be completed.

But there was a woman in Marshall's camp, Mrs. P. L. Wimmer, who did the cooking for the "hands" at the mill, got confidential with a teamster one day and told him of Marshall's find. The news spread like fire on a prairie, and Sutter's mill near Helvetia was never completed. A large amount of leather was left to rot in the vats of his tannery and men went wild with the gold fever. Sutter himself caught the contagion, and with 100 Indians, 50 Sandwich Islanders and a train of wagons loaded with provisions, started for the "diggins." When the news reached San Francisco, a town at that time of about 450 inhabitants, it quickly became almost depopulated. Once started, the glowing reports of gold fields in California continued to spread to all quarters of the globe. Men were taking out by the pan from $10 to $100 per day each, and wages were from $10 to $50 per day. Sutter received $100 per month rent for single rooms at Helvetia from store-keepers, and one of the two-story block houses was rented for $500 per month. Ravines and gulches were filled with miners and gold was in everybody's hands.

Thus commenced the golden era in California, which has continued since, with every prospect of remaining for years, perhaps centuries to come.—*Mining and Electrical Review.*

Gov. Budd's Stewardship

A recent issue of the Fresno *Expositor* devotes over ten columns to a resume of Governor Budd's administration. In summarizing, it says:

"Governor Budd's most partisan and prejudiced critics cannot deny that under his administration many reforms have been effected, many wise policies inaugurated and many important economies, aggregating large sums, and many of them permanent and recurring, have been realized.

"It is an indisputable fact that several new institutions and commissions but recently established were turned over to Governor Budd to maintain, that the number of inmates in all the State institutions has increased, and that the necessary expenses of government were greater under him than previously. It is an equally indisputable fact that the tax levy for the two years preceding his assuming office was $11,972,573, and that even this levy left $1,727,791 for Governor Budd to pay or provide for; while the levy for the last two years of this administration is only $10,020,000, and debts inherited from past administrations have been paid, the government is being satisfactorily operated, her debts paid as soon as due, and a very substantial surplus is being accumulated to turn over to a succeeding administration. These facts need no comment.

One of the best results of the governor's administration has been the shaking up he has given the management of all departments of the state government, making all boards and officers feel a sense of responsibility, placing checks upon their expenditures and putting them upon their guard as to the conduct of their offices.

"Under Governor Budd, the "one twenty-fourth" clause was first placed in the general appropriation bill, necessitating economy in expending appropriations from the very beginning.

The normal schools have been reorganized and placed on higher educational levels; the state hospitals for the insane have been placed in harmony, their management rendered uniform and economical and their over-crowding prevented. A primary election law has been adopted, the "good roads" crusade vigorously prosecuted, a system of river improvement inaugurated, a foreign market opened for our dried fruit product, business methods introduced into all the departments, civil service established in the hospitals and the normal shools, the purchase of home products required by all public purchasing agencies, the university properly endowed our cattle interest given prompt attention, a "pure food law adopted and a general movement for its active enforcement commenced. The dairy interest has received the attention its importance demands, and with a vigorous versatility possible with few men, every industry in our state has felt his touch and received an impetus from his wisdom. All this has been accomplished in a growing state, with a reduced expenditure, and when the field of Governor Budd's activity is surveyed by the impartial and judicious, his critics are silenced and his friends are vindicated.

The Democratic party, by its splendid standard-bearer of three years ago, has much more than redeemed its promises.

The *Mining and Scientific Press* of San Francisco of the 29th inst., will be a Golden Jubilee edition—something to read with interest and put away for reference. It will contain fifty-two pages, and be of historic value to miners everywhere. One of the articles will show conclusively that the real anniversary of the discovery of gold by Marshall is January 19.

Judge McKenna has been confirmed as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

S. ZAUN LONE PINE——

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
December 16, 1897.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

Supplemental List No. 66. Southern Pacific Railroad Lands. Main Line.

Part N W ¼ Sec. 3, Tp S 26, R E 33, 40a
" S W ¼ Sec 15, Tp S 29, R E 39, 80a
All Sec. 21, Tp S 29, R E 39 - - 640a
NW ¼ and S½ Sec 27, Tp S 29, RE 33, 190a

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with best stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1900 tf.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4[illegible]	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	[illegible]:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:46 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:48 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

NEVER CONTENT.

Some people are never content with anything. They will not find exactly what they want even in Heaven, if they know some one is there ahead of them. For instance, some are great sufferers from neuralgia. Friends have told them what is best and certain to cure them. Not content with what is said, they suffer on. Pain ravages and devastates the system, and leaves it a barren waste. St. Jacobs Oil has cured thousands. Just try it.

The Profits of Monte Carlo.

The merchant whose losses are the result of untoward and unforeseen changes in the market receives sympathy and help, but what bank or private friend will advance money to a gambler? The betting man who has staked his last shilling and lost it is pronounced a fool and has put himself beyond the reach of practical compassion. The sharper who has fleeced him has neither gratitude nor pity. He uses his victim as the butt of his ridicule. And the victim himself, who has risked his money on mere chance, or on baseless information, or on fraudulent representations, freely pronounces himself a fool, judging himself in the light of the issue. To fancy that we shall be exceptions and win where others have lost, that we shall be the solitary lucky ones among the thousands unlucky, is a folly to which we are all liable, but it is none the less a folly.

It is stated that the winnings of the table or bank at Monte Carlo last year amounted to £800,000—that is to say, this was the net sum lost by those who played. Yet each gambler who stakes his little pile fancies he will be the one to win. There are some thousands of bookmakers in our own country. Out of whose pockets do they pick so comfortable a living? Out of the pockets of their dupes, who so bountifully contribute to the maintenance of their worst enemies.—Good Words.

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

When the Declaration of Independence asserted man's right to this, it enunciated an immortal truth. The bilious sufferer is on the road to happiness when he begins to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most efficacious regulator of the liver in existence. Equally reliable is it in chills and fever, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney trouble and nervousness. Use it regularly, and not at odd intervals.

PINNED ON: "It would be just like a woman," remarked the observer of men and things, "to go around with the chip pinned on her shoulder."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GALLEN DEIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

THE PACIFIC COAST JOCKEY CLUB is to be congratulated on the success it has achieved on the merits of the races they have given to the public by furnishing good honest sport and a square deal to all contestants. Country visitors to this city should not forget to pass a pleasant afternoon at the Ingleside Race Course.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

"King Solomon's Treasure," only Aphrodisiacal tonic known. (See Dictionary.) $5.00 a box, 3 weeks' treatment. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 757, Philadelphia, Pa.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

ACETYLENE GAS GENERATORS.

More brilliant light than Electric for Stores, Hotels and Dwellings and at half the cost. Agents wanted. F. N. DELANOY, 18 Second Street, San Francisco.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

He—The worst of cycling is that it brings one in contact with all kinds of people. She (thinking of her bruises)—It certainly does. Especially the first week or so.

Last Chance!

The $2000.00 missing-word contest closes December 31st.

Result will be announced about January 15th.

Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are _____ because they are money-back.

What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea *are* safe.

Get *Schilling's Best* baking powder or tea at your grocers'; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in the tea); send a ticket with each word to address below before December 31st.

Until October 15th two words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket.

If only one person finds the word, that person gets $2000.00; if several find it, $2000.00 will be equally divided among them.

Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out.

Address: MONEY-BACK, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE MOUNTAIN MAID.

She Had a Natural Anxiety, Which She Made Manifest.

As my horse, puffing like a porpoise, drew me and my buckboard up the last sharp acclivity of the mountain road that led out into the pass between the summits rising on either hand he would have exercised his privilege and stopped a moment to blow, but 100 yards ahead of us I saw a bright bit of calico gleaming in the morning sun, and, driving on, I came up to a buxom mountain maid sitting on a stump at a point where a footpath leading up from the valley met the main road.

"Good mornin," she said before I had a chance to stop, and there seemed to be an anxious tone in the voice.

"Good morning," I responded, and I was on the point of asking her how far it was to the next place, a favorite manner of starting a conversation on mountain roads, when she broke in.

"Air you a preacher?" she asked. "No," I answered, with a smile, for I had never been asked that question before.

"Nor a squire?"

"No."

"Well, Jim Martin's comin along this away purty soon now, an I wuz jis' axin so's thar wouldn't be no mistakes."

"I don't quite understand your explanation," I said, completely in the dark as to what she was trying to get at.

"I reckon not, but I ain't takin no chances, an I thought I'd better stop you while I had the chance."

"Thank you, I'm sure, but if you will tell me what's up I may be able to know what you are talking about."

She laughed good naturedly.

"Well, you see it's this a-way," she said. "Jim, he's been a-courtin an a-sparkin round me fer about two ye'r now, an last night he popped an says ez how ef I'd be here this mornin ez he come along we'd go down to Logville an git hitched, an Jim's mighty onreliable, an like's not ef we got thar an the preacher ner the squire warn't thar I'd never git Jim in the mind ag'in, so I kinder thought mebbe you might be the squire er the preacher an I didn't want you to git away. Ef you meet Jim anywheres down the road, don't tell him you seen me, fer I don't want him skeert."—Washington Star.

ABOUT THE WEATHER.

Mr. Wingleby Explains to Georgie About the Seasons.

"You see, Georgie," said Mr. Wingleby, whose youthful son had asked him how we came to have different kinds of weather, "the weather is put up in tin cans, a day's weather to a can, and usually they put up about a year's supply ahead, enough to last through a spring, summer, autumn and winter. In filling the cans they sort it all out as well as possible. Sometimes when they get a can full there may be a little left over, and whatever remains in this way they throw into one lot. When they've got pretty nearly all the cans full and the regular stock of weather has run out, they fill up from that lot of odds and ends. The cans so filled contain what is called variable weather, because it's mixed, but most of the weather they get pretty well sorted out according to the season.

"When they've got all the cans filled, they stack 'em up where they'll be handy to get at, and there's a man that does nothing but open them. Every day he cuts a can and pours out the weather for that day, and of course a great deal depends upon him. Sometimes this man gets careless and pulls down a lot of the wrong cans, getting them, say, from the July shelf in the month of April and likely as not getting down a week's supply at once, so as to have them handy on the opening table. Of course he discovers his mistake the first can he opens, but he is too lazy to put the rest back, and so he keeps on then until he has opened them all, and that's how it comes about, as it sometimes does, that we get a hot spell at a season when we ought to have nothing but cool weather.

"But of course those April cans are not lost. They must be around somewhere, and we get 'em later. Maybe the man will sprinkle them along with the hope that we won't notice them much, but as likely as not he opens them one after another together, maybe after some terribly hot spell in July or August, when they are sure to be a blessed relief, and if he does this we are pretty apt to forgive him his mistake in April."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Capacity Gets There.

"What is business capacity, Uncle Bill?"

"Business capacity is having sense enough to go to the back door when people won't answer a ring at the front door."—Chicago Record.

Two Surprises.

"It beats all how some people spend money."

"Yes, and it beats all how some people get money to spend."—Detroit Free Press.

ABEL, HULDY, AND THE RAM.

ONCE I was passing through the little town of Greenville, in the Pennsylvania hemlock belt," said John Gilbert, the traveling groceryman "and stopped at the tavern there. The only man I saw at first was a jolly looking, red-faced little old man, on whom care or sorrow seemed to have never laid a finger.

"'Fine day,' I said, getting off my buckboard.

"'P'tic'lar fine an' cheerful,' the little old man said. 'I hain't see a cheerfuller day in forty years an' better.'

"Then he went down the road whistling. I was gazing after him yet when some one said:

"'It's a leetle queer that Uncle Abel went away without waitin' to see whether you wa'n't going to buy sumpin' an' ast him in; but he's feelin' overpowerin' glib to-day, an' mebbe thought nothin' could make him feel any better.'

"This speaker, as I saw when I turned to look, was a tall and slim and lanky, and was whittling a stick. He had come from the barn, and, as I found, was the landlord. I walked in.

"'Yes,' said the lanky man, 'Uncle Abel is feelin' overpowerin' glib to-day. You wouldn't take him to be a lone an' lorn widderer, which the pardner of his bosom was only laid away yiste'day, now, would you?'

"I had to admit that the old gentleman was a trifle chipper and cheerful for one so recently bereaved.

"'Yes,' the landlord went on, 'Aunt Huldy's left Uncle Abel at last. It was sort of an accident like, though. I don't think she ever would a-thought o' doin' of it, 'cause Uncle Abel was four that Aunt Huldy had handled, an' she had wore black bombazine fer three on 'em, an' it was jest as good as ever, that black bombazine was, an' there ain't no kind o' doubt that she had a stiff idee o' wearin' it fer Uncle Abel, an' mebbe fer somebody that had the courage to be No. 5. You see, Uncle Abel is the harmlessest man that ever sot round, an' Aunt Huldy's disposition was sot sumpin' like a cross-cut saw, an' when she got to movin' she was a ripper. How would some fresh tansy schunched in a glass and moistened with about three fingers o' J'maky rum strike you?'

"I was willing to risk it, and the lanky but garrulous landlord scrunched the tansy and moistened it per recipe.

"'Yes, sir,' he went on, having scrunched and moistened for himself also, and taken pay for both. 'Aunt Huldy was a ripper when she got to movin', and the trouble was she was movin' most o' the time. I've knowed Uncle Abel to roost in an apple tree on his clearin' all night, waitin' fer Aunt Huldy to quiet down, an' I've heerd him say, more'n wunst, that it was a good thing he'd been kicked in the head by a mule wunst and got over it, or he'd be afeared o' the consequences if Aunt Huldy got to movin'.

"'Aunt Huldy she was tremendous sot ag'in Uncle Abel goin' fishin', an' Uncle Abel he'd ruther go fishin' than to the circus. Last week he couldn't hold out no longer, and he went over to Ben Runnels' pond to troll for picker'l. The fact is, though, that the pond ain't Ben Runnels, 'cause there ain't no setch person as Ben Runnels, nor hain't ben this twenty year an' better, an' when there was a Ben Runnels he didn't own the pond. The last day there ever was a Ben Runnels he went fishin' on that pond. If the fishin' hadn't ben so uncommon good that day Ben mowt be with us yit. Ben had half a pint o' fish worms with him in an old tomattus can, an' half a gallon o' worm o' the still in a jug. This was for exhilaratin' purposes. Ben alluz exhilarated arter ketchin' a fish, but the fish bit so fast that day that they kep' Ben busier than usual exhilaratin', so that when folks went to see wnat was the reason Ben didn't git home that day, an' found the boat upsot an' Ben an' the jug floatin' in the pond, there was less than two little jiggers of exhilaration left in the jug, but there was more than five gallen o' water in Ben. It wasn't drowndin' that killed Ben, some folks thought. They said it was the sudden washin' of all the exhilaration outen him by so much water gittin' inter him that done it, Ben not bein' used to setch overpowerin' disapp'intment. An' that's the way Ben got the title to that pond, an' it's ben called Ben Runnels' pond ever sence.

"'Well, there's where Uncle Abel went fishin', spite o' Aunt Huldy's warnin s, an' when he got back I don't s'pose that Aunt Huldy ever moved so rippin' in her life. All that Uncle Abel has ever said about it is that she jest swatted him over, an' then sot on him till she peeled what Uncle Abel says jest a ben more'n a bushel o' taters. Aunt Huldy weighed in the vicinity o' 200 pound, an' every time Uncle Abel wiggled she'd scrunch down on him. An' speakin' o' scrunchin', there's a lot more tanzy; shell I——'

"I interrupted the landlord to say that I didn't care for any more, and he seemed so much disappointed and remained silent so long that I began to think that I wasn't going to hear the end of his story, but by and by he started in again.

"'Yes, sir, she scrunched down on him hard, Aunt Huldy did. She scrunched down so fur arter awhile that Uncle Abel says he got his eyes on the shinin' shore, an' was hopin' that Aunt Huldy would give him another twist so's he could get his feet on it; but she wan't through with him yit, an' didn't let him pass over. There's where Aunt Huldy made her mistake. She ought to scrunched Uncle Abel all the way over, an' then she could a took out that black bombazine ag'in an' hooked it on fer her fourth, an' ben a-lookin' out fer her fifth now. But she didn't do it, an' there's where she made her mistake.

"'This here last lively movin' of Aunt Huldy's must a kind o' sot Uncle Abel to thinkin'. Joe Bevan, up yonder apiece, had an ol' churnin' ram that somehow or other was dead sot agin women folks, an' none of 'em cared to go nigh him, 'cause he'd pitch at 'em, an' Joe kep' the ugly ol' chap tied up. But the ram was mild enough to men folks. T'other day Aunt Huldy says that it beat all how it was that she couldn't have a piece o' rope to make a pull-to for the gate, and that if she had a man worth a pinch o' salt that she'd a had the rope long 'fore that. This was the fust that Uncle Abel knowed that Aunt Huldy wanted a piece o' rope, an' that very day he was goin' by Joe Bevan's place, an' he see a piece o' rope at the side o' the road. He picked it up and went home with it. Wrappin' it round a post, he went in the house.

"'"Hully," says he, "I've brung home a piece o' rope."

"'"You have, hay?" Aunt Huldy snapped out. "It's a good thing, an' it'll come in handy fer you to hang yourself with!"

"'So Aunt Huldy goes to see the rope.

"'"Ding your pictur!" she hollers back to Uncle Abel. "An' you've got that rantankerous ram o' Joe Bevan's tied to the end of it, too!"

"'"Why, so he is!" says Uncle Abel.

"'Aunt Huldy grabbed the ax and moved on the ram. The ram seen Aunt Huldy comin', an' went to meet her. He met her so suddint that she curled up like a ship-knee, kicked a little, an' never got up from where she landed. Uncle Abel says that Aunt Huldy passed away a good deal peacefuller than he thought it was in her natur' to, an' he's a lone, lorn widderer, an' has the bombazine dress to sell. I wish he'd a staid here awhile. Then I'd a had some one to jine me in a scrunch. If you don't keer to jine, you mowt leave one for Uncle Abel.'

"I paid for a 'scrunch' for Uncle Abel to enjoy when he came in, and drove on my way, and who should I meet but Uncle Abel again.

"'Hullo!' he shouted, and I stopped.

"'He told ye 'bout me an' Aunt Huldy, an' the rantankerous ram, o' course?' said Uncle Abel, grinning.

"'Yes,' I said.

"'He's been licked like tarnation three times in less'n a year fer tellin' that,' said Uncle Abel, 'but seems like he can't help it. He didn't mean no harm by it. He'll tell it to you ag'in if you come along this way to-morrow. I wa'n't never married in my life, an' there ain't no Aunt Huldy, nor no ram, nor never was!'

"I couldn't help but grin with Uncle Abel, and said:

"'Well' I paid for a rum and tansy up there for you, anyhow.'

"'Course you did!' said Uncle Abel. 'That's part of it. I hain't took a drink in more'n forty year! Think you'll go back an' lick him? He'll sort o' 'spect it.'

"But I said I'd let it go, and drove on, leaving Uncle Abel in the road grinning after me."—New York Sun.

Increased His Class.

This could only happen in Scotland, where a way has been discovered by a Glasgow minister to compel even the worldly passions of men to make for righteousness. He noticed that the young women who came to Bible class at his house each had a young man waiting for her. So one evening what did this canny Scotsman do, when the class was in progress, but make an excuse to leave the room and step outside, where, as he expected, he found a small crowd of waiting swains. With much politeness he pointed out his unwillingness to keep them from their sweethearts and invited them to come inside and see them.

It is needless to add this Glasgow minister has a mixed Bible class now on his hands. And it is doing well.—Boston Herald.

To Provide Domestics.

The Housewifery Club, of New York, is intended to facilitate domestic work. It provides its members with maids having satisfactory references, and stimulates the servant by paying her a prize at the end of a certain time if her work has been satisfactory.

Perhaps some children are naughty because they have heard that the good die young.

Methuselah completed nine centuries and he never even saw a bicycle.

LOTS OF MOUNTAINS TO CLIMB.

Many Peaks So Rugged that No One Has Yet Dared to Climb Them.

The terrible Jungfrau of Switzerland is but 14,000 feet high, yet travelers from all over the world journey to Interlaken to climb it or say they have sat in the hotel and wished that they might climb it. Mont Blanc, in the same delightful little European republic, is forever quilted with snow, and for this reason is one of the most seductive features of travel to the neighborhood of Geneva. The Chor health resort, on the east side of the Swiss republic, is visited by thousands of invalids because it is one of the loftiest and noblest of European sanitariums.

Then why should not every American who has money to spare and the desire to make a journey out into Colorado, strap a pair of mountain boots on his legs, put a spike on an ash staff and attempt to climb Mount Blanca, in the southern part of this state. Mount Blanca is over 14,400 feet high. Or if he does not desire to take the risks of this perilous ascent why should not he come up into the northern part of this state, place his field glasses in his hands and gaze on the glacier and the perpetual banks of snow that cover Mt. Hallett? Or if tourists be possessed of reverence and piety, why may they not locate in Central Colorado and fix their eyes upon the great white cross that indents the Mount of the Holy Cross at an elevation of 14,176 feet?

If it is the duplicate of Chor that tourists seek, Manitou, in this State, rests at the foot of 14,000-foot Pike's Peak for them, and is itself 6,300 feet above the sea, while being endowed with health-giving waters the equal of Carlsbad.

There are 110 mountains in Colorado whose peaks are over 1,200 feet above the ocean level. Forty of these are higher than 14,000 feet and more than half that number are so remote and rugged that no one has yet dared to attempt to climb them. They are as unique as those of Switzerland and as fearful as the Alps in the warning they offer to men and women who are so hardy as to defy them by starting upon their ascent. Some of them are massed with snow, others have glaciers over their approaches, and others are merely masses of jagged rocks.

Not even Coloradoans have sought as yet to surmount them, and the profession of "guide" is still open to whoever may care to enter it. Railroads reach within close enough range to provide hotel facilities, but otherwise the mountain climbing of Colorado is yet awaiting its pioneers. Did the Coloradoans or people of other States fully realize the intoxication as well as the health-giving powers of mountain climbing, Rocky Mountain climbing would be one of the most popular recreations of America.

Only one mountain climbing club is known to exist in Colorado. There is room for a dozen more. There should be one in every city. By the evidences such clubs might offer of their thrilling experiences and of their unexampled pastimes, the fame of the Rockies as a place of pleasure and adventure might be widely advertised, and Colorado thus be pushed forward to the place it must eventually occupy as the American substitute for Switzerland.—Denver Times.

World's Largest Fruit Farms.

The largest fruit farm in the world is in Jamaica. The largest fruit plantations in that island are owned and operated by an American company, the area of whose fruit farm is 44,000 acres. They own 28,000 acres, and the other 16,000 acres are held by them under lease. Their principal crops are bananas and cocoa nuts, and last year they shipped three million bunches of bananas and five million cocoa nuts, besides other fruits, to America and elsewhere, employing twelve steamers belonging to the company. Near Olden, on the Ozark Mountains, in southern Missouri, there is one of the largest and finest fruit farms in the world. It consists of 2,200 acres of land, owned by a syndicate formed of members of the Missouri Horticultural Society, and on which are planted 61,000 peach, 23,000 apples and 2,000 pear trees, with forty acres in small fruits. There is an orchard at Barbara, in California, belonging to Edward Cooper, which has an area of 1,700 acres, and contains 10,000 olive trees, 3,000 English walnut trees, 4,500 Japanese persimmon trees, 10,000 almond trees, and about 4,000 nut and other various fruit trees. At Toddington, near Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, Lord Sudeley has an orchard of 500 acres in extent, which yields its owner an annual profit of £10,000. In Jersey and Guernsey are many fine orchards; one in the former island being said to contain 60,000 pear trees.

A Noted Bridge for Suicides.

The most noted bridge in the world for suicides is said to be that spanning an abyss in the park of the Buttes-Chaumont at Paris, which, owing to its reputation in this respect, has got the title of the "Accursed Bridge." From the day the bridge was finished up to the present time there has been no diminution in the numbers of those who in the course of each year cast themselves from its parapets. For nearly a score of years from 100 to 150 people have annually committed suiside in this way. The rocks that pierce the shallow waters at the bottom of the gorge are sharp, and the coveted death is certain, once they are over. A sort of terrible fascination seems to hang about the bridge, or about one particular spot about half way across it—a fascination which is said to affect, more or less, nearly every one who pauses there and looks downward. Four of the watchmen, stationed there to prevent would-be suicides, have themselves yielded to the fatal fascination of this suicides' bridge.

Some Jewel Gleams.

Gems set in platinum form jewels produced to appeal to high-class trade.

The fashion is increasing in finger rings with cabochon stones in close settings.

A feature of the times is the increased displacement of the baser metals, with silver, in the arts.

Diamond brooches wrought in Persian patterns are new and effective.

History repeats itself—with the exception of your own private history, which is repeated by your neighbors.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Abuse.—Calling hard names is not statesmanship. Abusive epithets are not argument.—Rev. W. T. Partridge, Baptist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Incomplete.—A man who is unconverted is in a sense incomplete. Until he comes to Christ he has not come to himself.—Rev. H. R. Schenck, Presbyterian, Chambersburg, Pa.

The Day of Rest.—The welfare of both church and state is dependent upon a proper regard for the Sabbath as a day of rest.—Rev. Henry Tesnow, Reformed Episcopalian, Denver, Colo.

Belief and Faith.—The man who can find out what he believes and is willing to follow whither it leads will surely come to a victory that will conquer the greatest impossibilities.—Rev. Geo. Cooper, Baptist, Richmond, Va.

Vitality of the Bible.—The vitality of the Bible, as seen in the living agencies employed in printing and circulating its sacred pages, gives us an important argument in support of it.—Rev. Dr. Lee, Presbyterian, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Orthodoxy.—The stronghold of the Salvation Army is its orthodoxy. We insist upon an acceptation of the word of God in every particular, without abridgment or trimming or emasculation. No religious work can be lasting if conducted upon other lines.—Maj. Marshall, Salvationist, Chicago, Ill.

Great Men.—It is said great men are solitary—as is a great mountain. But it was not so with Jesus. His greatness was so divine that he could live among the lowly people as their very brother.—Rev. C. L. Thompson, Presbyterian, New York City.

The Bible.—If there be no other proof for the divine origin of the Bible, its perennial youth, its perpetual use and usefulness, speak sufficiently of its superiority over all human wisdom; it is the book for all times and for all men.—Rev. Dr. Schneeberger, Hebrew, Baltimore, Md.

Advance of Liberalism.—Liberalism in church affairs is to-day as strong as a rock. It is not an experiment, and will not be cast aside. So far from detecting signs of decadence, I can state that, on the contrary, there are signs of growth and advancement.—Rev. Dr. Thomas, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

The Unseen Life.—Let the ashes of some volcano catch with kinetoscope accuracy the unseen life of London, New York or San Francisco, and Pompeii would be no longer regarded as peculiar in its vice or isolated as an example of social corruption.—Rev. William Rader, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

The Bondage of Evil.—Thousands of men all about us are bound hand and foot by the cords of their sins and are helpless victims to the temptations about them. All their strength of will and power of determination cannot free them from the bondage of their sinful natures and evil habits. There is only one power that can free from sin, and that is the power of Jesus Christ, who died to redeem the world from sin.—Rev. P. C. Curwick, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Discipline—No man can suffer except through a violation of law. The Father is not interested in our suffering only as he can help us out of it. We do not desire furnace experiences, but it is a discipline that we must have. God designs that our lives sha be woven into other lives. We need each other. When God has not withheld his son, how shall he not freely give us all things? We shall never reach our highest unless we go as God designs.—Rev. Dr. Roughton, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Freedom.—Freedom is not ours yet, and when we obtain it we must remember that it is not an end of itself, and that a man is not necessarily good because he is free. Freedom is an opportunity. We use freedom to discover the truth, and men need the truth about body, mind and soul. A man who holds wrong ideas of God dishonors him. The truth-seeker is the God-seeker, and the only God-seeker, and for the sake of truth, God and men need to be free.—Rev. M. J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.

Where Maidens Wish.

"The wishing tree still has its friends," said one of the watchmen in Lafayette park, as he pointed out the large chestnut tree now loaded down with burrs, to the west of the statue of Jackson, "and scarcely a day passes that some one does not speak to me about it, or tell me about their success or want of it in their wishes.

"Whether the tree gets all the wishes that are asked for or not, it furnishes the wishers with a great deal of fun, and it does not seem to do the tree any harm. One of the nurse girls who visits the park every day with her charges told me yesterday that she wished for a husband and wished real hard. She did not get a husband yet, though there is no telling how soon she will come out, but she did the next thing to it, by finding a pretty wedding ring on one of the walks ten minutes after she had made her wish.

"I don't know that any one or any park has a tree that can do better than that all inside of ten minutes. But nurse girls are not the only ones who go to the tree with their wishes, I assure you."—Washington Evening Star.

Onomatopœia.

A wag who, for a consideration, helped the Cincinnati police court to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, got off a good thing.

His honor asked an officer who the prisoner was.

"A Russian, your honor."

"His name?"

"I can't pronounce it, your honor."

"Spell it, then."

"V-e-z-o-z-i-z-a-z-e-z-s-h-s-h-z-z-i."

"What is he charged with?"

Then Carl Nippert, the wag, jumped up and said, "Soda water, your honor, I should say, by his name."

When a 150-pound man takes a 200-pound girl out riding on a tandem every evening—that is love.

Time flies. That's one advantage it has over flying machines.

MRS. PINKHAM'S VICTORY

Mrs. Sidney Hamlet.

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

RED HOUSE, VA.—To Mrs. Pinkham: "My heart goes out in sympathy to all who are suffering with troubles peculiar to the female sex.

"I would like to express my gratitude for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have been a sufferer since girlhood; did not then know the cause of dreadful sick headaches and other troubles. I could not take long walks, lift or carry anything heavy, and was very nervous.

"Last summer I was almost an invalid; could not walk across my room without pain. I sent for our physician. He pronounced my case a bad one of 'Prolapsus Uteri,' congestion and ulceration of the womb, and said I was to lie abed. I was so distressed to find myself so helpless and useless to my family; I saw your Compound advertised and thought I would try it. I took several bottles, and used the Sanative Wash and Pills as directed, and now I am as strong as I ever was, and do all my own housework. I can walk more than a mile without any inconvenience. Oh! I am truly grateful. I cannot write the good you have done me. Words are inadequate to express it. May God bless you for the good you are doing."—MRS. SIDNEY HAMLET, Red House, Va.

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FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

The Tufted Titmouse.

His coat is like a wintry sky
When once the sun has set
And in the west a single line
Of red is smouldering yet.
Above his black, courageous eye
He wears his soldier's crest;
No bitter, rude, nor screaming wind
Can daunt his martial breast.

I met him in a leafy dell—
A brook ran sweet and clear.
As if he called from paradise,
He shouted, "Here, here!"
In busy thought the moments fled
I pondered, "Then so near?"
Far o'er a hill his voice replied,
"'Tis here, here, here!"

In winter's frost we met again,
When every leaf was sear.
"Where is your heavenly country now?"
He answered, "Here, here!"
—St. Nicholas.

The Fat Old Man.

Can you make a fat old man like the picture without taking the pencil from the paper? Study the picture carefully and you will see how it is done. Begin with the eye and trace the lines with a pin, then try to see if you can draw the picture. After you "learn it by heart," so you can draw it from memory, you can surprise your companions.

Dear Victoria.

"No, I am not going, but I have made up my mind to let my dear Victoria go, as she may never have another chance to see the world."

The little mother sat rocking "dear Victoria" gently, and kissed her at intervals in the sweetest and most loving way.

Elsie Cummings was the mother of Victoria, and she was telling her little friend and playmate all about the really, truly splendid trip her dollie was going to have. For Aunt Ellen had promised to stow Victoria away in her steamer trunk and take her abroad with her—that the poor thing's mind might be improved.

Elsie's mamma could not spare her little daughter, and as a balm to her feelings aunty had proposed that Victoria go, never dreaming that the dear child would take the offer in earnest. But this was an opportunity not to be overlooked. A traveling suit was made, and she was just about ready for the steamer—trunk.

Nannie Gray looked wistful as she clasped her own sweet doll child closer to her bosom, as though there was danger of her child starting along with the favored Victoria.

"I don't see how you can bear to let her go, Elsie? Just think how lonely you will be, and I am sure my little Minnette will miss her, and so shall I, and p'r'aps she will forget you when she gets so far away."

"Oh, no, she won't, will you, dear, forget your mamma? No, she is not that kind of child, Nannie. And just think what good long talks we will have together on her return in the spring. Then auntie will p'rhaps get her something new and stylish, and I will be good and let you take the patterns."

"Oh, Elsie, that will be so nice, and I will let Minnette come and spend the day with you sometimes while your Victoria is away. And Minnette is really very good company, I find."

"Yes, auntie; she's ready, but please may I put her in myself. Good-by, my own dear; be good, and try to improve your mind, and don't forget to write to me whenever Aunt Ellen does. No, thank you, Nannie, not to-day. Minnette is very nice, but I think I will not try to play any more to-day. Some way I feel dreadfully upset. If it were not for the advantages I think she will have, I could not bear it. You see, she has been with me so long, and this is the first time we have ever been parted."

And the little mother kissed her friend with tears in her eyes, and doubtless felt much as older mothers have done when their dear child first started out to see the world.

Let us hope that Victoria will realize all her advantages and return to her home and mother so much improved that little Mamma Elsie will feel repaid for her unselfishness in allowing her to go abroad.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Sam's Diary.

Samuel Walter Nickles, a bright lad, commenced to keep a diary last January. Toward midsummer Sam got tired and quit, but his diary was preserved by an elder brother, who furnished these extracts:

Jan. 1—Went down to Joe's office to get my sled. (Joe is his brother, as will be seen by other extracts.)

Jan. 4—Helped Martha untrim the Christmas tree.

Jan. 6—Went to see Hilda, and we sang a few songs. (Hilda, it may be said, is his girl.)

Jan. 10—Wore a new pair of pants which I had never seen before.

Jan. 13—Hilda came over, and we did our lessons together.

Jan. 14—Went to see Hilda, and we played valentine.

Jan. 16—Had donots for dinner, which I like very much.

Jan. 30—I got the mumps, and hurt me pretty much.

Jan. 31—Got 'em yet and were examined in German and I couldn't come.

Feb. 5—My momps are over and I went to school.

Feb. 6—Martha's birthday and she got a pin with a diamond in it an' other things.

Feb. 12—I didn't go to see Hilda and she didn't come to see me.

Feb. 14—I got 3 valentines and sended 8.

Feb. 28—A teacher died in my school to-day.

March 3—We had no school on account, and she will be buried to-day.

Monday, March 9—Now it seems as if I had to go to school all last week.

Tuesday—I wish we wouldn't have school to-day.

Thursday—I will be glad when Saturday comes.

Saturday—I like it when Saturday comes.

April 1—I fooled Joe to-day. I told him there was a moth in the air, and he looked up.

Friday—I am glad this is the last day of school this week.

Saturday—Now I can have some fun.

April 8—We had mental to-day, and I got 80. A boy I go with accidentally got 30.

Saturday—On Saturday I always want to sleep so long.

Sunday—Nobody was in our class but me.

Monday—If it would only be Saturday I wish it would.

Tuesday—Now it's only Tuesday yet.

Saturday—I played a little with my show of Buffalo Bill.

Sunday—My new teacher came and three other boys.

May 19—Last night I fell out of bed and cried in my sleep. I hurt my toe pretty bad.

May 20—My toe ain't better yet.

May 22—My toe ain't quite better yet.

Sunday—I went to Sunday school, and there were two boys, counting me. Well, if to-morrow ain't school again.

June 17—To-day is the last day of school. Hurrah. My average is above 94.

June 26—To-morrow I will bathe.

On Saturday, July 11, Sam closed his diary for the year with the entry: "I went barefoot to-day."

Better Than the Best.

"Home life cements the love of husband and wife; other modes of living often loosen the tie," writes Edward W. Bok, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Nor does the question of expense excuse the not having of one's own home. A home is not, of necessity, a palace. The humblest cottage is a million times better than the most luxurious hotel ever planned by the hands of man. In the one happiness is probable; in the other it is just possible. We can talk all we choose about married happiness; that it, after all, rests solely between two people, and that it makes no difference where they live. That is very good as a theory. But thousands of instances prove the contrary; that the theory will not work out in practice. Happiness depends upon the growth of the people who are parts of it. People who stop and stagnate are never happy. True happiness thrives on what it feeds upon. Let stagnation enter into two lives, and happiness becomes stagnant and unhealthy. But let our lives be filled with contentment, with domestic pleasure, with that germ of evolution which springs from the hearthstone, and the happiness which springs from those elements is purer, sweeter and more satisfying to our natures, our minds and our souls. A man and wife were made to abide together in inseparable lives, and as new elements come into that union to sweeten and hallow it, the abiding place should be some little place, some corner in this big world which they can call their own, their very own, where everything around them speaks of the husband's energy and the wife's achievements. That is home."

Origin of Popular Games.

It is quite astonishing how many games were originally invented and are to-day practiced by people we are accustomed to think of as savages. The Canadian game of lacrosse originated among the North American Indians. Wallace tells us how in Borneo one wet day he thought to amuse his Dyak boys by showing them cat's cradle, but he found that they not only knew it, but knew more intricate figures than he. The Maoris of New Zealand actually have a sort of pictorial history in cat's cradle figures of twisted fiber. The Sandwich Islanders play a kind of draughts. The South Sea peoples nearly all are adepts at kite flying. Polo comes from Persia and is played magnificently by wild hill tribes from Northern India.

Two Unique Prayers.

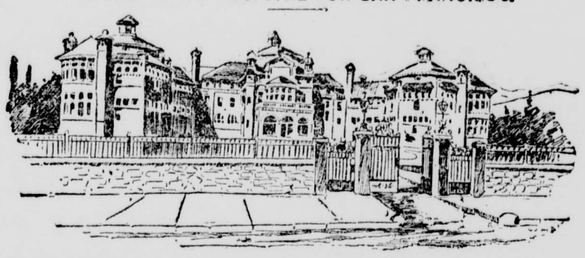
Bishop Leslie, "the fighting bishop," before a battle in Ireland, prayed, says the London Sketch, as follows: "Oh, God, for our unworthiness we are not fit to claim thy help; but if we are bad, our enemies are worse, and if thou seest not meet to help us we pray thee help them not, but stand thou neuter this day and leave it to the arm of flesh." The United Service Magazine compares with this the supplication which an officer offered before one of the battles for Hungarian independence in 1849: "I will not ask thee, Lord, to help us, and I know thou wilt not help the Austrians; but if thou wilt sit on yonder hill thou shalt not be ashamed of thy children."

Trying to Be Perfect.

"No man," said Uncle Eben, "kin be puffect. But it's only by tryin' ter be so dat most ob us kin manage ter keep middlin' respectable."—Washington Star.

People who are too fresh are apt to get in a pickle.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.



The homeopathic hospital which the citizens of San Francisco are to build is designed to be one of the finest institutions of its kind on the continent of North America. The University of California having refused to include the homeopaths in the allied college, the homeopaths and their friends set to work to get even, and the result will be a magnificent medical and surgical hotel, which, it is hoped by the new school of treatment, will make the "regulars" green with envy. The institution has already been endowed by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst with a ward for children, and some of the most prominent citizens in California are deeply interested in the enterprise.

COUNT'S WICKED SCHEME.

Would Unite Europe in a Commercial War on America.

Count Agenor Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs who desires to unite Europe in a commercial war on the countries of America, has the reputation among European diplomats and statesmen of being a peaceful man. His speech, in which he almost violently advocated a concert of Europe for industrial warfare on the United States and the South American republics, would be startling were there any possibility of the Count's plan being put into practice. The Count is a man in the prime of life. He comes from a family which has been powerful in Austrian affairs for several generations, and he holds one of the three ministerial places within the gift of his country. His only associates of equal power and rank are the ministers of war and finance. He has been regarded as one of the most brilliant diplomats

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI.

in all the countries immediately concerned in the troubles over the Balkan States. It was his calm, decisive action in the last engagement between Turkey and Greece that kept the small provinces in a state of peace. His word is law on diplomatic matters covering the uncertain territory between his own country and the Bosporus, he having served for years as head of the diplomatic corps at Bucharest, the capital of Roumania. It is to him that the nations have looked for a quiet adjustment of the Eastern problems. His utterances against the crushing competition of the transatlantic nations is looked upon with amazement. He claims all the countries of Europe must stand shoulder to shoulder against the encroachments made by the world across the ocean. His remarks are the more serious, when it is remembered that it is suspected that he made them with the full consent of the other powers which are trying to hold their own against the commercial activity of the Western world. The Austrian authorities declare that the Count's warning was more a desire than an expression of a program.

The Bicycle Woman.

A cycling magazine broaches the burning question: "Do men like women who cycle?" The magazine declares it to be a question that is agitating both sexes much of late, and it makes bold to answer: "It all depends." There are many sorts of wheelwomen—too many sorts, unluckily. There is the mannish, inartistically garbed individual in such frequent evidence, who boasts of being among the first women who ever rode the bicycle, and whose conversation is all of "century runs," and the "records," and "scorching." Then there is the silly, weak-minded little specimen of femininity who only rides because her friends do, and because it is the fashion. Wheelwomen of these two sorts, it is pretty safe to say, are not admired by men, and what is an even sounder test, neither are they by women. Did a girl but know it, there is, after all, no surer test of character than the way she rides her wheel. Not only the way she rides it, but the way she regards it, the position to which she relegates it among her other interests and activities. Bicycling brings to the surface all sorts of undreamed of possibilities in one's nature. It is a splendid gauge of personality. Not fast or hard rules can be laid down concerning it, of course; but this much may be said, at least: The girl who behaves well, dresses well, and rides well because she enjoys the pastime, and because she is in need of suitable outdoor exercise may be sure of calling forth respect and admiration wherever she goes.

WOMAN'S EXPRESSION.

The Peculiar Story It Tells to Those Who Take Time to Observe It.

The faces of women one passes in the street form a curious story, says the Family Doctor. One woman purses up her lips, another screws her eyes into unnaturalness, while a third will wrinkle up her forehead and eyebrows until she looks absolutely ugly. The trick is an unconscious one, but is none the less a trick, and a bad one.

There is no reason why any woman should look forbidding and bad-tempered just because she is annoyed about something. Deep-seated trouble has a way of writing itself upon the face whether we will or not. Sickness, too, has its handwriting, and will not be concealed by art. But the frown caused by superficial trouble should not be entertained by the face for an instant.

We should strive to look as pleasant as possible for the sake of others; a corresponding cheerfulness of temperament will inevitably result, and always to the sweetening of our nature.

We cannot afford to go about with gloomy faces. To depress others is not for us; our work is to cheer, to raise up, to comfort, but we shall never do this unless we cultivate a pleasant demeanor, and the cheerful temper inseparable from it. This brings us to that question of worry.

Can we put it more strongly than to say that it is a duty to put care, worry, fretfulness behind one? The habit must be learned, or we shall not "grow straight in the strength of our spirit, and live out our life as the light," as Swinburne so well puts it. "It is difficult to do that," says someone.

We all know that it is very hard, but women are not afraid of difficulties. The more difficult the right thing is to do, the greater reason for doing it. All we need is to make the first effort—strength will be born which will increase at each subsequent attempt, and we shall conquer it in the end. Salvation for women lies in this—not to be overcome by troubles, but to overcome them.

Information for Patrons.

When patrons of a small laundry in the upper part of the city failed to get their wearing apparel Saturday evening they found the place closed and this note pinned upon the door:

"Closed on account of sickness till Monday. I'm not expected to live."—Utica Observer.

Real Aristocratic Touch.

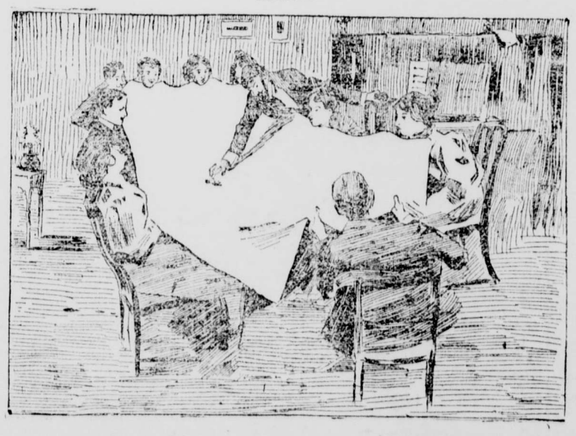
"George met a duke while he was abroad."

"A real duke?"

"He must have been. George loaned him $7."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is no parting so bitter as the parting of a quinine capsule just as you are in the act of swallowing it.

CHASING THE FEATHER.



"Chasing the Feather" is one of the merriest of healthful parlor games. A large sheet or tablecloth is held by the participants, who sit on chairs, placed in a circle. A small feather from a sofa cushion is laid upon it. The one who is to catch it must do so standing. To blow, blow, blow just as hard and fast and furious as possible is the bounden duty of every player. The one in whose vicinity the feather is caught is elected to do the "chasing."

FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

A Petty Sovereign Who Is Continually Making Himself Ridiculous.

According to the Munchner Neuste Nachrichten, "Ferdinand of Bulgaria might well be designated the most absurd figure among the European princes were it not for the bloody deeds that occur about him lend him a sinisterly grotesque atmosphere. Neither the greatest statesman nor the humblest cafe-chatant singer is safe from the company with which he surrounds himself. From the legal proceedings which have recently occurred may be learned much of what not yet made public by the European press goes on around this extraordinary member of the house of Coburg."

The Vienna Zeit, too, asks who are actually the most intimate counsellors of the prince? "One must not go back too for," says that newspaper, "or one may chance upon banditti. Leaving the ashes of the fathers to rest in peace, and dealing only with the men who form the entourage of the prince, one would until recently have found at their head a French nobleman, a Count de Forras, who was learned in heraldry and as proud as a Spanish hidalgo, but did not speak one word of Bulgarian. His office was to look after the splendor of the court. He was a devout Catholic and went to mass regularly. But now he is gone, and in his place there is a jovial young French count—such a one as may be met with by the dozen in the salons of the Parisian haut and demimonde. He is a good fellow, speaks French prettily, is a distinguished cavalier, a clever actor—in short, an admirable Crichton. Before the marriage of the prince there acted as a sort of upper housekeeper a certain Countess Grenaud, who, later, married a favorite of the prince, Dr. Stautschoff by name, who is at present diplomatic agent in St. Petersburg, and whose absolute insignificance the Bulgarians had plenty of opportunity to discover. Dr. Leverkuhn, head of the library and of the zoological gardens, is certainly an honest man, but he has nothing to do with politics. Very different elements play a part in the politics of the country; notably those which have come to light during the Szimon affair, and also such persons as Poitscheff and Novelitsch, or the postoffice assistant Slatareff, whom the prince has raised to the dignity of his table companion, and Avradalijeff, who is at the head of the princely secret police.

"These are the grandees of the new Bulgarian court. They sit in the gala coaches which on state occasions follow the prince, when they are dressed in uniforms covered with gold lace, with footmen in knee breeches, lace jabots, wigs, with queues, etc., while the horses are caparisoned with glittering silver harness and nodding plumes on their heads; and in silk and satin upholstered coaches the courtiers follow, dressed in gala costumes, like the others, the whole a train such as the duodecimo nation is not worthy of; in short, a caricature, in the peasant country of Bulgaria, of princely rococo days.

"There were at one time robes of state, designed by the prince, which were well fitted to such processions. They had a train several yards long, which, in default of pages, was wont to be carried by two pupils of the war academy. But the prince wore this opera-bouffe mantle only once. The amusement which it everywhere awakened induced Stambuloff to tell him the truth, and the prince never again wore it.

"Ferdinand has introduced into democratic Bulgaria the kiss of reverence. From the highest official to the lowest peasant every Bulgarian, male or female, is obliged, when he approaches the prince, to kiss his hand. This spectacle may be seen at every parade, in theaters, balls, at court entertainments, in short, wherever the prince shows himself in public. The highest dignitaries in the land stand about in groups, and the prince goes from one to the other, holding out his carefully gloved hand to be kissed—truly an edifying picture of the manners of the time of Louis XV., leavened with Muscovite Caesar-opapism. Fear of the prince is only modified by the sense of his absurdity, which has penetrated the most remote strata of the population."

Men Have the Larger Hearts.

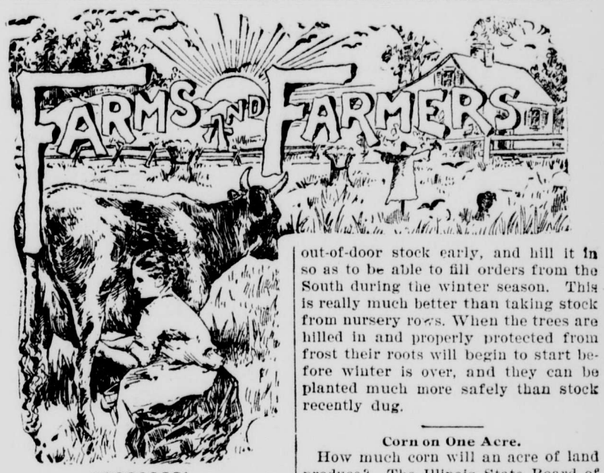
"It is customary to assert that women are more apt to love than men, and that they love with greater passion," said the physician. "But, nevertheless, if the heart has anything to do with it, the greater love should be that of the man. For a woman's heart is not as big as that in the male breast. Men have larger hearts. The average heart of a man weighs from ten to twelve ounces, while the average heart of a woman weighs two ounces less. Nevertheless, in proportion to the whole weight of the body, the woman's heart is greater, for in the normal woman the heart weighs 1-149 as much as all the rest of her, while a man's heart is but 1-169 of his total weight."

Invention Interests King Leopold.

At the Brussels exposition a few days ago King Leopold of Belgium, wishing to examine more closely a certain American machine, left his suite and stepped into the booth where the machine was installed. He requested the man in charge to explain its mechanism to him. Not noticing the royal escort a few yards away, the attendant took his majesty for some high official. He explained in detail the working of his machine and dwelt upon its points of excellence.

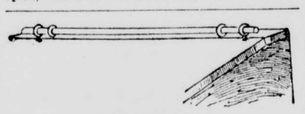
Foreigners in London.

The population of London is now estimated to include 250,000 persons of Irish and 120,000 of Scotch parentage; 45,000 Asiatics, Africans and Americans; with some 60,000 Germans, 30,000 French, 15,000 Dutch, 12,000 Poles, 7,500 Italians and 5,000 Swiss.



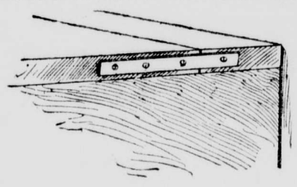
Homemade Hinges.

One frequently needs a great number of small hinges in making chicken and other coops. The two sketches given herewith show homemade hinges that are better than leather and cheaper than the hardware dealer's steel butts. The one shown first is made of screw eyes, inserted with a round rod of wood



SCREW EYE HINGE.

or wire running through them. Screw eyes come in all sizes so that almost any strength of hinge can thus be made. The two eyes can be placed close together and wired with fine wire if desired. Occasionally a bit of hard wood and a few screws will make a very serviceable hinge, attached as shown in the second picture, which tells its own story. Have the wood stout enough so



STRAP HINGE.

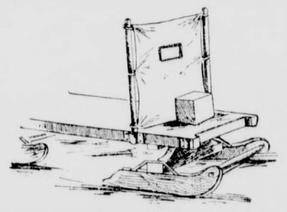
that the screws will not split it, and use round-headed screws for the pivot if possible.—New England Homestead.

Apple Pomace as Feed.

There is considerable nutriment in pomace as it comes from the mill. Stock will eat it quite readily if fed before it begins to ferment. This, however, it does very soon if exposed to the air. Consequently it is best to place the pomace in air-tight barrels or hogsheads, so as to keep air from it, and cover the pomace with something that will hold down the carbonic acid gas and prevent its escape as it forms. This is really ensilaging it. The pomace itself has not nutritive value to make this worth while. Its chief value is its succulency, and it should be fed with grain, hay or meal, so as to give the proper proportion of nutrition. When put up in air-tight barrels and kept slightly below freezing temperature there will be no more fermentation in the pomace than there is in the silo, and it can be used till late in the winter.

Windbreak for the Driver.

Drivers in winter often suffer severely and unnecessarily from the cold winds. Returning home without a load the wind has a chance to blow upon them unhindered. Have two small stakes and four holders for them, as shown in the sketch. Provide a stout piece of duck and sew rings to it as suggested. A small glass with its wooden frame can be inserted, and two small openings made for the reins. If the wind is in front, at either side or at the driver's back, he has simply to change the stakes and his sheet of duck to escape its fury. When not in use the sheet can be folded, with the glass in-



DRIVER'S WINDBREAK ON SLED.

side, and placed in the box used as a seat. Such a contrivance will save much suffering and can be had at a very slight cost.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Why Fattening Stock Eat Straw.

Domestic animals like variety in feed as much as does man himself. Possibly they are more partial to variety than are men and women, because the taste of animals is less vitiated. A fattening steer or sheep which is fed highly nitrogenous food will eat a good deal of bright grain straw, so as to supply the proper proportion of carbonaceous nutrition. When animals are fed corn, less straw will be eaten, as the corn is itself chiefly starch, which is only another form of carbon. For sheep that are fed beans and bean straw, the straw of wheat or oats will be eaten almost as readily as hay. It is needed to prevent the nitrogenous ration being too concentrates.

Ordering Nursery Stock.

To make sure that an order can be filled it should be sent in at as early a date as possible. It is best to order for spring delivery in the early winter. The order will be filled, and the rule in all nurseries is first come first served. In the North all nurserymen take up their out-of-door stock early, and hill it in so as to be able to fill orders from the South during the winter season. This is really much better than taking stock from nursery rows. When the trees are hilled in and properly protected from frost their roots will begin to start before winter is over, and they can be planted much more safely than stock recently dug.

Corn on One Acre.

How much corn will an acre of land produce? The Illinois State Board of Agriculture offered prizes for the largest crop on one acre, and twelve persons succeeded in raising over one hundred bushels each. The first prize was won by Mr. John Powers, with a yield of 166 bushels per acre, Mr. E. S. Fursman coming second with 160 bushels. The next ten persons produced, respectively, 150, 144, 143, 142, 116, 110, 108, 103, and two others 100 bushels each, the average of the twelve being 128½ bushels per acre The best fertilizer for corn was conceded to be a previous crop of clover, depending upon deep and early plowing, fine seed bed and shallow but thorough cultivation.

Experiments with Fertilizers.

The New York experiment station made some experiments in the use of fertilizers on potatoes, twenty-two plots being tested, on which fertilizer was applied at the rate of from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre, two plots receiving 1,500 pounds per acre and one plot received no fertilizer at all. The 1,000-pound application increased the yield over the unfertilized plot 48.4 bushels per acre the first year and 39.6 bushels the next season. The 2,000-pound application increased the yield only 4.4 bushels over the 1,000 application of the first year and 14.1 bushels the next. The tests demonstrated that the use of over 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre would be at a loss.

Take the Cow on Trial.

When purchasing a cow always endeavor to take her on trial. No one can judge of the capacity or characteristics of a cow by appearances. Pure bred stock, however, is more uniform than scrubs. A cow may be a hard milker, a kicker and her milk may be deficient in solids or fat. No one sells a good cow unless compelled, and the purchaser takes risk in buying. Every cow brought on a farm should be known to the purchaser, as she may have disease or some other fault.

Protector for Shrubs.

A convenient method for protecting rose bushes and many small shrubs is shown herewith. All barrels that have lost both heads are saved and used for this purpose. Two small stakes are driven down, and a string attached, as shown in the sketch, to keep the wind from blowing them over. Straw is then put inside about the bush, making very warm and wind-tight winter quarters. A board, or a piece of burlap, can be tacked over the top to support the weight of the snow, if desired.

Cottonseed Meal for Fertilizer.

It is told in the New England Homestead that a New Hampshire farmer has proved beyond doubt that cottonseed meal is superior to phosphate as a fertilizer on light, warm soil. He uses less of the meal than of phosphate in a drill, and has raised from 200 to 300 bushels of potatoes to the acre and the heaviest crop of silo corn ever grown in his locality. Mixed with hen manure and ashes, the meal has proved excellent when seeding down.

A Hen's Egg Production.

About 150 eggs per year is estimated as the production of a hen, if the flock is small and well cared for, but with large flocks an average of 100 eggs per hen for one year is about correct, as disease, lice and mismanagement cause loss. The fowls on farms give larger profits in proportion to capital represented than larger stock, but are more neglected, and, therefore, do not give as large profits as could be derived from them.

Preparation for Winter.

Summer farming is but a preparation for winter. Food is cheaper in summer, but prices are lower. While the pasture is a valuable aid to the dairyman, it is sure to cheapen prices at times when grass is abundant, the market being regulated by the supply. The best dairymen grow crops for use on the farm in winter, preferring to feed their produce at the barn and convert it into milk and butter in winter, when higher prices rule.

Cement.

If you have a cement floor with breaks that must be mended, don't expect to get the new cement to adhere to the old without chipping out all loose parts of the old, cleaning it all out carefully and soaking it well with water. Then the new work will be good and stay good in connection with the old.

Potatoes to Be Higher.

The average per acre of potatoes for 1897 is less than seventy bushels, and prices will be much higher than for several years.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4.....1898

A KINDERGARTEN EXPERT.

The Lady Who Has Been Re-elected President of the National Association.

Miss Lucy Wheelock, the well known kindergartner of Boston, has been honored by a re-election to the position of president of the National Kindergarten association, which has been holding its annual session in St. Louis.

This distinction has been won by years of active service in the kindergarten field and is merited by the success which she has achieved.

Miss Wheelock, although born in Vermont, has been identified with educational interests in Boston ever since she graduated from the Chauncy Hall school, where her own education was acquired, and where, when a young girl, she gave evidences of possessing unusual literary ability.

Toward the close of her course she began to feel an interest in the teaching of little children by kindergarten methods. She took a course of instruction to prepare herself for this work and received her diploma from Miss Elizabeth Peabody.

A kindergarten had just been established in connection with Chauncy Hall school, and she was placed in charge, a position which she has held now for

MISS LUCY WHEELOCK.

about 15 years, making herself most widely known of late years as a teacher of training classes, in which line she has few superiors.

Young girls who are preparing for kindergarten work come from all parts of the country to enjoy the privileges of her instruction.

When Chauncy Hall was consolidated with Berkeley Hall last year, arrangements were made whereby Miss Wheelock's connection with the school was to be kept up. A house was purchased at 284 Dartmouth street especially for the training school, and most of her work is done there.

In addition to her regular teaching, Miss Wheelock is well known as a lecturer and writer. She has contributed largely to educational journals and religious periodicals. She has also translated a number of stories for children from the German.

Her love for children led her to give considerable time and attention to Sunday school work, and she is well known among Sunday school workers both by her writings and lectures.

Miss Wheelock's philosophy of the kindergarten is: "It offers itself as the child's rightful kingdom, where he may be trained to look upon the 'plain, suffering face of nature' and to enjoy the good gifts of the Creator, which are presented to him in their type forms through the kindergarten gifts.

"The three hours spent in genuine child garden come as a timely salvation to the little one whose eyes are wearied and whose nerves are overstrained by the unmeaning toys and injudicious attention lavished upon him at home.

"In this garden of children he lives a simple, happy life of growth. He attains possession of himself and of his powers by constant doing and so learns to walk in the way of peace."—Boston Globe.

Solid Black Lace Lingerie.

Solid black lace lingerie is the very latest and most surprising of all conceptions in this line. Of course it comes from Paris, the place where all chic ideas originate, and it is really very dainty and pretty. A petticoat of the new fancy is quite a dream in black. The foundation is of some light, filmy black stuff, upon which are placed, one above the other, the tiniest ruffles of the most airy black lace, wrought in fairy designs. The entire skirt is literally as light as a feather.

Black satin corsets, embroidered in tiny dresden buds, are worn with the black underwear, of course, and the light, black undervests of raw and spun silk and the beautifully embroidered black silk stockings go to complete an extremely stylish and comfortable suit.

It is all quite expensive, but in Paris it is extremely popular and is now coming across the water. The spun silk "shapes" are as light and dainty as possible and can almost be put in a matchbox. What fad will next seize upon milady?—New York Tribune.

High Prices For Playing Cards.

A sale of old playing cards took place in London recently. The catalogue contained 46 lots, and though they lacked the extreme rarity of many in the Schrieber collection there were a number of unusually interesting and curious packs. These were the characteristics especially of 52 old proverb cards, the rarity of which is testified to by the fact that they are not mentioned in the British museum catalogue, in which every known variety is recorded. The pack was in fine condition and realized the sum of £4 1s. A marble backed set of 54 Dutch satirical cards, engraved in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, fetched £3 18s. The sum of £3 was paid for an antique geographical pack of about the year 1675. This set also included the rare explanatory card and another card describing other packs of the period. The "popish plot" pack, which was published in 1679, was sold for £2 18s. These cards are very scarce, but the completeness of the pack was broken by the absence of the seven of hearts, and this influenced the price. A pack illustrating the American war, with portraits of the generals engaged in it, realized 2 guineas.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

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P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

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AND

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

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Independence, California.

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I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

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OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California. I. J. WOODIN,

Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 666.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 20, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on February 26, 1898, viz: Granville W. Melone, for the S W ¼ S W ¼, Sec 29 N ½ of N W ¼ and S W ¼ N W ¼ Sec 32, Tp 10 S, R 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Curtis Fuller, John T. Erwin, James McCarty and James Jones, all of Timemaha, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Guy P. Doyle, plaintiff, vs. Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. Sneden & Vermilyea, attorneys for plaintiff.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1897.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO MRS. J. STILLMAN: You are hereby notified that I have expended ($300.00) three hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the three lodes or veins in the mining claims known as Hidden Treasure, Golden Treasure and Bunker Hill, S W of Auville Springs, about a mile, in Bute Valley, South Park Mining District, Inyo Co., Cal., as will appear by certificate filed about the 27th of December, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Sec. 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold said claim for the year ending in 1897, and if within 90 days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

Seal. SANDY McDONALD. H. W. RUPELL.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., January 22, 1898.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lawrence S. J. Wrinkle against Harrie J. Robinson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 192, dated December 16, 1887, upon the N E ¼, S E ¼, Sec 19, Tp 14 S Range 36 E, in Inyo Co., California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the said Harrie J. Robinson has wholly failed to comply with the timber culture laws.

The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of March 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of December, 1897, an assessment, No. 34, of twenty cents (20c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st day of February, 1898, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on April 22d, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

State of California } County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600 00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to wit: $150.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 1891.

R. C. SPEAR.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of BENJAMIN L. WEBSTER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Thomas Summers administrator of the estate Benjamin L. Webster deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in Inyo county, California.

Dated December 17th, 1897.

THOMAS SUMMERS, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

South Park Development Company, Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of January, 1898, an assessment (No 1) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United states Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 29 Nevada block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 7th day of March, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday the 30th day of March, 1898, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of Board of Directors.

A. W HAVENS, Secretary.

Office 29 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif., January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg 15 min E. 0 45 chains and U. S. L.M. No. 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle be 15 deg 15min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5 30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains hole 10 links to right 8.37 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M." (identical with original load line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U.S.S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg 50 min E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U.S.L.M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains. The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg 34 min W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg 30 min E 12.12 chains 9.09 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 40 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2 27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.09 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1 50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode line monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1 67-100 chains, course E and W 7 39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2 50-100. Thence deflecting 98 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7 50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 in ches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M" (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein ccurse E and W 2 20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5 00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L.L.S.M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No, 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Dourse No. 4. N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1430.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same before this office within sixty days from the first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Biock, San Francisco, California.

LEGAL.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Alexander D. McEvoy Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alexander D. McEvoy, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The south ½ of Sec 16, township No. 24 south, range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 390, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $112.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

SEAL D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R A. Rappen, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit. The N 1-2 of S W 1-4, Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range No. 37 east; M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,451, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,

SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

W. H. BRIDGE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to W. H. Bridge, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School Lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36, Township No. 19 South, Range No. 39 East, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,318, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent; for two dollars cost of publication ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,

SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

WILLIAM MALONE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Malone, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School Lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36 Township No. 18 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,085, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $224.00 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of the said Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,

SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Alonzo H Rector, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alonzo H. Rector, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, town: All of Sec 16, Township No. 22 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,567, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $89.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,

SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Maria L. Wells, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Maria L. Wells, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, town: All of Section 36, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 39 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,460, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179 20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,

SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Rosa Graham, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Rosa Graham, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within, thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, state of California, towit: The S ½, N W 1-4, N E 1-4 of N E 1-4, S 1 2 of N E 1-4 Sec 16, Twp 8 south, N W 1-4 of N W 1-4 Section 36 Twp No 7, Range No 31 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,303, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $83.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,

SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Atterney for Plaintiff.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten day, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec 36, Township No 24 south, Range No 39 east, M D M. And cancelling annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 952, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $134 40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,

SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Sarah E. Stayton defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Sarah E. Stayton defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, town: All of Sec 16, Township No. 22 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,567, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $89.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more f

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4.....1898

DIED.

GILL—At Camp Independence, February 1, 1898, Mary, wife of H. D. Gill, aged 31 years, 11 months and 22 days.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1898

Margaret Saunders vs. Maggie P. Mc Carroll, Executrix,—Demurrer to plaintiff's complaint overruled.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

Mary Conwell Jones vs. W. H. Wells—Demurrer to plaintiff's complaint sustained.

Mary Conwell Jones vs. J. L. Blackburn— same order.

Real Estate Transfers.

Haisha White to S. P. Lee and D. W. Hunt—Apex, Surface and Janitor mines, Resting Springs Dist., $200.

Rafael Rossi, to Maria Rossi—10 inches of water in Rawson and Ford Ditch, nominal.

Thomas Hughs to Maggie Hughs—80 acres land near Laws, nominal.

Maria L. Coffin to Chauncey Latta—160 acres land near Citrus, nominal.

Mrs. Randall Slack is visiting town.

Superintendent McDonald is working six men at the Defiance mine.

Jack Curran is working five men on his gold mine near the town of Panamint.

Mark Watterson came down from Bishop on Wednesday, returning yesterday.

Harry and Bob Lockett have gone to work on the old Sterling mine south of Darwin.

J. J. Gunn's mine at Minnietta continues to produce large quantities of high grade ore.

Weaver & Porter Bros. have fixed up the mill at Postoffice Springs to run on custom ore.

Julian Eibeshutz will arrive home this evening after a monht's vacation pleasantly spent at San Francisco.

Dr. Woodin was telegraphed yesterday to go to Lone Pine to attend Ben. Totten, who was hit in the eye with a piece of hot steel.

The judgments in the sheep cases have all been paid and satisfied except four, and these, it is expected, will be settled ina few days.

The Lane mine makes regular shipments of ore to the Selby Company. The smelting furnace at this mine is nearing completion.

The Reward mill has started up again after a period of enforced idleness caused by the long continued cold weather, which cut off the water supply.

Mrs. John E. Jones of Round Valley arrived at Independence on Wednesday and will spend a couple of weeks visiting with her relatives at Camp Independence.

The boys in town played a *barberous* joke on the tonsorial artist last night. The night was too bright, and although he held the sack until his candle went out the snipe failed to materialize.

An open installation of officers, banquet and ball will be given by Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. to-morrow evening. A general invitation is extended to all to participate in the affair.

M. G. West, an expert in the employ of the Diebald Safe & Lock Co., has been in town for several days past putting a time lock on the safe in the County Treasurer's vault. The cost to the County is $350.

Supervisor Fitzgerald has men at work on the road in Shepard's canyon which was sadly in need of repairs. This road should be kept in good condition, as it is a direct route from the valley to the Panamint country.

R. W. Scott, Watchmaker and jeweler, will be at the Norman House, Independence for a short time, in a few days. Those wishing any work in his line will do well to leave orders with O. I. Mairs at the Norman house. All work warranted first class.

There is no reason why the farmers of this valley should not supply all the hay used in Panamint and Mountain Springs Districts, as they can find a ready sale there at thirty-five to forty-five dollars per ton. At the present time most of the hay comes from Mojave and South Fork.

The parties who purchased the mines in Jail and Tuber canyons are working twenty men, and in the deepest workings have from twelve to sixteen feet of good ore. The owners have purchased the Reilly mill, which is now situated south of Ballarat, and will soon move it to Jail or Tuber canyon.

Last week we published an account of a shooting affair at Darwin as given to us by Quigly McDermott, the wounded man. Since that publication we have learned that McDermott's statement is false. It appears that on the morning of January 27th, at the Larius saloon in Darwin, a Mexican named Carlos Valencia had a misunderstanding with a Mexican woman named Mrs. Warner, about money matters. She drew a revoleer and fired two shots at Valencia, both shots missing him and one striking McDermott. She gave McDermott money to come to Independence and have his wounds attended to. Valencia left Darwin for Mountain Springs and San Francisco. Mrs. Warner has been in Darwin but a short time, coming to that place from Bodie, in which latter place she is alled the "Ten Stamp Mill."

GRAND JURY

Following is the list of Grand Jurors selected to serve for the following year:

Thomas Williams, Round Valley.
Willis H. Wells, " "
Samuel J. Newlon, Lincoln.
Robert Love, "
James Shaw, "
John A. Dehy, Laws.
Augustus A. Cashbaugh, Bishop.
Cyrus B. Rawson, "
Alney L. McGee, "
William Watterson, "
Andrew Dell, "
Henry Shirley, "
Charles A. McKay, "
Charles H. Parsons, "
George Collins, Poleta.
Robert H. Blake, Big Pine.
Frederick Conn, " "
Clemens L. Meyers, " "
Albert Halverson, " "
Jonathan W. McMurry, " "
Daniel Hall, " "
Albert A. Neil Taboose.
Elijah Robinson, Independence.
Henry Fehrman, "
Thomas Webb, "
Charles A. Walter, "
Hilaire P. Cartier, "
Omie I. Mairs, "
William F. Matlack, "
Henry Giles, "
August Stecker, "
Jacob A. Pfohl, Citrus.
James E. Shepherd, Georges Creek.
John Kispert, " "
Josiah G. Dodge, Lone Pine.
Edwin H. Edwards, " "
John R. Turner, " "
John Fiehman, Keeler.
August Walker, Olancha.
James A. McKenzie, Darwin.

Death of Mrs. Gill.

One of the saddest events that has occurred in this community for many years was the death on Tuesday last of Mrs. H. D. Gill. She had been ill about three weeks, and despite the tenderest care and best medical assistance, she passed away. Besides a broken-hearted husband of whose life she was the light, she leaves a family of six children, the oldest of whom is eleven years and the youngest one year old. Her death was caused by acute atrophy of the liver. She was buried at the Independence cemetery on Wednesday and her remains were followed to the grave by nearly every person in the vicinity.

The Montgomery Bros. are working twenty-five men on their mines in Pleasant canyon, and have large bodies of good grade ore. With a mill at the mines, all the ore can be worked at a good profit, as the present expense of hauling, packing and sacking, amounting to about seven dollars per ton, would be saved.

L. F. J. Wrinkle went to Darwin last week to do some surveying in the Defiance mine.

Whether regarded as an industry, a pastime or a method of practicing law, lynching in Nevada is to continue for some time longer unhampered by legal interference and unfretted by public criticism. That is the only conclusion deducible from the refusal of the Douglas Grand Jury to indict the lynchers in the Uber case at Carson, for it seems there was no lack of evidence against the lynchers, but a most plentiful lack of desire to prosecute them.

It is most fortunate in every respect that along with the news of the refusal of the Grand Jury to indict there came an explanation of the cause of the refusal. Had nothing been made public but the bare report of the action of the jury, Eastern opinion would have at once declared the case to be another evidence of the wild and woolly lawlessness of the West; while in the West itself there would have been so many suggestions of "stuff" and "dough" and "Colonel Mazuma" that the uninitiated would have supposed the colonel keeps a bakery at Carson, and the Grand Jury had taken his cake.

The explanation which so opportunely came along with the news saves the West and the people of Nevada from all injurious suspicions either on this coast or beyond the Rockies. It makes known the fact that the lynchers were permitted to go free simply to save expense. It would cost the county a good deal of money to have prosecuted the guilty parties, and bonanza days being over in the sagebrush state, there is no longer any money to burn either in court or out of it. On that score the lynchers were released by the thrifty members of the Grand Jury, doubtless in the hope that having been thus given rope enough they would eventually hang themselves or one another without expense to the county.

Thrift is the mother of all virtues. It is pleasing to observe the cultivation of it among the people of Nevada, where it has long been neglected. When they have well learned how to save money they may proceed to higher lessons of economy and learn how to save lives and protect person as well as property. Then they will know that thrift walks hand in hand with law, and that money expended in the performance of justice is neither wasted nor lost.

In the meantime it is gratifying that the case when fully examined makes a considerably better showing for the people of Nevada than appears on the surface. An effort, really in earnest on the part of the officers of the law, was made to bring the lynchers to justice. The Prosecuting Attorney did his work with zeal and seems to have submitted to the jury abundant evidence to prove the case of the State against the accused. A considerable number of the Grand Jury also were ready and willing to act. Justice failed simply because a number of thrifty citizens whose devotion to economy would have made them excellent Supervisors were by a freak of fortune turned from office and landed in the Grand Jury.—*Call.*

The average newspaper man is a man of many trials and tribulations. A Kentucky editor said that silver buckles on garters are becoming fashionable, and he hoped to see more of them. His wife sued for divorce and the only woman in town who had silver buckles on her garters cowhided the poor editor until he was raw as a potato.

According to an Alaska paper, a gentleman who has just escaped from the Klondike region gives the following account of some things that happened there: "A man told me who had wintered up there seven years that it was so cold in January that they froze the flames of their candles and sold them for strawberries. He said they kept their fires over night by putting them out in the air and letting them freeze, and then thawed them out in the morning. He said he had seen four men die of colic from eating whisky that was frozen so hard it wouldn't thaw inside of them. He said the cows all gave ice cream till they froze to death. He said he knew a clerk in a hotel on the Yukon that got rich selling diamonds the diamonds being nothing on earth but ice crystals that didn't thaw till after the clerk had got out of the country. He said he had seen a man fall off the roof of a barn and freeze so stiff before he lit that he broke in two when he hit the ground. He said he had seen smoke freeze in a chimney till the fire wouldn't draw, and he knew of one case where the smoke froze after it gat a hundred feet up and fell back on the roof knocking a hole in the house big enough to drive a yoke of steers through. He said the reason that the nights were so long in that country was that the dark got frozen so that the daylight couldn't thaw its way through in less than six months.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 1st
" .....February 5th
" .....March 5th
" .....April 2nd
" .....April 30th
" .....May 28th
" .....July 2nd
" .....July 30th
" .....August 27th
" .....September 24th
" .....October 22nd
" .....November 26th
" .....December 24th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

ECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE
TAILOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
December 16, 1897.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

Supplemental List No. 66. Southern Pacific Railroad Lands. Main Line.

Part N W ¼ Sec. 3, Tp S 26, R E 33, 40a
" S W ¼ Sec 15, Tp S 29, R E 39, 80a
All Sec. 21, Tp. S 29, R E 39 - - 640a
N W ¼ and S ½ Sec 27, Tp S29, RE 33, 480a

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

TRAVELING.

Inyo
Stage
Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the t uresque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with first class stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1896 tf.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:06 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:30 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:20 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansen	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. P.M. RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:30 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

NEVER TOO SURE.

Against the probability or possibility of mischance or accident we can never be too sure. But if we should stop to consider how great is the chance of sudden death, we would be made too timid and unhappy. Caution is needed not to be foolhardy, and precaution to know what is best to do when an accident happens. One day this winter two men were walking, and one said: "We're too timid in treading on slippery places. I tread firmly and never think about them, and so escape a fall." "Never be too sure," said the other, "it is that that throws you off and makes the fall the harder." Just then they came upon a place covered with thin snow, where kids had been sliding. The first speaker slipped, and came down with his foot turned, and badly sprained his ankle. He was a cripple on crutches until a short time ago, having used many things without benefit. Up to that time he had not used St. Jacobs Oil, which, when used, cured him completely, so that he walks as usual. There is a probability that for the rest of the season he will walk cautiously, with the precaution of having this great remedy ready for use.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided not take an appeal to the courts from the recent decison of the Board of General Appraisers in which it was held that calfskins, under the new tariff act, should not be classified as hides, but as skins. Under this ruling calfskins will be admitted free of duty.

THE LAST MAN ON EARTH

To recklessly experiment upon himself with hope of relief is the dyspeptic. Yet the nostrums for this malady are as the sands of the sea, and, presumably, about as efficacious. Indigestion, that obstinate malady, even if of long persistency, is eventually overcome with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an appetizing tonic and alterative, which cures constipation, fever and ague, bilious remittent, rheumatism, kidney complaint and feebleness.

"The rich man becomes insolent," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "the poor man dead broke."

AFTER being swindled by all others, send 18 stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 767, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Tole'o, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE PACIFIC COAST JOCKEY CLUB is to be congratulated on the success it has achieved on the merits of the races they have given to the public, furnishing good honest sport and a square deal to all contestants. Country visitors to this city should not forget to pass a pleasant afternoon at the Ingleside Race Course.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, MONOGRAM MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.
THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption. — Anna McRoss, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

A Cart-Load of Gold

FREE TO ALL MEN

"If you dumped a cart-load of gold at my feet it would not bring such joy and gladness into my life." So writes a prominent man after having the method of self-treatment that has restored so many men who had been wrecked by excesses, over-work or evil habits of youth. A little book that makes it all plain may be had without charge by writing THE ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

No C. O. D. scheme; no patent medicines—just the book under plain letter seal.

ACETYLENE GAS GENERATORS.

More brilliant light than Electric for Stores, Hotels and Dwellings and at half the cost. Agents wanted. F. N. DELANO, 18 Second Street, San Francisco.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. TOWLER, Box 537, Southington, Conn.

RACING RACING
PACIFIC COAST JOCKEY CLUB
Ingleside Track, San Francisco.
Five or More Races Daily, Rain or Shine.
S. N. ANDROUS, Pres. F. H. GREEN, Sec.

"CHILDREN TEETHING." Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

FIVE CENTS, coin or stamps, will bring you by mail, FIVE PIECES of

VICTOR PEPSIN GUM

"THAT GOOD GUM," tones the stomach, sweetens the breath, whitens the teeth. Made only by PACIFIC GUM CO., 214 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get It Right. Keep it Right.
Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

Ferry's SEEDS
grow paying crops because they're fresh and always the best. For sale everywhere. Refuse substitutes. Stick to Ferry's Seeds and prosper. 1898 Seed Annual free. Write for it.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

S. F. N. U. No. 511. New Series, No. 2.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

As far as calculations can decide, the temperature of comets is believed to be 2,000 times fiercer than that of red-hot iron.

In a milligram of bacteria there is a population five times as large as that of the earth, provided they are of pure culture. There are evidently other worlds than ours.

At a recent conference of engineers in London, the advantages of nickel-steel for ship building were urged, and the necessity was pointed out of finding new deposits of nickel and reducing the cost of its metallurgy.

Many Indian mounds have been discovered in Southern Indiana and have yielded valuable finds. Stone axes were formerly plentiful in the farming districts of that State, and were used for door props, but they have now almost disappeared. Arrow heads are the only relics that are even fairly plentiful.

Cinnamic acid, the alleged new cure for consumption, is a white, crystalline, odorless substance, formerly obtained from the fragrant resin storax and oil of cinnamon, but now made from benzine. Its German discoverer claims to have treated 400 cases with favorable results.

Veneer-cutting has reached such perfection that a single elephant's tusk thirty inches long is now cut in London into a sheet of ivory 150 inches long and 20 inches wide, and some sheets of rosewood and mahogany are only about a fiftieth of an inch thick.

Zootherapy consists in transferring a disease from man to some animal, and is the converse of the medical theory that animals convey disease to man. This system of curing ills was devised by Ferapi, a Florentine. He mentions the case of a man suffering from rheumatism who made his dog lie across his bed. The man recovered and the dog died.

Two new planets have been discovered between Mars and Jupiter by M. Charlois, an astronomer of Nice. M. Charlois probably holds the record for the number of planets he has discovered in his lifetime. His nearest rival is the Austrian astronomer, Herr Palisa, who has discovered eighty-three, but he falls short of M. Charlois' record by three.

Electricity can travel faster than 200,000 miles in a second, or, in other words, go around the world once, like messages recently dispatched from an American exhibition, it can make the journey eight times in one second. This would be at the rate of about 500 times in about one minute, or 10,000 times in twenty minutes.

The lightning specialist connected with the government weather bureau maintains that rods are no protection, and that most precautions taken by people to keep out of the path of a possible electrical discharge are useless. The recent wonderful discoveries in relation to the nature of electrical force prove the worthlessness of the lightning rod, but offer nothing toward disarming the thunderbolt.

Pulque, the Mexican drink, made from the juice of the Agave Americana, is recommended as an efficient prophylactic and remedy for scurvy. Dr. Peres, of the United States army, is recorded as the first to employ this beverage as an anti-scorbutic. Pulque is an unrectified, acid wine, produced by fermentation in aqua miel, the juice of the maguey, or Agave Americana. It is a yellowish white liquor, not easily preserved for a long time.

Many psychoneurologists advocate the medical treatment of psychically affected brains. M. de Fleury, in his new book, entitled "L'Introduction a la Medecine de l'Esprit," seriously combats the old theory that only bodily ills are the province of the practitioner, and contends that disorders of the psychic half of the human economy are as numerous and important as those affecting the somatic half. M. de Fleury believes that systematic efforts should be made to render them amenable to treatment.

FISH CULTURE.

Work Done in the United States During the Year 1896.

The annual report of Washington of John J. Brice, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, states that 48,000,000 shad eggs were collected, and from these 93,000,000 fry were planted in streams emptying into the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The increase in shad eggs collected was 30,000,000 over the previous year, and if a bill now before Congress is enacted into a law auxiliary stations will be established on most of the important rivers of the Atlantic coast and will result in immense increase in the output of this species. The output of lobster fry was 97,000,000, against 72,000,000 for the previous year, and Commissioner Brice says there is little doubt that the output in another year will be increased more than 500 per cent.

While the attempt to keep up the constantly decreasing supply of mackerel along the New England coast was more or less experimental, 24,000,000 eggs were collected. Thirty-one million tautog clam eggs were collected in Buzzard's Bay, and 17,000,000 fry were liberated from them. Great increases in results at a large saving of expense were accomplished in salmon hatching on the Pacific coast. The total take of 37,000,000 salmon eggs amounted to three times as many as were ever collected before in the United States in any one season. It is proposed to extend over the entire country a permanent and economical system of maintaining the central hatcheries, auxiliary egg-collecting stations, to be operated only during the spawning season.

Another effort will be made to introduce Pacific salmon in Eastern waters. Five million eggs will be transferred from the California stations to stations in New York, Vermont and Maine, and the fry liberated in the Penobscot, Kennebec, Merrimac, Hudson, Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. Attention has also been paid to increasing the output of Atlantic and land-locked salmon at the Maine station, and indications point to a large increase over previous years. Lake trout eggs collected will aggregate 18,000,000 or 20,000,000. The cod work will surpass all previous seasons, and 225,000,000 eggs are expected. Eastern oysters and lobsters were planted in California and Oregon waters in October, and diamond-back terrapin in San Francisco bay. Eggs of the steel-head trout, a California game fish, have been planted in streams tributary to Lakes Superior and Huron and the Penobscot River.

PLANTS THAT EAT MEAT.

The Sundew One of the Most Interesting Insectivora.

Godey's Magazine has this to say about plants that eat meat: "One of the most interesting of the insectivora is the sundew. The five or six small leaves lay close to the ground, and each of them bore a crown of dew-drops, which sparkled in the sunshine like rubies and diamonds. A slender scape sprang from the rosette of leaves and from one side of it drooped some small white flowers.

"Sundew is the poetic name given it because of the gleams of the gemlike drops on the leaf surfaces, but in spite of its beauty it is a little savage of vegetable life. Most plants absorb nourishment from the soil and atmosphere, but the sundew will drink milk and eat beef and mutton and hard-boiled eggs, if they are fed to it. It does not keep a cook, however, so it catches its own dinner. Each leaf is covered with a number of tiny reddish tentacles, and at the end of each tentacle is a little gland, to which adheres a drop of sticky fluid.

"While watching the sundew we saw a gay little fly in a gauzy draw near. Hovering over the leaf he lightly poised above it and prepared to sip the viscid drops. In a moment his feet were entangled and he was a prisoner.

"The second the feet of the insect press ever so lightly the glands—the motor impulse, as it is called—flies with unimaginable rapidity down through the tentacles, communicating with all upon the leaf, and they at once bend in the direction of the exciting object—the fly, in this case.

"As soon as the feet of the fly touched the tentacles, that wonderful change in them, which is called aggregation, began. The purplish protoplasm, which flows unceasingly in their cells, separated into tiny masses of purple matter floating in a clear liquid. The fly had alighted on the leaf a little to the left of the center, and the tentacles nearest him naturally bent first and deposited upon the next, and so on until he was gradually rolled to the center.

"Meanwhile every gland secreted a digestive fluid which is strongly acid, and is, so far as can be ascertained, identical with the digestive fluid of animals. This fluid poured over the fly, drowning him, the tentacles bent closer, and the leaf hollowed itself like a cup and closed; when, after several days, it should expand, all traces of the insect will have disappeared, digested and absorbed into the life of the plant."

Fifty-two Feet of Whiskers.

The statistican, who had been busy with his pencil, looked up at the man who hates figures and said:

"Didn't have anything to do and thought I'd figure a little. You know that if I were cast on a desert island with a bundle of lead pencils and plenty of paper I wouldn't care a cent whether a sail hove in sight or not. I saw that you needed a shave and that set me to thinking. Why do you shave, anyhow? I never do. Look here:

"We'll suppose that you began shaving at 18 years of age and that you keep it up until you are 70. That makes fifty-two years. You have a heavy beard. We'll suppose that you shave twice a week. That costs 15 cents a shave and you get rid of one-eighth of an inch of hair. That will be a quarter of an inch a week, or one inch a month. To get rid of that inch you pay $1.20. An inch a month is twelve inches a year, costing you $14.40. Now," and the statistican drew a long breath.

"Twelve inches a year for fifty-two years is 624 inches, or fifty-two feet. It will cost you $748.80 to get that amount of whiskers out of your system."

After a Chinese Wedding.

On the day following a Chinese wedding, at least in certain provinces, the bride's youngest brother goes to inquire after her and to take a present from her mother of a bottle of hair oil. This is a custom so ancient that none know the origin thereof. No further communications take place between the bride and her family for three months, when her mother sends a sedan chair and an invitation to visit her. If there has been neither a birth nor a death in her husband's or in her mother's house for 100 days she goes and makes a short stay at her old home. This visit over, she cannot see her mother again until after her first child is born, and not then, should the child be a girl. Even then, if there has been a death in either family the visit cannot be made, and there have been many instances where a mother and daughter living very near each other have not met for years.

Swallows and Pigeons.

Some time ago the experiment was made of letting loose at Compiegne a swallow belonging to Antwerp in company with a number of pigeons. The swallow immediately made a bee line for home, and arrived there in one hour, while the pigeons required three hours.

Another Labor Union.

Diggs—I see by the paper this morning there was a "tie-up" on one of the Western trunk lines yesterday.

Biggs—That so? What was the cause?

Diggs—Oh, a silly couple thought it would be romantic to get married in a parlor car.

Some people win a reputation for being good-humored because they lack the backbone to fight when they are imposed upon.

A girl may not be able to hit the side of a barn with a brick, but she can always throw kisses straight.

The Minister.—A minister must be a follower, as well as a leader, of his people, and his deeds and words must always harmonize.—Rabbi Isadore Myers, Hebrew, San Francisco, Cal.

Men and Churches.—People like a man who believes in himself; they like a church that has convictions and the courage to maintain them.—Rev. Frank Crane, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

Depravity.—No totally depraved man ever lived. Sitting Bull said some good last words: "God Almighty made me an Indian. God Almighty never made me an agency Indian."—Rev. M. W. Reed, Independent, Denver, Colo.

City Dangers.—The city is destructive of womanhood. Turn a young girl loose in any of our great cities and you might as well turn her loose on some lonely South Sea island.—Rev. William Rader, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

Marriage.—To be model husbands, in the loftiest sense, we must be true Christians. For marriage is not simply the wedlock of bodies, but of spirits. It is the union of the entire personality.—Rev. G. B. Vosburg, Baptist, Denver, Colo.

Blood of the Poor.—New York is building herself up with the blood of her poor, who are crowded into wretched tenement houses, with mismanaged schools and criminally neglected alms houses and prisons.—Rev. H. T. Shepherd, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

Man and Reason.—Man is a reasoning animal. He alone is capable of perceiving truth, of discerning falsehood, of sifting out fallacies, of weighing evidence, of thinking. To think is a high prerogative.—Rev. U. S. Milburn, Universalist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Missionary Work.—The field of missionary efforts in the direction of gathering into the churches often seems to me as large in the region of the wealthy and well-to-do as among the wage-earners and less favored parts of society.—Rev. E. A. Horton, Unitarian, Boston, Mass.

Wealth.—I am no communist, and believe not in the equi-distribution of wealth. If a man works for his money he has a right to have it. Because we are lazy, do not grumble because some one else is willing to slave.—Rev. Frank Talmage, Presbyterian, Chicago, Ill.

The Price of Liberty.—Every forward movement of thought has brought about a bitter contest, and in the struggle which has been carried on in every line of human thought many men have had to pay a high price for the liberty which they demanded.—Rev. M. J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.

Solitude.—The superior spirits are more or less alone. Shakspeare hasn't much company. There are few to walk with Francis d'Assissi or Fenelon. The heroes retire into the solitude of their singular work and there are few to understand them.—Rev. C. L. Thompson, Presbyterian, New York City.

Empty Pews.—When the spirit of selfish exclusiveness in the church has given place to the broad spirit of adaptiveness, and the church becomes all things to all men in the Pauline sense, ministering to all men and all of the man in all ways, our pews will be full.—Rev. C. A. Dickinson, Congregationalist, Boston, Mass.

St. Paul's Influence.—Eighteen centuries and more have passed since Paul said: "I am not ashamed of the gospel." Thousands have been ashamed of it and are forgotten. But the power and influence of Paul's life and letters are still felt and acknowledged by multitudes.—Rev. J. K. Montgomery, Presbyterian, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Catholic Unity.—The recent efforts of Leo XIII. in favor of Christian unity show the position of the church toward the classes and the masses. She would bring all the children of Adam into her heart, warming them with charity, inspiring them with hope, and saving them through faith in Jesus, the Lord.—Rev. J. P. O'Donnell, Catholic, Boston, Mass.

Apple Tree Eighty Years Old.

The oldest, first planted and largest apple tree in Porter County, Indiana, has become defunct after seventy years of continuous fruit bearing. It is the last landmark of pioneer days in the county.

When Valparaiso was yet in its infancy and known to the early settlers of Porter County as Portersville, three good-looking apple trees were planted in the southwestern part of what was once the original site of Valparaiso. In the course of events two of them were taken away. For forty years Mrs. Lucinda Brewer has reaped a rich harvest of the fine apples borne by the other every year.

Recently an angry gale handled its aged stature too roughly, broke its silvery, heavy loaded branches, and snatched off its massive trunk about ten feet from the ground. It measured seven feet in circumference and was nearly 80 years old. It is estimated that it has yielded about 600 bushels of apples.

Antiquity of Mirrors.

Mirrors are known to have been in use as far back as 1279. Before glass was invented horn and metal were used. Anglo-Saxon women carried small ones slung to their girdles, and beauties in the time of James I. and Elizabeth had them in the center of their fans.

Britain and Mining.

Britain occupies a very high place in mining of all kinds. More than 600,000 of her people are employed at the industry, and they produce over £8,000,000 worth of minerals annually.

When a popular society gives an amateur entertainment, there is one thing sure: you must take part, or buy a ticket.

It is a physical impossibility for hearts to break, but there are lots of cracked brains.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER.

He Tells a Story Which Sounds Like a Book.

A locomotive engineer should be one of the most truthful of men. That's why this little story of a Southern engineer should be believed implicitly.

"You may talk as you please about red-headed women," he was saying to a group of listeners, among whom was a Star reporter, "but a red-headed woman saved my life and established a home for herself all at once. I was 25 then and was running a freight on the C. & O. in the West Virginia mountains, where it took talent to run an engine. My division ended at Hinton, and there was a red-headed girl lived about six miles to the east, where there was a siding near a big cut and fill, and it was a bad place, as the road was new.

"The girl's name was Maggie Conroy, and she had the reddest head I ever saw on a human being's shoulders outside of a torchlight procession. But I didn't care for that, and I did care for Maggie. One sunshiny day I was coming down track with a stock train loaded with some extra fine cattle and sheep, and I had in the caboose three of the owners. It had been raining and washouts were looked for, but I hadn't seen any and was bowling along at a good speed when all of a sudden at the curve I thought I saw a red light rising just over the track. It seemed to shine like a blaze in the track, and before I took time for a thought I had shut off the steam, whistled down the brakes and was doing my best to stop.

"Right then my fireman give me the haw haw in a way to chill the blood in the veins of a man who can't stand teasing, and I took a look forward and found that the red light I thought I saw was only Maggie's head of red hair sticking up in advance as she pulled herself up the steep embankment to get onto the track. With an oath I opened everything again, but as I did so Maggie threw up her hands and dropped in a dead faint by the track, and I stopped off everything again, for I felt sure that something was wrong. I had half an hour or so leeway between trains, and I shook Maggie up as quickly as I could to find out what was the matter. She came around mighty soon, because she had only fainted from overexertion, and she told me how a big bowlder had fallen on the track in a curve near her house that I wouldn't have seen till it was too late to stop for, and she had run across the spur of the mountain to stop me in time if she could.

"That's what she was trying to do when her red head shone like a danger signal and stopped me. Later the owners of the stock gave her money enough to buy a nice little house at Hinton and six months later I moved in. We've got the house yet, but we don't live in it," concluded the engineer, "for it wasn't big enough for a family of six children, and not a red-headed one in the lot."—Washington Star.

Water Wound the Watch.

Several traveling men were swapping yarns in a Chestnut street cafe in competition for drinks. This story won for its narrator a round of drinks from each of the other raconteurs:

"When I was up in the lumber district of Pennsylvania this summer," said he, "I met a lumberman who said he had come from Maine to get his watch. 'Where is your watch?' I asked. 'In soak,' said he. 'Now,' he continued, 'you think I mean that it's in pawn, but it isn't. It's really in soak up the river here apiece. I'm going up to get it; do you want to go along?'

"I went with him, and on the way he told how he came to leave his watch in the river. Last winter while working on a log jam, he dropped his watch, which was of the screw-bevel, dust-proof and water-proof type, into the water. The river was only six feet deep there and he could see the watch very plainly as it lay on the bottom, face up.

"There was a freeze coming on, however, and he hadn't time to stop and get it then. Shortly after he was called away to Maine, but he took the precaution before going to mark the spot where the watch lay. Well, we found the place all right, and peering down into the clear water we saw the watch shining among the pebbles. We had it up in a jiffy, and, strange to say, it was still running.

"In fact, it hadn't lost five minutes in all those five months. You see the current of the river was running in and out there all the time, and the action of the current on the stem of the watch kept the timepiece wound up."—Philadelphia Record.

A Day's Variance in Weight.

Have you ever tried this experiment of weighing yourself in the morning and again in the evening? It is one of the best ways, so doctors say, of finding whether your health is good or not. If you are thoroughly well there should not be a difference of more than two or three ounces either way in the twelve hours. If you lose or gain as much as eight ounces you shiuld immediately consult a doctor, while the gain or loss of a pound indicates you are on the verge of serious illness. This, of course, does not apply to one just recovering from illness, for convalescents who have been much reduced may sometimes gain fifteen to twenty ounces a day.

Archæological Discoveries.

Wholesale archaeological discoveries have been made at Martres Tolosane, in the Pyrenees, near the banks of the Garonne. Seventeen Roman statues and the bust of a woman, with many other fragments, pieces of mural decoration, glassware, and locksmith's work were found while digging the foundations for a house. It was at Martres that a Venus was discovered many years ago, whose head was taken as the model for the standard bust of the republic, which now adorns all French town halls.

One Woman's Wisdom.

Widow—Have you read the will?

Lawyer—I have tried to, but it is in your late husband's handwriting and I can't make anything out of it.

Widow—Well, if you can't make anything out of it there can be but little in it for any one else.

Girls may never become successful pugilists, but they will continue to train for the engagement ring.

Most men have two objects in life; one is to become rich, the other is to become richer.

Ian Maclaren on Scott.

"Scott was all gold, and even the nuggets are not enough; the gravel ought to be sifted and the gold dust gathered in, for Scott had such an affluence of knowledge, legend and poetry that he did not write by measure, but put his hand into his pocket and threw out money that any might pick it up. What one is afraid of is that Scott is being raised to the elevation of a classic, and that is the same thing as taking a man out of the house of commons, where he is an active figure, and placing him in the stately seclusion of the house of lords. I do not know a single page of Scott that is not readable, and I do not know a single page that would shake a man's faith or bring a blush to a woman's cheek. Why do not people read Scott as they ought to? Some say that he is not interesting, and others object to his style. Why, Carlyle himself brought the charge against Scott that he was amusing. Amusing! One of the grandest functions of fiction is to be amusing in the right sense—that of lifting up the weight and care of daily life from men's minds by leading them into regions of sentiment and romance."

The citizen who is determined to take care of himself alone is of very little use to a community, and few tears are shed when he takes his final departure.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The cost of a patent in Germany is $100, which includes the taxes for six years.

BRAVE SPIRITS BROKEN.

How often women wake up in the morning cheerful and happy, determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet:—

Before the morning is very old, the dreadful BACKACHE appears, the brave spirit sinks back in affright; no matter how hard she struggles, the "clutch" is upon her, she falls upon the couch, crying:—"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" will stop the torture and restore courage. All such pains come from a deranged uterus. Trouble in the womb blots out the light of the sun at midday to a vast number of women. You should procure Mrs. Pinkham's Compound at once and obtain relief.

Mrs. F. M. Knapp, 563 Wentworth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I suffered with congestion of the ovaries and inflammation of the womb. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me as it will others."

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.
Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SAFETY IN BUYING SEEDS.

There is no other way to measure the value of seed than by the value of the crop. A good crop simply cannot come from poor seed. Second-rate seeds will waste good land, good fertilizer, and good labor, and the crop won't pay expenses. Now, as the practical farmer cannot afford to waste time testing seeds to find out whether they are true to name, sound and clean, it stands to reason that the only safe way to buy seeds is to seek the protection of a name that has stood for reliability in the past. The great seed house of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., has sold seeds all over the United State and Canada for the last forty-two years, and the steady growth of the business is a sure indication that Ferry seeds have given satisfaction. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1898, a standard guide for farmers and gardeners, containing much valuable information, is sent free to persons writing for it.

CLEO'S THRIFTY MOTHER.

Washed and Ironed the Dancer's Clothes and Walked Miles For Twenty Cents.

The parsimony of foreign celebrities who come to this country has been frequently amusing to Americans. There have been some very striking instances of it in recent years, but the mother of Mlle. Cleo de Merode seems to have carried off the palm in this respect. Salvini, it is said, was so penurious that he bought a sandwich on the street for 5 cents rather than pay for his supper at a hotel, and one of the stories told about him on his last visit to this country was that once in Philadelphia he gave the porter of a hotel a penny and told him to buy him three tacks. The actor had discovered that his trunk was damaged, and he wanted to repair it himself.

Tamaqua was notorious here for his stinginess. It was said that he sold the tickets sent to him in view of his artist's privilege and hired his own brother as a valet because he could be got at a cheap figure. Then he used to make him roll his trunks around on a truck at the foreign custom houses rather than pay the porters a fee for the work. Herr Van Biene marked as a curiosity and sent back to England a hotel bill of fare on which he had marked the price, $1.50, for a tenderloin steak as one of the wonders of an extravagant and youthful country. It may have been nothing more than good business judgment which prompted Mlle. Calve to look for a business manager while she was here and then express the greatest astonishment that such an assistant of the most capable kind could not be hired for $10 a week.

These are some of the stories told about the highly paid foreigners who come to exhibit themselves here. But Cleo's mother holds the record. It is said that she astonished the servants at the Imperial hotel by washing her daughter's clothes in the bathtub and ironing them herself. On the day before they returned to Europe the ballerina and her mother were seen on lower Broadway. They had gone down to one of the exchange offices in order to get $100 in French money. It was raining. An acquaintance met the two just as they were coming out of the office.

"Why, that wretch inside," exclaimed the mother indignantly, "wants to give me only 517 francs for $100." Then Mme. la Mere de Cleo de Merode put up her umbrella with a mighty emphasis and stepped out on to the sidewalk. "Why, a man offered me 518 up town. But I thought I could get 520 down here. Now we shall have to walk up town, for otherwise there will be no profit left for us." Then Cleo and her mother started to trudge up town. The dancer received $9,000 for her appearances here.—New York Sun.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1898.

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M-M-M!

Oh, don't I love my lady?
Mm-m-m-m! You ought to see
How she comes out to meet me
And goes wandering off with me,
With her cheeks so like a blossom
And her neck so like the snows—
Oh, don't I love my little girl?
M-m-m!—Nobody knows!

Oh, don't I love my lady?
Mm-m-m-m! You ought to hear
The little name she calls me
When she whispers in my ear,
With her eyes so bright and dancing
Till my heart a-patter goes—
Oh, don't I love my little girl?
M-m-m!—Nobody knows!
—New York Press.

THE VOICE OF GOD.

IN the cold of a winter's night, beneath the yellow glare of a city lamp, a tall man stood with a little weary child.

A cruel wind blew the rain around them. It dashed it into the man's face, so that it trickled down his chin and fell on the brown head trying to cuddle against his coat.

A feeble cry broke every now and then from the little fellow—a cry of protestation and alarm. "Daddy—Daddy—cruel Daddy. Take me home—take me home!"

A shudder shook the man from head to foot. A sob rose in his throat—he could not speak. His arms went more closely round the little body leaning against him, and he began to move on slowly and to mix with the crowd.

"Daddy, daddy, take me home!"

"Ah, Christ!"

"It was not an oath, but the pitiful, appealing cry of a broken spirit. The man in him was crushed and tortured; his heart was bleeding itself to death.

Love for his wife and child had given this man a soul. Evil passions had burnt themselves out before the fire of that pure devotion; a mighty tenderness had sprung up with the light in his baby's eyes.

Wonderful future schemes for the happiness of mother and child had filled his leisure moments and made the music of his life. He had worked bravely and cheerfully, he had been tender and true and patient, and his love had taught him to pray.

He had been at peace—and happy.

And now his heart was broken.

The cruel wind blew the rain round them and dashed it coldly into their faces; but other drops that were not rain fell on the curly head of the child.

When a brave man weeps there are tears of blood that well up from his heart and blind his eyes; and no power on earth can heal the wound below.

The fretful wail of a little voice, the frightened clutch of chubby fingers only made the agony more intense. There is no peace to be found in anything when despair first rushes with all its force into a human soul.

"I want my mother!"

"Baby—haven't I told you—you've no mother!"

The noise and the glare are left behind at last. There is a long, silent street and a narrow bridge, and dark water creeping beneath. Here there is quiet to think in at last.

By the edge of the wall is a seat cut in the stone. The man sits down in one corner of it, and after looking carefully to make sure that the boy sleeps turns round so that he can watch the deep water below.

"It will be mortal cold," he tells himself, "and awful just at first. But then it will soon be over, and better and easier than years of pain. God would punish him of course, but only him. He would understand how sorely he had been tempted, and he would not make the punishment too hard. He would let him be with his boy at last. Hadn't they only got each other?"

The child moved uneasily, and the man bent over him caressingly, anxious even at such a moment that nothing might be the matter. He peered at the closed lids and pushed some hair back very tenderly from the high, moist forehead.

"God bless him," he thinks. Then, "he sent him this sleep, he didn't mean him to know. It will be just like going to bed for him, but with a beautiful morning at the end."

In a minute it should be done.

* * * * * * *

It was terribly cold. Like stabbing ice, and being drawn down into a great crack. But after the rush and horror of it the stillness came, and then darkness, and space, and solitude.

It was lonely in this Valley of Shadow. But when it was past there was a new light everywhere.

The spirit of this man watched and waited. He had lost his child in the valley, but did not doubt he made one of the many radiant beings gliding quickly past him with their heavenly guides.

At the end of a long time he reached the shining gates, and through the bars he heard sweet music and caught glimpses of an eternal paradise.

Such rejoicing he had dreamed of sometimes when on earth, but it brought him no peace or comfort now. He stood motionless, waiting and fearing he knew not what, when his eyes lighted on a child angel standing near the gate, and in that pure and lovely countenance he recognized his son.

But the joy that leaped into his face faded as suddenly as it came. There was a great and terrible reproach in the eyes that met his own—the sadness there could have made him weep.

"Where is my mother?"

"I know not—how could I know? I left her long ago upon the earth."

"She has passed the Valley of the Shadow since. Where is she now?"

"Alas, I cannot tell. We parted long ago."

"But to thee wast given her soul to bring to the throne of God. What hast thou to say?"

"I have nothing to say."

"The love of all the world dwelleth beyond these gates. Hast thou love to plead thy cause?"

"I left the earth because the earth was full of sorrow. My trouble was greater than I could bear."

"You fled from pain—but God did not call thee here. God had appointed thee a precious task. To those alone who pass through the furnace of living pain can the crown of peace be given. Would I might help thee, but none can save thee now. As thou forsook thy trust, so has thy God forsaken thee."

Then he knew his worst forebodings were fulfilled. He stretched out his arms and would have cried for mercy, but heaven grew dim and far away, and with it the sad face of the speaker vanished forever from his sight. Then a cold, bitter blast rushed down upon him and he was cast shuddering upon his face.

* * * * * * *

"Daddy, daddy, wake!"

With a start the sleeper opened his eyes and looked up. On the seat where he had been lying his little boy had climbed and was now tugging with all his small might at his father's coat and peering down horror-stricken into his face.

"O, daddy, daddy! I've finished all my prayers—but you wouldn't wake—I couldn't make you wake!"

"Never mind, my little darling—never mind it now. We're going home—we're going home—we're to go back home—after all. O, Sammy, Sammy!"

* * * * * * *

Still later, but on the same night, a man footsore and weary, sat by a window, watching.

In the same room, on a chair, and rolled round with a blanket, was a little boy sleeping heavily. Close to the fire was an empty porridge bowl, and over the back of a chair some clothes had been spread out to dry.

The night crept on and the gray dawn came, but the watcher had not moved, and the blind was not drawn down.

But what he was waiting for came at last.

A shadow crossed the window, a low but certain cry of pain disturbed the silence of the street outside.

Then the man rose, and, moving slowly to the door, opened it very wide. At his feet on the step a woman crouched and moaned. When he spoke she lifted up a hard, despairing face.

"Nell!"

"I'm going—I'm going at once. I never meant to come, but something—the child——"

"Has he left you?"

"Yes. I'm glad of it, though."

"What are you going to do?"

"To live, you mean? O, there are ways—it don't matter—I'm past fretting for, you know." Then, "Rob! you've been good to me always—you'll be good to the child, now that—now——"

"It's cold out here—you're shivering, too, lass—there's a fire inside."

But the woman staid on her knees, clinging weakly to the hands put out to help her up.

"Rob—Rob! You don't mean it—you're dreaming Rob! Why, I've broke yer heart—I know I've broken it. I can't never come back here. I wish I was dead!"

But the man was strong and he had raised her in his arms.

"Nell—it'll be hard—mighty hard, for both of us—but we'll try, God helping us! An' Nell—there's a little chap inside waiting to be put to bed. He's rolled in a blanket—we couldn't find his shirt. * * *"

On the floor of the cottage a man and woman knelt together, gazing yearningly into each other's sorrowful eyes—and round each neck was a loving little arm, and a sleepy baby voice was the only sound they heard.—Chicago Tribune.

Hutukhtu of Yenyinchichenhua.

The Pekin Gazette of June 7 last contains a memorial from the Chinese general in command at Kuldja, asking the emperor to sanction an avatar. A certain ruler—named Kung-mu-pa-t'u-kun—the emperor in the '60s, when the Mohammedan rebels had overrun all the country round. He has died; and the mu-pa-ju-p'u-chun held Tarbagatai for Mongol tribes among whom he dwelt are anxious to have him once more among them. At their request, accordingly, the memorialist "begs that a special edict may be issued granting permission to the heroic soul hutukhtu to become an avatar—in other words, that his spirit be permitted by special grace of the throne to become re-embodied, to serve again the sacred dynasty for the preservation of which he fought so valiantly." The emperor assents, and appoints him, beforehand, Hutukhtu of the Monastery of Yenyinchichenhua.—London Saturday Review.

The Richest Town.

The richest town in the United States is Brookline, near Boston. Its population is 17,000, and valuation $60,000,000, yet it is governed through the typical New England town meeting. It has a public library containing 45,000 volumes, a $300,000 high school, a $40,000 free bathing establishment, and spends $100,000 a year on its parks and well-shaded streets. Boston would gladly annex it, but Brookline prefers to go on as it is.

Antithetical Advice.

Somebody gives the following antithetical advice: "Drink less, breathe more; eat less, chew more; ride less, walk more; clothe less, bathe more; worry less, work more; waste less, give more; write less, read more; preach less, practice more."

No woman past 10 years of age can look cunning by glancing out of the corner of her eyes.

DUTY OF THE DOCTOR

QUESTION AS TO WHAT HE OWES TO THE PUBLIC.

So Doubt that Physicians Are Greatly Imposed Upon by Unscrupulous People—Say from 25 to 60 Per Cent. of Their Work Is Donated.

Night Calls Often Needless.

A question of considerable interest to the medical profession is coming up in the large cities as to the rules that should govern miscellaneous night calls. Some physicians, while not upholding a doctor in heartlessly weighing his fee in the balance with a human life, declare that doctors are imposed upon so often day and night by those able to pay for his services, but failing to do so, that he is justified in

HURRIES OUT IN THE STORM.

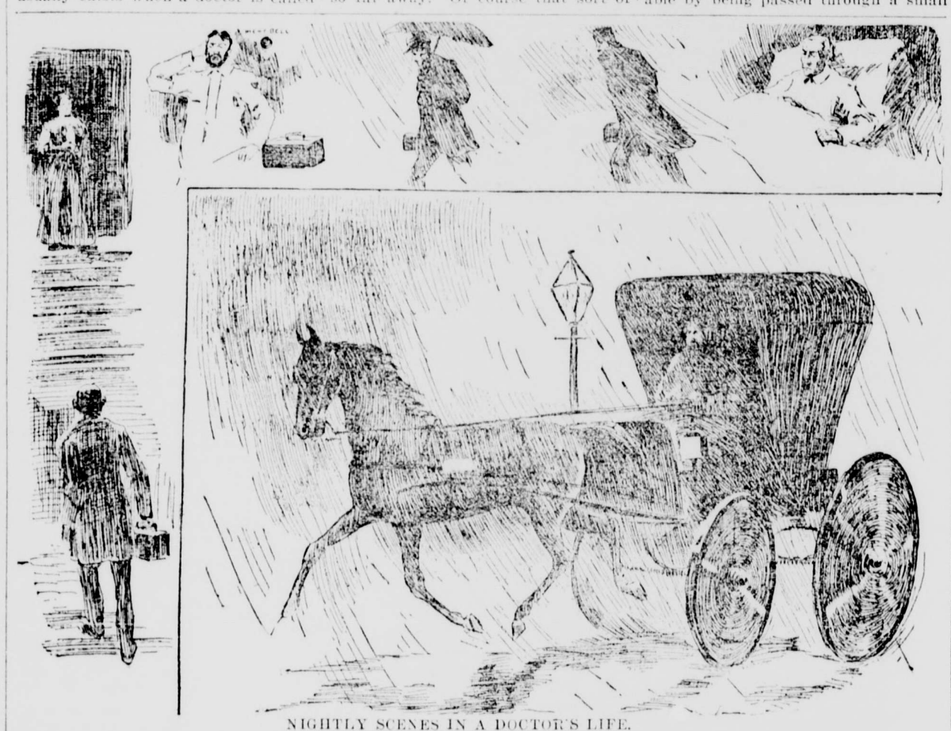
consulting his personal desires and comfort before answering a call. So much of a physician's work is practically charity, they say, that he is at liberty to use the same prudence about undertaking the work offered him by strangers that any other professional man is. Other physicians assert vehemently that every reputable doctor will answer any call, that it is part of his religion to be ever ready to succor the afflicted owing to the peculiar nature of his profession, and that it is not comparable to the stand that might be taken for a fee by an attorney or a man in any other business whose services might be sought by a stranger. They say that the emergency which usually exists when a doctor is called in the night should be sufficient incentive to him to respond to the call and take his chance of being paid later; that a case of life and death cannot wait until the morrow, as a lawsuit or any other business might.

Physicians of years of experience in general practice in Chicago make the startling statement that from 25 to 60 per cent. of a doctor's work is donated. Some physicians say about one-third of their time and experience goes for nothing, others place it at a quarter, and two declare that fully 60 per cent. was never paid for. Some of this work, of course, they know will not be paid for, that done at hospitals and for people who frankly confess their inability to meet the bill. But it is the other part that rubs. It is the bills of people who can and will not pay that make doctors shy about going out on night calls and increasing the annual percentage of charity work. It is well known that doctors donate a far greater percentage of their work than other professional men do. The medical charities of a great city like Chicago, says the Chronicle, are enormous in the aggregate. The time that is donated by hundreds of doctors to hospitals and dispensaries is worth many thousands of dollars, and by many in the profession the claim is made that the doctors are far too liberal in this regard since the free dispensaries and hospitals are taken advantage of by people well able to pay for medical attendance, and thus the profession is cheated out of thousands of dollars every year.

In very many of the cases where doctors are called upon at night and urged to hasten to the bedside of a dying child such action would not be necessary had the parents of the child taken precaution to visit a dispensary the day before and secure what was necessary for the suffering little one. Complaints of a serious nature do not often originate at 2 o'clock in the morning. Very often when a doctor is thus called upon at night to render immediate aid with no fee in sight when he asks for the history of the case he learns the child has been ill for two or three days, but "it did not look serious and we didn't think we would need a doctor until to-night." Then at an early hour in the morning, after having had a few days in which to seek the free aid that is at their disposal, they call upon a professional man to leave his bed, with no prospect of remuneration, and attend the case of the child.

A favorite trick of panic-stricken families in an emergency, the doctors say, is to call up half a dozen doctors at once in order to be sure and have enough of them on hand. If a member of the family awakes the household with agonizing groans and a bad case of cholera morbus everyone decides he is going to die in half an hour, and someone rushes to the nearest telephone and calls up all the doctors in a radius of a mile. Neither knows the others have been called, but, anxious to save a life and with the appeal of the frenzied one still ringing in his ears, hastens to dress. Then he goes to a dark and cheerless barn and hitches a tired horse by the light of a lantern, and with the sleep still in his eyes is soon speeding toward the house. From other directions half a dozen other physicians are coming, but they are met at the door by a member of the household, who is "So sorry, but we couldn't wait, and Dr. Brown gave an injection of morphine and he's all right now."

A juncture where the physician feels decidedly chary of giving his services is in a case where a doctor has been in attendance on a patient for days and has prescribed a certain course of treatment by the family. But in the night the patient appears to become worse, his breathing becomes light or his pulse rapid and in alarm some member of the family rushes for the nearest doctor. He is told breathlessly at the door that a man is dying in the next block and unless he hurries a life will have slipped away. In nine cases out of ten the doctor will hastily dress, and without asking any more questions take his medicine case and start for the house. There he finds a table covered with bottles and pills and powders left by the other physician, and is told that they would have sent for the other doctor only he lives so far away. Of course that sort of



NIGHTLY SCENES IN A DOCTOR'S LIFE.

thing does not tend to make a physician fall in love with night messages. He finds a case almost at his door which was passed over his head to a doctor in another part of town when the patient became ill, but when a crisis arises the family rushes to the nearest doctor, and in nine cases out of ten he is not paid for the call. After a few dozen of these experiences he is a little shy about chasing out into the night on a hurry call.

The majority of doctors, however, go on the principle that a physician's time is not his own, that he is enlisted in the cause of suffering humanity and should be ready at all times to render aid to the needy. These doctors for the most part are the younger generation who have not had so many hard

"DR. SMITH GOT HERE FIRST."

knocks as their gray-bearded brethren and who are striving to build up a practice in the fierce competition which obtains in large cities. They insist that whoever calls on a doctor at any hour for aid should be answered at once. They look at the question from a humanitarian point of view more than a utilitarian, and openly say that the medical profession owes it to the public to be every ready to respond to a call.

That there is a great deal of injustice on the part of the public cannot be doubted, and it is also true that if the public would consider a physician not as a bounden servant, but as a professional man full of duties, and never infringe on his night leisure except in cases of real urgency, the man of medicine would always meet patients half-way. It is an error to suppose that a doctor is compelled to consider all calls. There is no law strictly covering the case, while many eminent physicians declare it to be a part of their religion to regard calls, whether they bring fees or not, as part of a bounden duty, they as well point to the fact that a failure to solve the problem of just when a physician should be required to give his time at unreasonable hours for nothing, has driven many persons out of the profession.

NEW BABY INCUBATOR.

Very Efficient Contrivance to Fan the Feeble Sparks of Life.

This illustration shows one of the latest baby incubators, with nurse in attendance. These incubators are used as a means of saving the lives of prematurely born or very weakly infants. The incubator is composed of a metal frame mounted on a metal stand. The

BABY INCUBATOR AND NURSE.

child rests on a wire hammock suspended from the four corners, and in front are two swinging glass doors made to close tightly, while at one side is a glass window through which the child may be seen. This box is heated by air which is made moist and agreeable by being passed through a small sheet of absorbent antiseptic wool suspended in medicated water.

Kien Long and His Physicians.

There used to be related a curious anecdote of old Kien Long, emperor of China. He was inquiring of Sir George Staunton the manner in which physicians were paid in England. When, after some difficulty, his majesty was made to comprehend the system, he exclaimed:

"Is any man well in England that can afford to be ill? Now I will inform you," said he, "how I manage my physicians. I have four, to whom the care of my health is committed. A certain weekly salary is allowed them, but the moment I am ill the salary stops till I am well again. I need not inform you that my illnesses are usually short."—Harper's Round Table.

Spitzbergen Hotel

The hotel recently erected in Spitzbergen is thus described: Built in Norwegian style, it has a large hall, and a quantity of smaller rooms, with thirty beds. It is also provided with a book for visitors' names, among which may now be seen those of Sverdrup, Fulda, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst, E. Vely, and others. The climate of Spitzbergen is said to have the most favorable influence on persons suffering from chest diseases.

Real Mean.

Miss Olds—Have you seen my new photographs? I have just had a dozen taken, and am very much pleased with them.

Miss Smartleigh—Ah, you wore a thick veil, I suppose.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who banked up his house every fall?

A sick man never gets sympathy as long as his appetite is good.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

NO sacrifice is bitter when sweetened by love.

A cheap religion is a useless extravagance.

The mistakes of Moses were made in America.

As soon as Christ is ours, we cease to be our own.

The pruned limb is seldom the one that dies.

Unbidden guests give pleasure—when they go.

When a sinner turns saint, he is apt to overdo it.

A little man's happiness consists in magnifying himself.

It takes both grace and grit to bear disappointment well.

To profess Christ is a challenge to the world, not a defense.

When a man begins to move others, he is generally called a "crank."

Your ideal may easily become your idol, unless your ideal is Christ.

As a matter of fact, nobody believes in a hell except for his neighbor.

When a man makes a fool of himself, he generally does the job well.

Vice either hides or draws its sword as soon as virtue shows her face.

Whoever kicks over a lie, will find a big brood of others hiding under it.

We must have both wisdom and knowledge to get much benefit out of either.

Saint Andrew did not wait to be ordained before he brought his brother to Christ.

The commonest kind of cheerful giver is the one who gives nothing but good advice.

When we cannot do as we would, it will smooth the jolts to be willing to do as we should.

Wherever you find the true Christian spirit, you will find it trying to do the work of Christ.

One trouble with the world is that there are so many people in it who are content to drift down stream.

Few of us gain by the mistakes of others, but he who fails to profit by his own mistakes, will soon be bankrupt in knowledge.

FASCINATION OF FOIBLES.

Little Frailties May Make the Possessor of Them More Lovable.

"No man is sincerely and securely loved, except by those who know his foibles," says Sir Arthur Helps. Rousseau qualifies his recognition of faults in his old friend Gauffrecourt by the surmise that without them he would probably have been less amiable. In no works is this better exemplified than in those of Charles Dickens. "When I know all the foibles a man has, with little trouble in the discovery, I begin to think he is worth liking." And of Dickens' father, and his notable Micawberisms of speech and demeanor, he declares that no one could know him without liking him the better for them. No one likes Micawber less for his follies, and Dickens liked his father better the more he recalled his whimsical qualities.

One of the notable examples of the fact that foibles may rather endear than estrange is in Oliver Goldsmith. The epithet so often heard, and ever in kindly tones, of "Poor Goldsmith" speaks volumes. Writing of him, Washington Irving says that when eminent talent is united to spotless virtue, we are awed and dazzled into admiration, but our admiration is apt to be cold; while there is something in the harmless infirmities of a good and great but erring nature that pleads touchingly with ours. Irving is persuaded that few who consider the real compound of admirable and whimsical qualities which formed Goldsmith's character would wish to prune away its eccentricities, trim its grotesque luxuriance, and clip it down to the decent formalities of rigid virtue.

"Let not his frailties be remembered," said Johnson; "he was a very great man." Washington Irving would rather say, "Let them be remembered, since their chief end was to endear."

Oliver Wendell Holmes asserts that we must have a weak spot in any character before we can love it much. "People that do not laugh or cry, or take more of anything than is altogether good for them, or use any but dictionary words, may be admirable subjects for biographies; but we don't always care most for those flat-pattern flowers that press best in the herbarium."

The most non-exacting and most indulgent cannot, perhaps, fail to find some faults in the nearest and best friends; but in not a few cases, foibles are even the strengtheners of regards.

Poor Recommendation.

"I wonder why it is that foreign women never come to America for husbands?"

"They are probably afraid. American girls give our men such bad recommendations by marrying foreigners."—North American.

It is a waste of time to make love to a cold, unsympathetic girl. About the best you can expect from her is the Chilkoot pass.

When it takes a young man fifteen minutes to assist a girl to don her jacket she is neither his sister by birth nor refusal.

The wag of a yellow dog's tail is better than the shake of a false friend's hand.

JOLLY JOKER.

She—"I'm sorry to hear you've lost your patient, Dr. Jones." He—"But he was ill a long, long time!"—Punch.

Friend—"How do you get along with the cooking?" The Bride—"Admirably! I blame it on the range."—Puck.

"How can you call a man a Christian who loves himself as that feller does?" "Well, I've heard that he is his own worst enemy."—Puck.

"Pounder has had to go out of the band." "What was the trouble?" "He has got too fat to balance the bass-drum."—Chicago Record.

"Our organist has an easy time of it." "In what way?" "When he wants his wheel pumped up he attaches it to the organ."—Chicago Record.

He—"I suppose if your father found me here he would kick me out of the door?" She—"Oh, I don't know; papa's punting is wretched."—Detroit Journal.

Chorus of Excited Voices—"Heavens! A boat wrecked, you say? And none of its occupants escaped?" Life-Saver (grimly)—"Only the fellow who rocked it."—Truth.

Jill—"Is Gill a good judge of cigars?" Bill—"I think he must be. He had two last night and he gave me one. He must have kept the best one."—Yonkers Statesman.

A bald-headed man fainted the other day from the heat. He was very indignant, when he was reviving, at hearing a Cockney exclaim, "Give him hair—give him hair!"

"The horse has another point of superiority over the wheel." "What is it?" "When a horse is getting ready to shy at anything, you can tell it by his ears."—Chicago Record.

Hall—"What are you doing now?" Gall—"Oh, I'm making a house-to-house canvass to ascertain why people don't want to buy a new patent clothes-wringer."—Chicago News.

"Darling," he cried, "I cannot live without you." "But," she replied, "my father is bankrupt." "In that case," he despondently replied, "I guess I'll go and shoot myself."—Chicago News.

Teacher—"Don't any of you know how to find mountains on the map? Now, look at this map of Alaska. What is that row or chain of dark, round spots?" Class (in chorus)—"Nuggets!"—Puck.

Alice—"What a gallant person Mr. Dunkley is. He never addresses me without beginning 'Fair miss.'" Dorothy—"Oh, that's force of habit. He used to be a street-car conductor."—Cleveland Leader.

Bowery Bill—"Say, young feller, you ought to stop smokin' cigarettes. Dey ain't good fer yer." Cholly—"W-why not?" Bowery Bill—"Look how nervous yer get just 'cause a gen'l'man asks yer fer a light."—Puck.

Teacher—"Well, Jane, what is your father's business?" Jane—"He's a collector, mum." Teacher—"And for whom does he collect money?" Jane—"He doesn't collect money. He's a collector of rags."—Boston Ideas.

She—"But surely you believe that the sins of the father are visited on the children?" He—"Rather. My governor promised to let me have a fiver this morning; but he lost it at poker last night, so I didn't get it!"—Punch.

"Boswell," said Dr. Johnson, meeting the biographer on the street, "I have been reading your manuscripts. There is a great deal about yourself in them. They seem to me to be Youmoirs rather than Memoirs."—Puck.

She—"If you could have one wish, what would it be?" He—"It would be that—that—oh, if I only dared to tell you what it would be!" She—"Well, go on. Why do you suppose I brought up the wishing subject?"—Chicago News.

Mrs. Porkley—"I often wonder how people manage to understand each other in France." Mrs. Gotham—"How absurd." Mrs. Porkley—"Well, both my daughters speak French, and they can't understand each other."—Up-to-Date.

Proprietor (average hotel)—"Very sorry, sir, but you will have to leave this house at once." Guest—"Goodness me! What have I done?" Proprietor (solemnly)—"You said something to a waiter which has displeased the cook."—Yellow Book.

Lady (interviewing housemaid)—"Why did you leave your last place?" Housemaid—"Because the master kissed me, mum." Lady—"And you didn't like it, eh?" Housemaid—"Oh, I didn't mind it, mum, but the mistress didn't like it!"—Fun.

Miss Quickstep—"What part of town are we driving through, Mr. Fibble?" Fweddy—"I haven't the least idea." Miss Quickstep—"I was aware of that. Still, I thought it possible you might know what part of town we are driving through."—Chicago Tribune.

Miss Ancient Wantiman (suddenly awakening)—"I see you have my pocket-book; but there's very little money in that compared with what I have in bank." Burglar (gruffly)—"Well, there ain't no way to git that!" Miss Ancient Wantiman—"H'm! Are you a single man?"—Puck.

"Borus, in your last novel you spoil the story by raising an insurmountable barrier between the hero and heroine, who certainly ought to have married each other." "I couldn't help it, Naggus. My wife insisted that I was the hero of the story myself, and she got jealous of the heroine."—Chicago Tribune.

A man who gets out of his usual rut, gets many an unnecessary jolt

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11.....1898

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILE RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg 15 min E. 0.45 chains and U. S. L. M. No. 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle be 15 deg 15min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains hole 10 links to right 8.37 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M." (identical with original load line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U.S.S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg 50 min E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U S L M No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains, The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg 34 min W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg 30 min E 12.12 chains 9.09 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 39 feet by 60 feet 9.00 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1.50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode line monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1.67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U S S, 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2.50-100. Thence deflecting 93 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 in ches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M" (identical with old line monument at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L.L.S.M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No, 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Dourse No. 4, N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1430.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same for this office within sixty days from the first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Bernard McGorray, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Bernard McGorray, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: The N W 1-4 and N 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,095, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $84.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Barbara Thaw, defendant:

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Barbara Thaw, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The E 1-2 of S E 1-4 of Sec 36 Township No. 13 south, range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,983, from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $33.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Elvira C. Clark, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Elvira C. Clark, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The E 1-2 of S E 1-4 of Sec 36, Township No. 13 south, range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,983, from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $33.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

James O. Kane, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to James O. Kane, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment for closing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Sec 36, township No. 21 south, range 37 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereof, No. 12,600, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The S 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range 37 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,272, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Stephen W. McGorray, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Stephen W. McGorray, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The south 1-2 of southwest 1-4, section 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,096, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $28.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Alexander D. McEvoy, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alexander D. McEvoy, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N E 1-4, S W 1-4 E 1-2 of N W 1-4, S W 1-4 of N W 1-4 Sec 16, Township No. 7 south, Range No. 32 east, M D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,386, from the State of California, for nonpayment of interest amounting to $81.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

William Dugan, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Dugan, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N E 1-4, S W 1-4 E 1-2 of N W 1-4, S W 1-4 of N W 1-4 Sec 16, Township No. 7 south, Range No. 32 east, M D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,387, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $79.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

WILLIAM MALONE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Malone, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School Lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36, Township No. 19 South, Range No. 39 East, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,318, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January 1896 upon said State School lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent; for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

ALONZO H. RECTOR, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alonzo H. Rector, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N E 1-4, S W 1-4 E 1-2 of N W 1-4, S W 1-4 of N W 1-4 Sec 16, Township No. 7 south, Range No. 32 east, M D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,386, from the State of California, for nonpayment of interest amounting to $81.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1-2 of S W 1-4, Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range No. 37 east; M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,451, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dolla s cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Rosa Graham, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Rosa Graham, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The S 1-2, N W 1-4, N E 1-4, S 1-2 of N E 1-4 Sec 16, Twp South, N W 1-4 of N W 1-4 Section 36 Twp No 7 Range No 31 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,409, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $89.60, due and unpaid to the said state of California, on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten day, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec 36, Township No. 24 south, Range No 39 east, M D M. And cancelling annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,552, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Sarah E. Stayton defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Sarah E. Stayton defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36, Township No 22 south, Range No 37 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,455, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Maria L. Wells, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Maria L. Wells, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36, Township No 18 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,085, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $224.00 due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January 1896 upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for plaintiffs.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Mary E. Hannah defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Mary E. Hannah, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11 1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8, '98.

Estate of James Daly, deceased, hearing of account—settled and allowed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

In the matter of H. D. Gill, an insolvent debtor—hearing of final account; settled and allowed.

Real Estate Transfers.

S. E. Lambert to Sandy McDonald, Mountain King, Black Dragon and Ivanpah mines, South Park Mining District, $2500.

Sam Gruber is ill at Levy's.

The Reward is running full time.

T. E. Leece of Bishop was in town this week.

Thos. Keough is mining north of the Eclipse mine.

Charlie Summers and his little son were in town this week.

Harry Floyd and Joe Groves are mining for lead ore in Mazourka.

Miss Dona Cruise and Mrs. Relles Carrasco were in town Thursday,

Schober's big team passed through town on the way to Mojave last Tuesday.

Dave Holland went to Mojave on Monday evening's stage en route for Randsburg.

Mrs. Julia Church and children and Miss Lee Darrah are visiting Mrs. J. D. Blair.

Mrs. Martin Church and her little son will arrive home this evening from Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. George Free have been visiting Mrs. Free's parents near Independence.

Mr. and Mrs. Omie Mairs and Nellie and Howard are going to Los Angeles for their health.

Arcularius' eighteen mule team brought a lode of ore from Modock to Keeler this week.

D. C. Lane was a passenger on Thursdays stage from Mojave and went to Darwin the same day.

Dr. J. S. McQueen arrived at Lone Pine today, where he will be pleased to see all requiring dental work.

Mr. Deck and Mr. Will Harper went to Coso this week where the former hopes to receive relief from rheumatic ills.

Mrs. J. C. Irain left to day for Minnietta, where she will spend a couple of weeks visiting with Mrs. J. J. Gunnn.

R. W. Scott, watchmaker and jeweler, is now at the Norman House. All work intrusted to him will be skillfully done.

Mr. Peter McGann and wife left for Los Angeles left for Los Angeles this week, where they will visit for a short time.

Julian Eibeshutz says the business hum of Independence is a welcome sound to his ear after a month spent in San Francisco.

J. W. Oatman, the traveling representative of a San Francisco wire nail and tack hammer house, spent Thursday in Independence.

Owing to the State School Land foreclosures, and the consequent pressure of legal advertising, our space for reading matter is rather limited. We shall probably issue a supplement next week

The V. & T. and C. & C. R. R. are fitting their cars, some 500 in number, with Westinghouse Air Brakes and automatic couplers, in compliance with the Interstate Commerce laws. This will make a first-class road of the line.

The INDEPENDENT poet is suffering from a bad cold, as the following, on the evergreen subject of "Spring," will show:

Geddle sprig has cub ad laid;
This dab wedder sood be paid;
Sood will cub de dibe ob roses—
No bore dalkig drough our doses.

The undying hope that the Comstock will recover same of iis departed glory is being again revived by a discussion of the possibilities and practicability of pumping out the deepest levels which have been so long flooded and abandoned, and sinking deeper in quest of new bonanzas. This seems feasible to mining men and the thing may be tried some of these days, especially if the prospecting of the Brunswick lode keeps on disappointing. The deepest shaft reached 3250 feet, and on the 3000-foot level good ore and indicationg were found in the Belcher, Yellow Jacket, and Hale & Norcross. This was in 1882, and the pressure for dividends prompted an abandonment of deep working and a return to the unworked ore bodies in the upper levels, which yielded millions before their riches were exhausted. As pumping operations would be conducted on the 1600 level, that of the Sutro tunnel, there is but about 1500 feet to unwater. As the chances are good that unreached bonanzas lie below the deepest workings, there is a fairly good that unreached bonanzas lie below the deepest workings, there is a fairly good promise that the enterprise will be carried out, and that Virginia City may again hum with life,

Masonic Installation.

On Saturday evening last the Masonic Lodge No. 221, publicly installed the following officers to serve for the ensuing term:

T. C. Boland, W. M.; J. S. Gorman, S. W.; J. W. Wright, J. W.; O. I. Mairs, Treas.; P. H. Mack, Sec.; J. A. McKenzie, S.D.; J. D. Mairs, J. D.; J. Shepherd, Marshal; Geo. Brady, Tyler; Jno. Anson and D. A. Johnson, Stewards.

As the Masonic lodgeroom was deemed unsafe for so large a crowd, the installation took place in the court room, which was filled to running over.

Immediately following the installation was a sumptuous banquet, to which a general invitation was extended the Mason's friends. The ladies of Independence had contributed the cakes for the occasion. and they proved beyond doubt that they are well up in the culinary art. Mr. Mairs furnished the more solid refreshments and Mrs. Blair made the coffee, which, it goes without saying, was of the best.

After everyone, great and small, had eaten their fill, the lovers of dancing adjourned to Mairs' hall, where Matlack's orchestra contributed free music for all to dance to.

Taken all round, it was one of the pleasantest occasions that Independence has to look back upon, and the Masons may congratulate themselves on a grand success.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
February 8, 1898.

NOTICE is herby given that Winford Hines, of Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 789, for the S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 23, Tp 11 S, R 34 E, MDM, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday the 19th day of March, 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of such land: William Blake, Charles Walter, Leroy C. Montague and William Hines, all of Aberdeen, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. 706

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
February 6, 1898.

NOTICE IS hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 19, 1898, viz: Joseph Halliday, for the S ½ of N ½ of sec 15, Tp 15 S, R 36 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Finley McIver and Gilbert Chrisly, of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal., and John Auten and Henry Bissikumer of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal.
January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

JOHN A. COYLE.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Guy P. Doyle, plaintiff, vs. Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo, Sneden & Vermilyea, attorneys for plaintiff.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1897.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO MRS. J. STILLMAN: You are hereby notified that I have expended ($300.00) three hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the three lodes or veins in the mining claims known as Hidden Treasure, Golden Treasure and Bunker Hill, S W of Auville Springs, about a mile, in Rute Valley, South Park Mining District, Inyo Co., Cal., as will appear by certificate filed about the 29th of December, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Sec. 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold said claim for the year ending in 1897, and if within 90 days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

SANDY McDONALD.
H. W. RUPELL.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
January 22, 1898.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lawrence S. J. Wrinkle against Harrie J. Robinson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 192, dated December 16, 1887, upon the N E ¼, S E ¼, Sec 19, Twp 14 S Range 36 E, in Inyo Co., California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the said Harrie J. Robinson has wholly failed to comply with the timber culture laws.

The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of March 1898, at 10 o'clock a m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of December, 1897, an assessment, No. 31, of twenty cents (20c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st day of February, 1898, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on April 22d, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

State of California }
County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to-wit: $150.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 1891.

R. C. SPEAR.

ASSESSMENT TNOTICE.

South Park Development Company, Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of January, 1898, an assessment (No 1) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 29 Nevada block, No. 509 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 7th day of March, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday the 30th day of March, 1898, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of Board of Directors,
A. W. HAVENS, Secretary.

Office 29 Nevada Block, No. 509 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5th
" ..... March 5th
" ..... April 2nd
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

—NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE—

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TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

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INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

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JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

Je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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GROCERIES,

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Together with an assortment of

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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

ECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

— -x- —

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE }
December 16, 1897. }

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

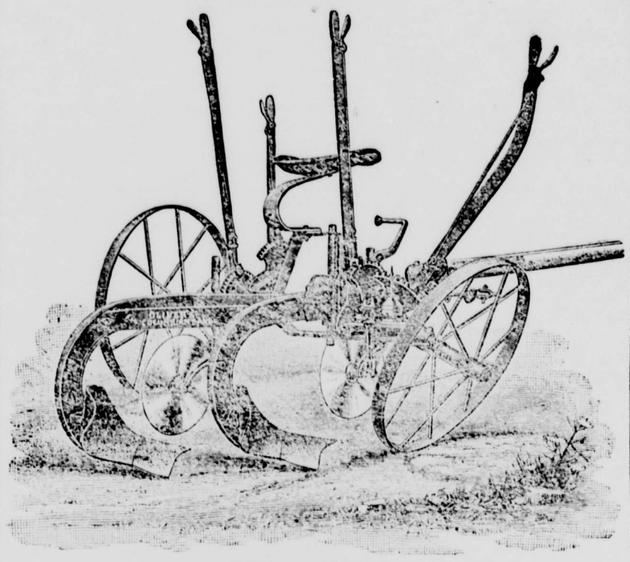
Supplemental List No. 66. Southern Pacific Railroad Lands. Main Line.

Part N W ¼ Sec. 3, Tp S 26, R E 33, 40a
" S W ¼ Sec 15, Tp S 29, R E 39, 80a
All Sec. 21, Tp S 29, R E 39 - - 640a
NW ¼ and S ½ Sec 27, Tp S 29, RE 33, 480a

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson — Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal,

☞ JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:34 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.,

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND T
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:45 p m	8:50 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

COULDN'T MAKE IT.

The bull that tried to butt down a bridge, and the goat that tackled an anvil, couldn't make it, and were knocked out, bruised and bleeding. From such bruises down to pin-head blue spots they are curable, easily and surely. The men who get the worst bruises always get the best cure. They make it every time. There are right ways and wrong ways of doing things, as the bull and the goat found out. The best cure for a bruise is St. Jacobs Oil. The right way to cure is to use it and find out.

CYCLING AND ASTHMA.

A London Physician Says the Former Will Cure the Latter.

Dr. Marcet of London recommends bicycle riding as a remedy for asthma. Here is what he says about it in a letter to The Medical Record: "If asthma is a form of mountain sickness and if that distressing affection of high altitudes can be cured by training for the exercise of climbing, why should not asthma also yield to the training of the respiration carried out by practicing the respiratory movements needed to carry the tidal air through the lungs? Of all means of training respiration I think cycling is the best. When a person first takes a cycling exercise, it will be found, especially on going up hill, that the breath is wanting, the heart beats uncomfortably and the legs tire, but after training these discomforts disappear, nothing will be thought of ascending hills, the heart has become perfectly comfortable, all breathlessness has disappeared and the legs will no longer feel any fatigue.

"Cycling exercise, first of all, increases the depth of breathing, and that without fatigue, as the respiratory movements are automatic. At the same time it will accustom the rider instinctively to take in at each respiration the volume of air required to aerate the blood. Persons who do not care for cycling out of doors can take the same kind of exercise at home by means of a dummy cycle, consisting of an iron wheel driven by pedals, the resistance of the wheel being so contrived as to simulate bicycle riding. A strap carried partly around the rim of the wheel can be tightened at will by the rider, thus increasing the labor and recalling the effort of riding up hill. My experience of the results of this treatment is unfortunately limited to only one person. In this case it has proved eminently successful. This person took to bicycle riding three years ago for pleasure and in very great moderation for the first two years. He observed that the attacks of asthma to which he was subject became fewer. The tightness and wheezing which occurred every night have now entirely disappeared."

WHALING FLEET IN DANGER.

It is predicted that the vessels of the whaling fleet, most of whose underwriters are in San Francisco, have been caught in the ice and some may not last through the siege. Danger also threatens those who neglect what are called "trifling" ailments, for they may not last through the crisis. Resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once for incipient rheumatism, malaria, constipation, nervousness and kidney complaint.

Miss Courtright—What do you think of a man who will marry a woman for her money? Mr. Spooner—All I can say is that such a fellow must be hard up.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOKOLOGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Manufactured if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.
THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of Kitty Solomon's Treasure, I.e. ONLY remedy of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 747, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1896.

Alaska Gold FIELDS.

DIRECT, All Water Route

to Dawson City,

and points on Yukon River. Elegant First Class Steamers, leave SAN FRANCISCO, June 1st, and then after making close connection at ST. MICHAEL with our New Commodious River Boats.

FARE, $300.00

including 100 lbs. Baggage. Freight 10 cents per pound. Send for Pamphlets. Maps Free.

The Alaska Exploration Company

(Under Management of LIEBES & CO.)

Offices, 139 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Agencies in Principal Cities of the world.

MEDICAL TREATMENT ON TRIAL

To Any Reliable Man.

Marvelous appliance and one month's remedies of rare power will be sent on trial, *without any advance payment*, by the foremost company in the world in the treatment of men weak, broken, discouraged from effects of excesses, worry, overwork, &c. Happy marriage secured, complete restoration or development of all robust conditions. The time of this offer is limited. No C. O. D. scheme; no deception; no exposure. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO. 65 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

SISTER YSABEL'S SACRIFICE.

MIDNIGHT. The time the summer of 1879. Panic reigned in the little city on the gulf coast. Stampede more wild and terrible than that of frightened cattle possessed the people. A stampede more desperate than that of some thirteen years before when the citizens fled madly away to the forests and cities of the East to escape the rush of the conquering Yankees. From down the coast had come the dread tidings of the invasion of "Yellow Jack." Here was an enemy which they knew from horrid experience spared not. Neither man, woman nor child could hope to escape from his iron grasp if once he secured a firm hold on the town.

For several days there had been subdued terror pervading the community. Away at Mobile, Scranton, Pensacola and other coast towns they knew the flag of pestilence was hanging against the flagstaff. They knew that it was but a question of a few short hours when the yellow death would be among them. Patiently, with the fatalism of the natives of that clime, the Creoles had awaited its coming. They had suffered before and would suffer again, if it pleased the Divine Master to visit them with his wrath. But they were but a small portion of the populace. Even before the coming of the plague the people had been hastily preparing for that fearful exodus from home and kindred even, if by leaving relatives behind personal safety could be won.

It had come at last. The day before a schooner put into the little harbor. A sick seaman was taken ashore. He was infected as the doctors believed. All that day and until late at night men walked about the streets furtively watching each other, fearful of being stricken with the scourge by mere contact. The next morning men abandoned their usual occupations and marched in broken and irresolute columns toward the city hall. Would the fateful bulletin announce their doom? They gazed at each other in the same furtive, uneasy way which had marked the intercourse of neighbors and friends for more than a week. They feared to look and were yet drawn by the irresistible fascination of him who must learn the worst if death itself be the result. At last one man lifted hollow and fear-worn eyes to the bulletin board. With a wild shriek he turned and fled toward his home. It had come. Over on the little blackboard was a signal all knew. It was in the terse and significant language familiar to all who had faced the yellow death. It said:

"Seaman landed yesterday died of yellow fever at midnight. Two more deaths from the same cause have occurred since. Quarantine will be established at midnight. All who wish to leave will take notice.
GOODRICH, M. D.
WRIGHT, M. D."

That was all. But what a pregnant all to that people. Eighteen hours remained to leave or remain. Who should get away first? Certainty long expected gave wings to fear. Stampede, panic more terrible than that of animals walled in by fire succeeded to the silence and inaction of mere foreboding. Vehicles of all kinds rushed from the most unexpected places. Household goods hastily caught up borne along in the arms of family and servant added to the crowding of the already congested streets. Men fought and snarled like angry dogs to win a few feet farther from the infected city. Women dragging toddling babies unwillingly by the arms rushed frantically along in the vain endeavor to keep pace with the rapid strides of husband and father.

In the group of men who first stood about that bulletin board was George Kendrick, lumberman. Kendrick had faced death on many a stricken field and was a stranger to fear. He was a Yankee who had followed in the wake of the men who settled in the South after the war. Still a young man, he had brought his push and energy into the stronghold of the rebel and won fame, fortune and respect, if not genuine love. Tall, athletic and accomplished, he made his way with the tact of his shrewd, canny Scottish ancestry. He had been in Magnolia for several years, and, while he had never faced an epidemic, he had heard strange stories of the doings of the people when the yellow flag was hoisted on the city hall.

As he stood there in wonder and amazement at that fearful rush he was accosted by old Jim Butler, one of the leaders of the native element. Butler was a gaunt, sinewy "Johnnie" who had seen hot times in the war. He led his pretty daughter Mamie as he struggled with that crowd in the effort to reach the city hall for a temporary refuge. George loved Mamie with all the force of his strong, taciturn nature. He was loved in return, but the fateful words had not been spoken. The old man saw the mutual love and, while he did not relish a "Yank" for a son-in-law, was too good a father to bring sorrow to his only child.

"What are you doing there?" he called to the younger man. "Yellow Jack has come. Get away, man. Off to the woods or the North you came from. You won't last a day in this plague-ridden spot."

"Is it so bad as that?" was the careless reply. "Where do you go and why? I shall not leave until I know I must."

"Bad?" snorted Butler, in vast disgust. "You never fought a battle with Yellow Jack, I can readily see that. You see that sun up there? Well, it will blaze that way until November. No hope can come. The dreadful scourge will rule this town until all are dead or Jack Frost seizes him in his frozen grip and strangles him to innocence. This is what you stay to meet. Come away, for God's sake, and don't trifle with death. You are not acclimated yet and will fall as certainly as the sun will rise to blister and wither the fever-stricken people."

"Oh, do come with us," pleaded the girl, whose frightened eyes grew blacker with the greater fear aroused by her father's stern words. "Come to the pineries out of the city and away from this fearful heat. I implore you to come."

"Mebbe I might be of use here," was the Yankee's reply. "If it is as bad as you say, then help will be needed. Do you go, sir? Well, if you stay, I will also. I may be needed. Who can tell?"

"I have nothing to fear. You all," was Butler's answer. "Come and guard my child until this is over. I must stay to help maintain the quarantine which will be in force in a few hours. Remain until midnight and if you were the deity himself, stay you must."

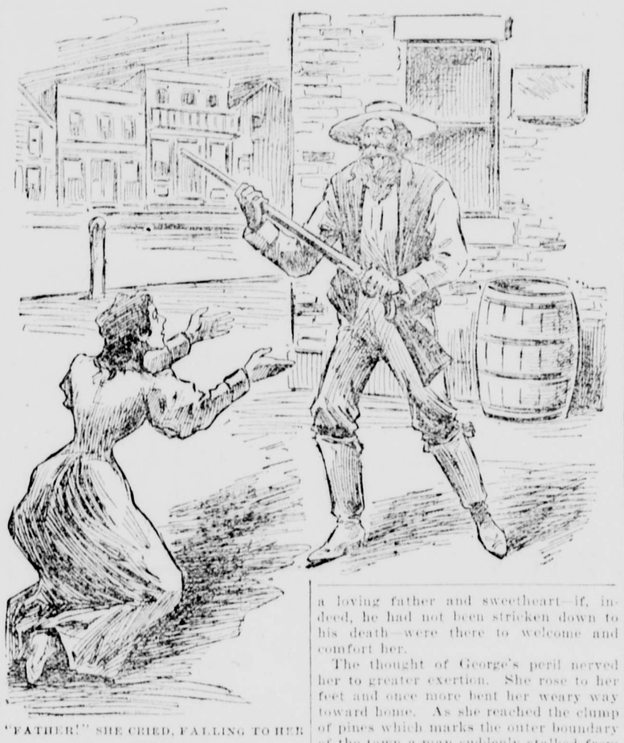
Reluctantly the young man joined the stampede. He took the maiden's other arm and with her father made rapid strides to the hall. There they stood on the doorstep and watched the hurrying mob of battling, terrorized human beings, almost devoid now of all semblance to humanity. Butler's influence made it possible for them to hope to wait until the last train should leave. Then he determined that his child and her lover should race with death to a more northern city, where relatives would receive the girl and she and Kendrick might be safe from the epidemic.

All day long and until nearly the hour for the establishment of the quarantine the people rushed madly to the depot or out into the gulf. Every conveyance was impressed into service to remove loved ones from under the dreadful shadow. Calmly the natives waited the inevitable. Theirs was a nature to wait and pray and keep strict watch and ward that the hovering pestilence might be limited to their own town and not rush unchallenged into the interior or even invade the States north of Dixie. Up to this time yellow jack had been an affliction of Dixieland. It was soon to show its horrid front north of the Ohio and in cities where its presence was never thought possible.

As the mob grew in numbers with every train, men, long, lank but sinewy, types of the coast Southron, dropped from the incoming train. Rifles and shotguns were in their hands. Silently and steadily they strode over to the city hall, where they conferred with the Mayor. They were joined by others of the city itself. They would keep all within who remained and bar all out who were out after the big bell in the clock chimed the midnight hour.

At midnight now not far off the shotgun would rule. That was the law made by these stern men. It would place the little city under a martial law more terrible than any framed or enforced by the Yankee conqueror. Death might be the portion of all who were left behind. The gaunt ghost of pestilence stalked about the streets sparing none. But the death inside was not so swift nor so sure as that which awaited him who essayed to break that rigid line extending in a wide semi-circular sweep back from the water front around the city to the other beach from each to west. On the docks and in the railroad yards the guards stalked. Their tense faces and steely eyes were set with a determination which nothing human would shake.

As the time drew nigh when escape would be barred George Kendrick plunged into that seething, boiling mass of battling humanity. He held his sweetheart's arm closely and fought with the skill and desperation learned on many a hotly contested field. He needed all his great strength for ties made by him were rudely broken in that fierce scramble for advantage. He rushed into the yards still holding the panting and almost exhausted girl in a firm grasp. He fought his way blindly to the platform of the last car of the last train and by main strength landed his love thereon. As he was about to follow he was attacked from the flank and pushed momentarily from his position by a wild, desperate fellow, who sprang to the car, leaving a wailing and deserted wife behind.



"FATHER!" SHE CRIED, FALLING TO HER KNEES.

Kendrick saw the woman's peril. He lifted her in his brawny arms, swung her around and made her the means of clearing a space. Then he sprang forward and deposited her on the platform just as the bell tolled and the train slowly started to move. He rushed forward and was halted by a stalwart guard, who ordered him back. He remonstrated and struggled, telling the man that an unprotected girl was in that train and he must go to her aid.

"Can't help that. You don't go. Nobody leaves this place until the quarantine is lifted. Damn you, Yank, I'll break your head if you don't let up."

"Try it on, Johnnie," yelled Kendrick, infuriated by the resistance. He rushed on his foe and gamely struggled with him while the train was still in the yards. He tossed the big man to one side and toppled him over with a hard punch as he was falling. Then he rushed like a startled deer along that platform to rejoin the girl, whose white face appealed to him from the platform. As he made that desperate rush another guard sprang forward in the mass and struck him with clubbed rifle. He fell like a log as the train with increasing speed pulled out of the yards. On the rear platform lay the white, rigid form of the girl in a deadly swoon as she saw her lover struck down.

* * * * * * *

Out into the night rushed the train. Headed for the North, the people on board glanced fearfully behind them and hopefully to the front. Miles were eaten up before another town was neared. As the engine was rushing and shrieking along there was a sudden grinding of the wheels, a few panting snorts and the long train came to a standstill. All along the sides were armed men peering fearfully at the frightened people in the cars.

"You can't stop here," said their leader. "Just you run through as fast as steam will let you. Nobody gets off."

"Is that you, Hank?" said a man, joyfully, as he stepped to the platform and was about to descend to the ground. "Glad it's you. I want to come to your house. The wife and children are with me."

"Get back there. Didn't you hear me say nobody alights. Don't care if you are my brother. Stay on that train or I'll fill you with buckshot," was the grim reply, as the man covered his shrinking brother with his ready rifle.

Then on again rushed the train, the occupants filled with an even greater terror. Where could they go? Who would receive them? All the country was aroused. On all sides gleamed the guns which held them at bay. Death might be on the train. It was certainly out of it. On the rear platform a distracted girl struggled to a sitting posture as the train resumed its rapid flight. Two men standing huddled with the crowd near by saw her. She was ill. She might be suffering with the dread scourge. Must others suffer? No!

With a common impulse they rushed to where Mamie Butler lay half-extended on the platform, lifted her suddenly in their arms and shot the fragile form out into the wilderness, recking little of the almost certain death their cowardly and brutal act would entail.

Fortunately another swoon followed the first wild cry as the girl felt herself lifted in the arms of those brutes. She fell limp and helpless into a friendly clump of wayside bushes. Her fall was broken so that little injury resulted. But she was left in the swamp regions, miles from any human habitation, the prey of the elements, barred from intercourse with her kind by the rigid law of the "shotgun patrol," now fully organized all over the State. Slowly her senses returned. Slowly her desperate situation dawned upon her. Out in the wilderness without food, poorly clad in the hurry of the flight from Magnolia, and reared in a home of luxury, she was little fitted for any kind of fight. Her situation was such as to appall the most determined and stoical man. What could a frail girl do?

Slowly and painfully with badly bruised ankle she took up her way on the tracks. Where should she go? Home, of course. Her father was of the lines. He would admit his child, even if to the dangers of infection and death. Death from the plague at home with her loved ones was preferable and not more certain than out in that swamp. Home she would go. Bravely—for the girl had her father's rugged, forceful nature—she started to walk back to home and safety.

How that frightful journey was accomplished the half-delirious girl never knew. Three days and nights she wandered, driven away from every camp she approached by the same iron rule. Food she had none but wild berries and acacia buds. But on she struggled under the blistering heat or the cooler shades of night until at last she saw the tall tower of the city hall in the distance. Gratefully she sank in the sand and thanked heaven for her deliverance. Home was near and a loving father and sweetheart—if, indeed, he had not been stricken down to his death—were there to welcome and comfort her.

The thought of George's peril nerved her to greater exertion. She rose to her feet and once more bent her weary way toward home. As she reached the clump of pines which marks the outer boundary of the town a man suddenly stalked from their shade and ordered her back.

"Father," she cried, falling to her knees and then stumbling on again. "Don't you know me, father. I'm Mamie. I have come back to stay with you and George. Take me home," and the wasted arms were stretched imploringly toward her parent.

"Mamie," gasped Butler, hoarsely, "how did you come here? I thought you were in Memphis by this time."

"I was thrown from the train because a pair of brutes feared I had the fever. I have wandered in the woods for three days and am dying for lack of food. Take me home."

"Stand back, girl," was the stern reply. "You know the law. My God, why did you come here to tempt me. No, I cannot let you in. You know the law. Get back. Go over to the camp yonder and they will take you in."

The girl pleaded in vain. The inexorable law of Yellow Jack held her father powerless. With a shriek of despair she turned and ran away into the swamp to die.

* * * * * * *

Kendrick lingered unconscious for four or five days before his physique and fine condition won the battle of life. Then he slowly regained health under the careful ministrations of Dr. Wright, a young friend who took as much time as his manifold duties would permit in winning health again for the "Yank." Then with strength restored George sought work among the ailing. He feared no contagion and was soon looked up to and loved by the people of the stricken city. Death carts were the only conveyances seen in the deserted streets as the long, terrible summer passed slowly away; corteges with the bodies of victims in plain boxes followed by the men who were to lay them in the earth the only assemblies seen. Hot, fetid air, never cooled by the breezes of the gulf, added to the horrors of the lazaretto.

One night as Kendrick, worn out with his labors, sat in what had been his office, Dr. Wright entered, tossed his hat aside and began smoking in silence. Kendrick knew from his friend's manner that something of more than passing interest has marked the day. He waited for a time and then said: "Well, Doc?"

"George," slowly replied the physician, "I have a very peculiar case. It is a young nun who came in when old Dr. Stefano reached here from New Orleans. You remember my speaking of Sister Ysabel? Well, it is she. You know how she has slaved among the poor devils in this horrible hole. You can never know the devotion of this gentle maiden to her self-sacrificial duties. Evidently a woman of culture and refinement, she has slaved for the poor blacks as earnestly as for those of higher caste. Now she is ill—sick unto death. I have tried to learn who and what she is, but without success. To-night as she fell into delirium she muttered the word 'George' a couple of times. My God, man, what is the matter with you? I have feared it, you have the fever."

"No, doctor. No fever but that of terror. Feel my pulse, take my temperature and you will see the plague has exempted me so far. But you say she muttered my name?"

"Certainly, your name. But—God in heaven, can it be possible? Quick, man, come with me."

Out into the night rushed the two men, one torn by a thousand conflicting emotions. He knew the resolute temper of his sweetheart and fearing she had seen his downfall and had returned in spite of all, he felt a fear tugging at his heart which stilled him. Yet he ran blindly after the doctor until they reached a small house where a dim light could be seen near the open window. Here Dr. Wright halted and cautioned the excited man to exercise care.

"Care! Who should be more tender than I? If it is my love I will nurse her back into life," hoarsely said the young Northerner. "Let me in. Don't you see this suspense is killing me? God, it is she!" and he fell on his knees beside the pallet on which the form of a young woman in the gray garb of the sisters lay extended. His voice roused the sick girl from her stupor. She glanced around the room with frightened eyes and then suddenly started up.

"George," she said feebly, "you here? Oh, go away. You will take the fever and die. Don't stay. Take him away, doctor, for my sake."

"No. Here I stay. Tell me how you came here and what does this dress mean?"

"This dress?" replied Mamie. "Oh, this belonged to a young nun who lost her life out in the camp. I was thrown from the train, dear, and when I came back home my father——" and here the poor, emaciated form writhed in agony.

"Yes, yes."

"It was the law, George. He could not help it. But he turned me back. I saw you fall. I went to this camp, then a fearful place of contagion and terror. I slipped in during the night, when the guard did not see me, and begged for food. The nun had died during the night. I prevailed on Dr. Stefano, who had just come, to permit me to assume the garb. I thought you were dead. I did not care what became of me. They told me you never regained consciousness. I was driven from home by the plague and forced to wander an outcast by my only parent. I wore the garb out there. Then the good doctor came here. Again I succeeded in prevailing on him to take me with him. He said I had helped him out there, why should I not do so in here? Besides, it was home, and I longed for it. I came and worked until this morning. Then I fell ill. Now I'm dying. Yes, dearest, I'm dying. No skill can save me. I have worn the infected clothing too long and was too much broken down when I put them on for any hope of life to remain. We must part now. Oh, the pain of the parting! But, when I am gone, tell my father I forgive him. Yes, it is rest now. Meet me above the stars."

Fainter and fainter the struggling breath came and went. As the day dawned, another day of horror, with its merciless sun to bake and scorch the doomed populace, the gentle spirit took flight. Conscious to the last, in the arms of her despairing lover she sank to her eternal rest with a peaceful smile on her wasted features.—Chicago Chronicle.

WOMEN WORKED LIKE MEN.

Present Day Millionaires Tell of Money Made by Their Wives.

In the early days of the Republic most of the women worked as steadily as the men.

It is true that they did "home work" mostly, but it was hard work none the less, and it helped support the families and earn the slowly accumulating surplus.

In those days the women did the work that is now performed by half a dozen different kinds of factories. They spun the yarn for the stockings that were worn by every member of the family, and knitted them, too, and they did most of the weaving.

Now-a-days even the knitting is done chiefly by machines. Not only was the cloth for the garments of every member of the family manufactured at home by the diligent housewife, but she and her deep-chested, strong-armed daughter wove the carpets besides.

All this "factory work" was done in addition to the "housework," now so generally done by servants; every bit of it was then held to be distinctively "woman's work," and had been so regarded since work first began.

Although this labor was mostly done in doors, the woman never hesitated to help in the harder, outdoor work of the men when called upon, and by all accounts this was pretty often. Farmers' wives and daughters were frequently seen in the fields. They planted and husked the yellow corn, they made hay, they helped in the harvest and they drove teams.

Some of the vast fortunes on which the famous "families" of to-day—whose women marry dukes and princes, and would be scandalized at the thought of any kind of work—are founded, were built up by the help of woman's work. It is said that the wife of the first Vanderbilt toiled as hard as he did.

When he was a young man he was a ferryman between New York and Elizabethport. At first he used a schooner in his business. He commanded the craft, and his wife did the cooking. Sometimes she had her hands full, feeding the passengers and crew; for, although when the wind and the tide were right the trip was easily and quickly made, when they were adverse the passage sometimes occupied days.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was a good cook and a frugal woman, and it was due quite as much to her industry and thrift as her husband's that he was able to discard his sailing vessel when steamboats came in.

But for years after that the passengers were often fed on the boat, and she remained the cook until the Vanderbilt surplus had attained to considerable proportions.

Wheat in Olden Time.

From the time of Alexander the Great down to the time of Columbus, the average price of wheat was $6.72 a ton; from 1751 to 1800 the price averaged four times as much.

A boy who goes to a private school has great contempt for a boy who goes to "the public."

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Appreciation.—Sometimes we fancy we are not appreciated, but who of us is egotistic enough to say it is because we are too good. If so, let us mingle with people, and we will soon find our level.—Rev. C. L. Thompson, Presbyterian, New York City.

Paul.—Paul was a prophet, seer, preacher, orator, dramatist and poet. He was a more intense poet than Browning. Browning is the philosopher among poets; Paul the poet among philosophers.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Future of Gotham.—Greater New York must guard her honor, and woe, woe to him who would drag her good name down. Blessed be those, whether high or low, who consider citizens' duty as sacred as any God put upon them.—Rev. G. Gotthell, Hebrew, New York City.

The Poets.—Many of the latter-day poets, like Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes and Lowell, were pronounced Unitarians, as were also many of their contemporaries in the world of science and history and statecraft.—Rev. M. J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.

Kind Barbarians.—What are we going to do with our white brutal meanness when there is no Indian to lay it on to? The Indian is very convenient. The biggest scoundrels and cowards on earth are white and in full dress.—Rev. M. W. Reed, Independent, Denver, Colo.

Walk with God.—Let us urge upon all professing Christians to walk with God, and so be prepared to meet with him—not to expect translation, because we are promised the presence of Christ in passing through the valley of the shadow of death.—Rev. John Hall, Presbyterian, New York City.

The Control of Satan.—Sin is an awful thing. It always works destruction, brings sorrow and leads to death. The only safe way is for men to dread sin as dangerous, because it strengthens evil habits, and puts the sinner under the control of Satan.—Rev. P. C. Cernick, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Money Power.—Many of the events which have altered the history of the world have had money as the leverage. The money power provoked the war of the Crimea, with all its attendant horrors; the money power provoked our own civil war.—Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Episcopalian, New York City.

Woman's Tastes.—Woman's nature calls for certain things that man's nature does not call for so loudly. She needs tenderness and love, she is an admirer of the beautiful and the delicate, she ought and must have these yearnings of her nature gratified up to a certain degree, if she is to realize her destiny. Did you ever know a man to be desperately in love with a masculine woman? We want woman to be womanly, and if she is to be this she must not be denied those yearnings of her heart which constitute so large a part of her woman's happiness.—Rev. G. B. Vosburgh, Baptist, Denver, Colo.

War Against Liquor.—Death to the liquor traffic! Let that passionate purpose possess every Christian's breast. In the name of God, in the name of our home and in the name of and for the sake of our native land, let our cry be, "Death to the liquor traffic!"—Rev. P. Milburn, Methodist, Washington, D. C.

The Revelation of God.—The Universalist church does not say that you shall or shall not accept any or all that is contained in the Bible. It simply stands for the revelation of God, which is contained in the Bible, and for the truth as there laid down for human guidance.—Rev. C. H. Eaton, Universalist, New York City.

The Liberal Church.—People will not seek new religious fields when their wants are being met in the churches with which they have been long affiliated. The liberal church has served its purpose, its usefulness is gone, and in the natural order of things it must die out.—Rev. Col. Duncan, Salvationist, Chicago, Ill.

Short Lesson in Palmistry.

The girdle of Venus, indicated by a heavy line in the accompanying sketch of a hand, extends from a point between the first and second fingers to a point between the third and last fingers. It curves downward toward the wrist, often crossing the line of the heart or being united therewith. The girdle of Venus is a good sign in a good hand and a bad sign in a bad hand. It always shows its possessor to have great love and affectiin for the opposite sex. Those individuals in whose hands the girdle of Venus is clearly marked should guard themselves carefully to avoid trouble. Adventuresses usually have this line well developed, and no doubt Cleopatra's hand would have shown such a line even to the casual observer. Accompanied by a good thumb, a strong line of the head and a good life line, the girdle of Venus and its characteristics are desirable. But when the hand is weak the girdle is dangerous. When it is absent it indicates a person who has little feeling, especially if the line of the heart be weak.

GIRDLE OF VENUS

The Minister's Salary.

Deacon Skinflint—We've failed again this year, Mr. Dominie. Can't raise half your salary.

Good minister—No matter. I have had myself appointed a missionary to the heathen, and will soon be in the pay of the Board of Missions.

Deacon Skinflint—Air ye goin' to Africa?

Good minister—No; I shall stay right here.—New York Weekly.

An ignorance of whist these days is regarded as an evidence of a very worthy woman.

WOMEN MARTYRS.

Lots of women suffer constantly, and seldom utter complaint.

Our habits of life and dress tell sadly upon women's delicate organizations. They ought to be told just where the danger lies, for their whole future may depend upon that knowledge and how to overcome the dangers that threaten them.

There is no need of our describing the experience of such women here—they are too well known by those who have suffered; but we will impress upon every one that these are the never-failing symptoms of serious womb trouble, and unless relieved at once a life will be forfeited.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound never fails to relieve the distressing troubles above referred to; it has held the faith of the women of America for twenty years.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

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NO USE FOR SORROWFUL SONG.

Oh, what is the use of a sorrowful song?
The world knows enough of sadness.
Cares press wearily, troubles throng,
Toil is bitter and grief is long,
And never is too much gladness.

Oh, what is the use of a sorrowful song,
When we might sing one of thanksgiving
That never a soul is too deep in wrong,
Though years are heavy and sin is strong,
To climb to truest living!

Oh, what is the use of a sorrowful strain
That brings but tears and grieving!
There's never a life so full of pain
But hope in some corner may bud again,
And bloom into sweet believing.

Oh, what is the use of a sorrowful song
That eases not one heart's aching!
The hearts that are happiest pass it along,
For mirth is heedless and joy is strong;
But it bides in the heart that is breaking.

—Detroit Free Press.

JERRY'S CHOICE

"Now, see here, Jerry," exclaimed Farmer Johnson to his man of all work, "ye needn't git oneasy jest because old Podgers hez offered ye a dollar a mouth more'n I'm payin' ye. I reckon I've got about ez much money an' kin afford to pay ye about ez much ez Podgers kin or mebbe a little more.

"Ye'r' a fust-class worker, Jerry, I'll admit that, an' I don't want ye to be gittin' dissatisfied or thinkin' of diggin' out, so I'll make a bargain with ye right now before we go any further. If ye stick to me an' work ez well ez ye've bin workin' right along fer the next two years, I'll pay ye the same as Pod-

"WHAT D'YE SAY TO THAT, JERRY?"

gers offered ye, an 'at the end of the two years I'll give ye the best critter on the place. Yes, sirree, Jerry, ye kin take yer pick of any critter on the hull place, from a sheep up to a horse, or even a giraffe or elephant, if I happen to have one of 'em on hand when it comes time to take yer choice.

"What d'ye say to that, Jerry? Is it a bargain?"

"I'll do it," answered Jerry Brant, quietly, "and there's my hand to bind the bargain."

No further mention was made of the bargain between Jerry and his employer until they were seated at the dinner table, later in the day, and then Mr. Johnson, with a merry twinkle in his eyes, glanced across the table at his better fraction, and said:

"Well, mother, I had to discharge Jerry an' hire him over agin to-day."

"You seem to be in very good humor about it, so I judge the difference couldn't have been very serious," commented Mrs. Johnson, who used to be a Yankee schoolma'am before she married and therefore didn't handle the U. S. dialect with the off-hand familiarity of her husband.

"Serious? Ye kin bet it is," ejaculated Mr. Johnson. "Why, I've got to pay him $1 a month more'n I did before, an' at the end of two years, if he stays right along, he's to have his pick out of the critters on the place to take along with him and keep for his own. I expect he'll take a horse, but I can't help it. I wasn't goin' ter let old Podgers hire him away from me, an' then go around chucklin' over it behind my back for the next six months."

"Mr. Podgers made an attempt to hire him, did he?"

"Yes, an' a purty nervy attempt at that. Offered him $1 more a month, but I settled the matter in a hurry by pilin' the best critter on the place on top of that. But if he stays the hull two years I reckon he'll earn it—eh, Jerry?"

Jerry blushed, and answered that he would do his best.

"Didn't you exempt my pony, papa? I really can't think of allowing Mr. Brant to run off with that, even if he does earn it," exclaimed Farmer Johnson's pretty 18-year-old daughter, May, with a sidelong glance of admiration at Jerry's broad shoulders and manly features.

"O, Jerry wouldn't be mean enough to take the pony, I guess," interposed her father.

"No," said Jerry, "I don't want the pony—unless the rider goes with it," he added, sotto voce.

"Eh, what's that?" demanded Mr. Johnson. "Unless what? I didn't ketch the tail end of that remark, exactly."

Jerry's face turned crimson, and he was about to repeat the remark, when the quick-witted young lady came to the rescue.

"Mr. Brant"—she always called him by that title, because she considered it more becoming and dignified than Jerry—"Mr. Brant says he doesn't want the pony unless the bridle goes with it, I believe," she explained, ingeniously.

"Hugh! I reckon a halter is all he'll get with her if takes that pony. There wa'n't anything in the writin's about throwin' in a bridle," said Farmer Johnson.

"You needn't worry, father. I think Mr. Brant will be generous enough to spare me my pony," said May, reassuringly.

"Yes, you may keep your pony," agreed Jerry, with an undisguised glance of admiration at the pretty face opposite him.

May's eyes fell before his, but not until they had flashed back a look that caused his heart to beat high with hope.

The fact of the matter was that stalwart, good-looking Jerry had long admired his employer's handsome and accomplished daughter, but to-day was the first time he had dared to let her know it, either by look or speech.

After that, however, their acquaintance rapidly ripened, and a few weeks later Jerry surprised Mr. Johnson by asking for the hand of his daughter in marriage.

Mr. Johnson was engaged in the pastoral occupation of milking a cow at the moment this question was sprung upon him, and he nearly fell off the stool in astonishment.

"Want to marry my darter, May?" he gasped. "I guess not, young man! Not if the court knows itself. I've bin edyercatin' her fer suthin' higher than marryin' her father's hired man."

"O, if that is the only objection, it can easily be removed," interposed Jerry; "I don't expect to remain anybody's hired man after my two years are up. I believe I told you when I came here that I had just graduated from college, and intended to make the pursuit of agriculture my life business, instead of going into medicine or law, or any other of the already over-crowded professions. I believe a man with brains can put them to as good use in farming as in anything else, and I propose to prove it.

"I am studying the practical side of the business now, and at the end of my two years I propose to go West and buy a ranch and strike out for myself. As far as my education is concerned, I don't think I shall ever give your daughter occasion to be ashamed of me, and as to supporting her comfortably and in becoming style, I believe I shall be abundantly able to do so, and——"

"Can't help that, Jerry!" broke in Mr. Johnson. "I hain't gointer have ye luggin' May off jest because ye two young folks imagine ye'r in love. A woman is a mighty queer an' onsartin sort of critter, anyhow, as ye'll find out soon enough when ye get hooked up in double harness fer life with one of 'em, an' if I was in your place I wouldn't be in any hurry 'bout takin' a yoke of that kind on my shoulders."

"Anyhow, if ye insist on gettin' married in spite of my warnin' ye'll hafter pick out some other partner besides the one ye've got yer eyes sot on at present. My darter is goin' back to college next week to finish up her edyercation, an' when she gets through her schoolin' it will be plenty time enough fer her to commence thinkin' 'bout the men. She'll forgit ye by that time fast enough, so ye might as well give up all hope right now of ever gittin' her.

"I like ye well enough other ways, Jerry, but I don't care fer ye in the role of a son-in-law. There, now, ye've got yer answer fair and square, and if ye want to stay an' work out the balance of yer time, we'll drop the love bizness right here, an' I'll treat ye as well as ever; but if ye don't care to stay under the circumstances it is all right, an' I shan't blame ye any fer goin'. Now, which is it to be, Jerry, stay or quit?"

"I'll stay," said Jerry, quietly.

And stay he did, performing his duties as conscientiously and thoroughly as ever, although the farm life suddenly grew sordid and dull when May went back to her college studies.

The months rolled swiftly round, however, as months have a habit of doing, until eighteen of them had been crossed off the calendar of time. Then May, as bright and winsome as of old, came home with her dimples and diploma, and though he did not even dare to look his admiration, Jerry was straightway transported to paradise.

Jerry's term of service finally expired, and he regretfully announced that the time had come for him to strike out in life for himself.

"That's so, Jerry," said Farmer Johnson. "I had clean forgot 'bout yer two years bein' up to-day. Waal, I'll look over accounts an' settle up with ye after dinner, an' in the meantime ye kin be lookin' round an' sorter makin' up yer mind which one of the critters on the place ye want. I believe ye was ter take yer choice when ye quit."

"Well," said Jerry promptly, "it won't take me long to make up my mind."

Here he stepped quickly across the room to where May was gazing disconsolately from the window and whispered a question in her ear. For an instant her eyes met his, then she rose with a smile, placed her hand confid-

"THIS IS THE ONE I WANT."

ingly in his and together they faced her father.

"This is my first and only choice," exclaimed Jerry, with a ring of mingled pride and triumph in his tones.

"But ye can't do that—tain't in the agreement. I said critter, not wimmen folks, an' I hain't gointer allow no such——"

"Just a moment, if you please, Mr. Johnson," interrupted Jerry Brant, drawing himself erect, with proudly flashing eyes, and still retaining May's hand. "Haven't I heard you allude to the women as queer critters, consarned critters, plaguey critters, and I don't know how many other kinds of critters during the past two years and upwards that I have been with you?"

"Yes, I s'pose ye have," acknowledged Mr. Johnson, "but—er——"

"All right, sir," interposed Jerry, briskly. You promised me the best critter on the place, and this is the one I want—and the only one."

Farmer Johnson gazed at the handsome and smiling young couple before him, in a half-indignant, half-indulgent sort of way for a moment, and then the latter feeling got the better of the struggle, and he quietly remarked:

"Waal, a bargain is a bargain, an' I s'pose I'll hafter keep my word; but I say, young man"—and Mr. Johnson's eyes twinkled mischievously—"don't ye think ye sorter missed yer vocation, not bein' a lawyer instead of a farmer?"—Utica Globe.

HE COULD KICK.

A Mule that Would Be Very Unpopular on the Avenue.

At rare intervals along the mountain roads of West Virginia and Kentucky the traveler may come upon a blacksmith shop, but he is much safer in the shoeing of his horse if he will carry a few nails and tools in the bottom of his buggy. On a trip by Round Gap on one occasion I found a blacksmith shop at the forks of the road, and, as usual, a half dozen or more men sitting around it in the shade. My turnout needed some repairs and as the smith was pottering about it inside, I made talk with the men outside. One of them wanted to sell me a mule which he had hung up on the fence and I started in for a dicker. After we had been talking for perhaps a quarter of an hour, the smith asked me to step inside and show him something about the work he was doing. As soon as he got me away from the crowd he came close and grew confidential.

"Y'ain't thinkin' uv buyin' that critter, air you?" he asked in all sincerity.

"Well, I don't know. I want a mule and that one looks all right," I said.

"You can't tell a mule by his looks, mister. Mules is fer all the world like women.

"What's the matter with him?" I inquired, quite ignoring the comparison.

"He ain't safe. Course I ain't got nothin' ag'in' the mule ner the owner and I'd be glad enough fer him to git the money fer him, fer he owes me fer the shoein' uv him, but I don't like ter see a stranger tuck in an' done up like he's tryin' to do you."

"But you haven't told me what's the matter with the mule," I insisted. "Will he kick?"

"That's his weakness, mister," responded the smith, letting his voice fall to a whisper. "You won't believe me, p'raps, but I'm tellin' you he's the kickin'est critter in the mountains. He shore is, mister, and I hope I may die right here, ef he can't kick the sody outen a biscuit, an' never crack the crust. He kin, mister, er I'm a brother to him."

A Rainbow in the Moonlight.

The great lunar rainbow seen from the houses on the cliffs at Nahant and along Marginal road on the night of a recent great storm was, on the word of an astronomer, a most unusual, as it was a most splendid and impressive, sight. Halo rainbows about Lady Lunar or bits of rainbow on "the little clouds sailing around the moon" are not uncommon, but a full bow spanning the heavens is not often seen by night. It needs a full and brilliant moon and a small shower. The one which hung in the heavens above Swampscott and Beach Bluff showed with peculiar radiance across the water to the people at Nahant whose backs were to the big bright moon that came out of her flying storm clouds long enough to show a quarter hour of the phenomenon. The red and blue in the great bow were fairly pronounced, the orange was fainter and it required help from the imagination to distinguish any of the other four prismatic colors before the rainbow began to fade. Then the most distant right end of it glowed with increasing yet "ineffectual fires." If a "rainbow at night is the sailor's delight," 'tis surely the solar bow which is so often seen before sunset. The astronomer who has never seen but one full arching moonbow in his observant career notes that the chances are few indeed for mortals to observe this glory of the Lady Luna. In the first place, there must be a full moon, and there are only about thirty-six chances in a year, a tenth of the chances to see a solar rainbow, and these may be quartered by the fact that most people are not up all night, as they are all day. If there were quite as many moonbows as sunbows proportionately—and this is improbable—we have only one-fortieth as much opportunity to observe them.—Boston Evening Transcript.

A Woman Mint Farmer.

A woman living in Louisiana is supporting herself comfortably on the proceeds of a farm on which she raises nothing but mint. All the principal hotels and restaurants in New Orleans purchase their mint from her, and she makes enough during the summer months, when juleps and other cooling drinks containing mint are in demand, to enable her to live comfortably through the winter.

When Salmon Were High.

On June 12, 1775, upward of 2,400 salmon were taken above the bridge in the River Tyne, and sold in Newcastle at 1d and 1½d per pound.

DEER IN ABUNDANCE.

THE WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN WOODS FULL OF THEM.

Exceptional Number of Animals Observed in Hunting Grounds—Methods of the Skilled Woodman in Approaching His Antlered Game.

How They Are Hunted.

Within a night's ride of Chicago deer and bear may be found in good numbers. Yet a little further into the wilderness such an abundance of deer has not been seen for many years. In the wilds of Wisconsin and throughout Northern Michigan deer are so plentiful that the "still" hunters have had no trouble in "walking up" game in any likely piece of woods.

Wisconsin always has been a good deer country. Food is abundant, the wods are large and there is just such a variety of country as the deer loves for a habitation. He can wander over hills, through thick swamps or open woods, and all around is silence save what noise is made by the chirping birds and wild creatures like himself. He loves to feed a little on the lowlands and then browse on the high ground. It takes him a long time to make a meal, and no matter how much of good food there may be in any particular place he will not remain there to thoroughly satisfy his appetite. He must roam about and eat over a great deal of territory. When he has browsed and fed till he is content he loves to pose behind a clump of bushes and watch and listen. At such times he stands with head up as stanch as a setter on point, and if one watches him closely not a movement of his muscles will be detected. He sweeps the country before him with his keen eyes, and his sharp ears will be disturbed by the breaking of a twig anywhere within gunshot.

When the day is still the deer is confident he can outwit the enemy who tries to creep up on him with shotgun or rifle. But when the wind blows he fears to trust himself in those places where he may easily be approached by man, so he hides in the thickets and remains very quiet until night. To kill a deer on a still day when he is not difficult to find the hunter must match the deer in cunning and must possess a marked degree of patience. The deer, conscious of his own craftiness, wanders slowly through the woods, but he does not go far before he stops, and like a statue he stands and can only be made out by the hunter with a knowledge of his ways and a trained eye.

The deer listens for a footfall. Should the hunter be anywhere within the range of his ear and step on a twig, the deer is off with a bound. He does not stop until he has reached what he regards as a safe locality in which to look and listen again. A man moving cautiously behind a clump of bushes anywhere within the sweep of his vision will start him off on the run, for he is seldom willing to take even a small chance against man. Should the coast be clear the deer will break his pose, browse and wander about again and finally make his bed under the top of a fallen tree or in some little thicket.

To capture the deer by the still-hunting method the hunter must know his ways and outwit him at his own game. First of all the still hunter wears soft shoes and when he puts his foot on the ground he is careful not to set it on a twig which will snap and frighten any deer that may be in the vicinity. The still hunter proceeds at once to put into practice the very system which the deer has taught him. He strikes a pose. He listens and looks. A deer standing like a statue 200 yards away is not likely to be detected by an inexperienced hunter, but the expert is not deceived. He has learned to look closely into the detail of the picture before him and he will note the difference between a set of antlers and a bush.

The brown sides of a deer are very indistinct when they have for a background a clump of brown bushes. But the expert still hunter sits quietly on a log and peers into the distance steadily, examining all details before him. Occasionally his fancy will help him to make a deer's haunch out of a hump on a tree or he will fancy he sees an antler mixed with the small branches of a bush, but his trained eye finally removes all doubt. But he is in no hurry. He is like the deer, patient, keen of sight and quick of hearing. He knows that if there are any deer on their feet in his vicinity he will get his eyes on them if he takes the time or if he waits long enough he is likely to see them on the move. At all events he must see the deer first. Then he must get near enough to him to bring him down with his rifle.

Still hunting is the popular method in Wisconsin. Hunting with hounds is forbidden by law. Another method used with success is what is called "breasting." Several hunters walk through the woods in line, a good gunshot apart. A similar line is formed in another portion of the woods, and the men in both lines walk toward each other. Whatever deer may be lying down are jumped and the hunters take a chance at getting a snap shot as the deer starts away. If he runs down the line he may get shot or if he goes straight away he may eventually run afoul of the other line of hunters. Half a dozen men hunting in two lines in this way are likely to bag several deer in a morning's hunt.

Several years ago the market hunters played havoc with the deer in the northern woods. They made it a business to hunt in all manner of ways and were so successful that it became necessary to make and enforce laws for the animal's protection. A favorite method of the market hunter was to "shine" deer at night. The deer, moving about feeding, would be attracted by a huge lamp. His curiosity would lead him to come near enough to the light to be reached by the hunter's gun, fired from a convenient ambush.

Hounds drove and harried the deer so much that it was found necessary to prohibit the chasing of deer with dogs. Under the protection of stringent laws the woods have been made to abound with deer.

IN THE WOODS OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

Mountain of Diamonds.

Some idea of the wealth of the South African diamond diggings may be formed from the fact that in twenty-six years no less than seventeen tons of those precious stones have been unearthed, aggregating in value $375,000,000; that the yearly output is now about $15,000,000, and that as old fields become less valuable new ones are being discovered, which promise to maintain the product. The profits of three diamond companies run from $7,500,000 to $8,500,000 each, with annual dividends of 40 per cent., and it is owing to the dexterous management of these monopolies that the price of diamonds has not been affected to any noticeable extent.—London Times.

Photographing a Stomach.

An electric lamp and camera have been invented for photographing the interior of the stomach. The invention is intended to assist in diagnosing obscure ailments, such as cancer of the stomach, and render laparotomy unnecessary. A perfect picture of the pyloric mucous membrane is said to have been obtained.

The camera is actually introduced into the stomach and exposed for from five to eight seconds, the light for photographing being supplied by a small incandescent lamp attached to it. No narcotics are required, as there is no pain connected with the operation. In early cases anesthesia was tried, but the movement of the stomach which occurs in deep anesthesia blurred the picture.

When the camera is introduced the patient holds his breath, which he can easily do for the short time of the exposure. By this means the movement of the membrane is prevented. The electric light, which is detachable, may first be introduced in order that an outline of the stomach be made externally on the abdomen, and at the same time the required length of tubing from the teeth of the focal point can be determined. There is a good deal of uncertainty connected with this method of exploring the inner organs of the abdominal section, but if it can be made anything like practicable it will, obviously, be of untold value to the pathologist.

The Reindeer's Warm Coat.

The skin of the reindeer is so impervious to the cold that any one clothed in such a dress, with the addition of a blanket of the same material, may bear the intensest rigors of an Arctic winter's night.

A woman will cheerfully get up at 3 o'clock in the morning for an opportunity to say good-by.

WAS PULLMAN'S MODEL-MAKER.

Job W. Massey Made the Plans of the First Dining Car.

Job W. Massey is a farmer, living about nine miles north of Charleston, Ill. The death of George M. Pullman has brought to light the fact that Mr. Massey was at one time associated with the palace car magnate.

In 1860 Mr. Massey was a model-maker in Chicago. He furnished the "mechanical brains" for men who had bright ideas, but not the skill to execute them. Through the channels of business Massey became acquainted with the manager of the Pullman car mechanical department, a man named Longstreet, and afterward with Pull-

JOB W. MASSEY.

man himself. His first work with the Pullman people was the devising of a coil spring to lift and hold in place the berths in a sleeper. This was about the time that the construction of the dining car was worrying the railroad people.

One day Massey and Longstreet went to the yards, and Massey sketched a car in the outlines, or skeleton. Then he went to work on the model. It took him the whole summer, and while the work was in progress hundreds of visitors were attracted where the tiny car was being constructed. A rule of the patent office still in force prohibits the offering of a model more than twelve inches in length, but in this instance special permission was obtained from the commissioner to make a model twenty inches long, yet, with this additional advantage, the car was very diminutive, and required the most delicate and intricate work. After three months of patient labor Massey sent his model to Washington. He says it was as pretty a piece of work as any ever submitted to the commissioner of patents. The car was perfect in every respect. The seats, four to each table, were upholstered, the doors were hung with silver-plated hinges, the kitchen, with its range, shelves, sink, cellar, etc., was true to life. Job W. Massey won the prize and George M. Pullman reaped the fruits thereof.

After the fire in 1871 Mr. Massey left Chicago, went to Coles County and engaged in farming. He is a man of fine intellect and polished manners.

An Accommodating Railroad.

"It used to be a standing joke," says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, "that any obliging conductor on the Bangor and Piscataquis road would stop a train while a passenger got out and dug a mess of greens, and the writer once enjoyed a tarry in Piscataquis woods when the only apparent cause of the stop was to let some summer tourists gather some choice wild flowers that grew beside the track. It seems that the good old customs are still kept up there, as the Bangor paper reports that a train was stopped about half way across Bunker Brook trestle the other day to allow a photographer to get a picture of it, and also to take views of the beautiful scenery around there."

Mustaches Sacrificed for Safety.

Men exposed to the rigors of the Alaska winter never wear mustaches. They wear full beards to protect the throat and face, but keep the upper lip clean shaven. The moisture from the breath congeals so quickly that a mustache becomes imbedded in a solid cake of ice and the face is frozen before a man knows it.

What has become of the old fashioned man who sometimes wore two pairs of spectacles on his nose?

Confectioners should make their candy over bon-bon fires

FLASHES OF FUN.

The Two Classes.—"I see that Timmins is getting out another novel." "Historical or hysterical?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Military Compliment.—Lieutenant—"Good evening, Miss. You look like a regiment of rosebuds to-night."—Fliegende Blatter.

"They say all the necessaries of life are very dear in the Klondike." "Not at all. Ice is so cheap they can't give it away."—Puck.

Photographer—"Now, try to look like yourself." (Noting the effect)—"Well—er, h—m; try to look like somebody else."—Harlem Life.

Johnny—"Papa, what is a faction?" Papa—"It is a term used to describe that section of the party to which you do not belong."—Puck.

Friend—"This seems to be a comfortable flat." Harlemite—"It does. It makes that impression on everybody who doesn't live in it."—Puck.

Elderly Coquette (sentimentally)—"Yes, my dear Mr. Assessor, love is eternal." Assessor (frightened)—"So I perceive."—Fliegende Blatter.

"Experience," said Uncle Eben, "is er good teacher; but education is li'ble ter be wasted on er man dat don' 'pen on nuffin' else."—Washington Star.

Executive—"I would appoint your man, but he's too ignorant for the police force." Heeler—"Den put him on the school board."—New York Herald.

"Does my whistling disturb you?" "Oh, not in the least. I'm used to hearing men whistle. I'm a collector for a millinery house."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Long Head.—"Why does that hard-drinking Beasley wear his hat all the time?" "For fear he can't get it on if he takes it off."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mistress—"Bridget, are there any letters for me this morning?" Bridget—"Only two postal cards, but there's nothing of importance in them."—Fliegende Blatter.

A Dilemma.—"Well, George, dear, what do you think of my new hat?" "I—I wish I knew." "Knew what?" "What I am expected to think."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How It May Be.—"People are not alike, and what suits one may not please another." "I guess that's right. What is one man's bicycle is another man's juggernaut."—Puck.

"I hear," said the zephyr, "that you have been raging through the northwest." "Never was a worse mistake," howled the blizzard. "I was quite cool."—Indianapolis Journal.

He (looking out at the window)—"It's so bright and cheerful within and so cold and gloomy without." She—"Without what?" He—"Why, without you, dearest."—Chicago News.

"Marriage," said the Sentimental Girl, "is a lottery." "But the trouble is," said the Pessimistic Bachelor, "that the man takes most of the chances."—Indianapolis Journal.

How He Filled in His Time.—Magistrate—"What do you do during the week?" Tramp—"Nothing." Magistrate—"And on Sunday?" Tramp—"Then I take a day off."—Tit-Bits.

Husband—"Maria, wake up quick! The house is on fire. You save the baby!" Wife—"Oh, my wheel, my wheel!" Husband—"Come on, I carried that out first."—Rochester Herald.

First Mother—"Don't you find it a great relief to have the children in school again?" Second Mother—"Well, it would be if they didn't learn so many new questions to ask."—Tit-Bits.

Jean—"Why do you never speak to Mr. Outre? He is uncouth, but I feel sure he is a diamond in the rough." Katherine—"So do I. That's why I'm cutting him."—Cincinnati Commercial.

Good Friend.—"I have reason to suspect that your husband is flirting with other women. You ought to follow him wherever he goes." "Great heavens! My husband is a postman."—Fliegende Blatter.

The Wise Proprietor.—Guest (in cheap restaurant)—"Here, waiter! this meal is simply vile. I won't pay for it. Where's the proprietor?" Waiter—"He's out at lunch, sir."—Philadelphia Record.

Kate—"He seems extremely devoted. He talks of going to the Klondike for my sake." Beatrice—"Well, that would give you two chances. He might come back with a fortune or he might not come back at all."—Puck.

Cruel.—Naomi—"He's a mean, insulting thing." Stella—"Why?" Naomi—"I told him I didn't know whether to go to the opera or the play, and he said I was old enough to choose for myself."—Philadelphia American.

Mr. Wiggles—"The true facts of the case were that——" Mrs. Wiggles (interrupting)—"Joshua, did you ever know any facts that weren't true?" And she never heard the rest of that story.—Somerville Journal.

How He Loved Them.—Mrs. Merry—"I never saw a boy so fond of pets as Bobby is." Mrs. Wallace—"Really?" Mrs. Merry—"Yes; he's worn out a kitten and two pups in the last two months."—Golden Days.

"Majah, did yo' read of theih discovu'in the bones of a mastodon down in the old State t'othah day?" "I did, Cunnel, I did, thank yo'. What bobby cues they must have had in those days, sah!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sue Brette—"I never saw such a cold audience in my life." Foote Light—"Didn't they warm up a bit?" "Well, when they spoke of bringing out the author, I believe some of the audience got hot."—Yonkers Statesman.

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Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg 15 min E. 0.45 chains and U. S. L. M. No. 72 bears S. 77 deg 47 min E 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle be 15 deg 15min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains hole 10 links to right 8.37 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M." (identical with original load line, monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U.S.S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg 50 min E 1.10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U.S.L.M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains. The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg 34 min W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg 30 min E 12.12 chains 9.00 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.00 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1.50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode line monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1.67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2.50-100. Thence deflecting 98 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 in ches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M." (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 19 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L.L.S.M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No, 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Dourse No. 4, N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1430.4 feet to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same for the this office within sixty days from the first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

Summons.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Bernard McGorray, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Bernard McGoray, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: The N W 1-4 and N 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,095, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $84.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Abiather F. Potter, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abiather F. Potter, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, towit: The N 1-2 of Sec 16 Township No. 24 south, Range No. 38 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,096, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

James O. Kane, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to James O. Kane, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The E 1-2 of S 1-2 of Sec 36, Township No. 13 south, range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,983, from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $33.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above requirep said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment for closing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Sec 36, township No. 21 south, range 37 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereof, No. 12,600, from the State of California, for nonpayment of interest amounting to $131.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Barbata Thaw, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Barbara Thaw, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The S 1-2 of Sec 16 Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,097, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $74.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California plaintiffs, vs.

Solomon Ducos, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Solomon Ducos, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The S 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range 37 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,272, from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1-2 of S W 1-4, Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,451, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Stephen W. McGorray, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Stephen W. McGorray defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The south 1-2 of southwest 1-4, section 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,096, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $28.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

W. H. BRIDGE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to W. H. Bridge, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state School Lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 19 South, Range No. 39 East, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,318, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896 upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Alexander D. McEvoy Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alexander D. McEvoy, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The south 1-2 of Sec 16 township No. 24 south, range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,088, from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $34.80, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

WILLIAM MALONE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Malone, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School Lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California towit: All of Section 36 township No. 18 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,085, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $224.00 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Maria L. Wells, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Maria L. Wells, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Sec 36, Township No. 22 south, Range No 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,155, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $67.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Mary E. Hannah defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Mary E. Hannah, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, state of California and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 22 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,450, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California towit: All of Sec 16, Township No. 24 south, Range No 39 east, M D M. And canceling annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,052, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Sarah E. Stayton, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Sarah E. Stayton, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in all the following described state school land of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California towit: All of Sec 16, Township No. 22 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,567, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $89.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Mary E. Hannah, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Mary E. Hannah, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, state of California and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 38 east, M D.M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,450, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpa

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18 1898

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Abby C. Wesson, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abby C. Wesson, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec 16 Township No. 24 south, Range No. 40 east, MDM. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,867, from the State of California for non-payment of interest amounting to $17.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Seal

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Josephine Lichens, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Josephine Lichens, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The W 1/2 of Sec 36, township No. 21 south, range No. 39 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,595, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $34.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Seal

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO MRS. J. STILLMAN: You are hereby notified that I have expended ($300.00) three hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the three lodes or veins in the mining claims known as Hidden Treasure, Golden Treasure and Bunker Hill, S W of Auville Springs, about a mile, in Bute Valley, South Park Mining District, Inyo Co., Cal., as will appear by certificate filed about the 29th of December, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Sec. 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold said claim for the year ending in 1897, and if within 90 days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

} Seal. } SANDY McDONALD. H. W. RUPELL.

NOTICE--TIMBER CULTURE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., January 22, 1898.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lawrence S. J. Wrinkle against Harrie J. Robinson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 192, dated December 16, 1887, upon the N E 1/4, S E 1/4, sec 19, Twp 14 S Range 35 E, in Inyo Co., California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the said Harrie J. Robinson has wholly failed to comply with the timber culture laws.

The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of March 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs vs.

John Bamber, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to John Bamber, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 38 east, M.D.M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 11,343, from the State of California for non-payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of the said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Seal

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., February 8, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Winford Hines, of Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 789, for the S W 1/4 of N W 1/4 of sec 22, Tp 11 S, R 34 E, MDM, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday the 19th day of March, 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of such land: William Blake, Charles Walter, Leroy C. Montague and William Hines, all of Aberdeen, Inyo Co., Cal. IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. 706

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., February 6, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 19, 1898, viz: Joseph Halliday, for the S 1/2 of N 1/2 of Sec 15, Tp 15 S, R 36 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Finley McIver and Gilbert Christy, of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal., and John Antone and Henry Bisskumer of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Registet.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal., January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324. JOHN A. COYLE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of December, 1897, an assessment, No. 31, of twenty cents (20c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 325, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st day of February, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on April 22d, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 325 Phelan Block San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

State of California } County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, to-wit: $150.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 1893.

R. C. SPEAR.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guarantee d at fair rates. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

South Park Development Company, Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of January, 1898, an assessment (No 1) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 29 Nevada block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 7th day of March, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday the 30th day of March, 1898, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of Board of Directors.

A. W. HAVENS, Secretary.

Office 29 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5th
" ..... March 5th
" ..... April 2nd
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

le20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.

Bishop Creek, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

ECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, December 16, 1897.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

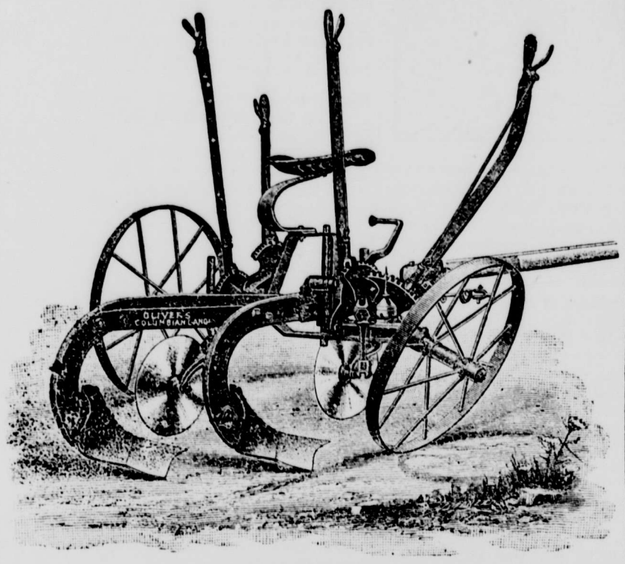
Supplemental List No. 66. Southern Pacific Railroad Lands. Main Line.

Part N W 1/4 Sec. 3, Tp 26 S, R 33 E, 40a
" S W 1/4 Sec 15, Tp 29 S, R 39 E. 80a
All Sec. 21, Tp. 29 S, R 39 E - - 640a
NW 1/4 and S 1/2 Sec 27, Tp 29S, R33 E, 480a

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson — Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:——
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

TRAVELING.

Inyo

Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:70 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	[illegible] p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:55 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rat

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company - daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

THE FULLNESS THEREOF.

Among the discomforts of life and the fullness thereof, reaching to every family, there is that which can so easily mitigate or entirely cure, the wonder is why we endure and suffer so much. From big pains to little aches, which are the wear and tear of the physical structure of man, there are always remedies good, better and best. The choice should always be for best as the surest and the cheapest. In chronic or acute suffering with rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, or with the minor ailments of sprains and bruises, or of soreness and stiffness, the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil and the fullness thereof in so many complete and perfect cures make it stand out as the best remedy for pain. Why then should we stand on the order of going for it and not go at once? In numberless cases the aggravations of discomforts and pains are from delay. Why should we suffer?

A Dramatic Assassination.

By far the most dramatic royal assassination was that of the Emperor Paul of Russia on March 24, 1801, by his nobles. As usual Paul had retired to rest booted and spurred and in his regimentals. At the dead of night he was awakened by an unusual noise. The hussar who guarded his chamber door—the only faithful sentry, as it proved, in the palace—was being killed by nine nobles. They burst into the room and began to attack the emperor. Paul hid behind chairs and tables and begged for his life. He offered to make each of his assailants a prince. He offered to abdicate in vain. Then he made a wild dash for the window, fearfully gashing himself, but he was dragged back. He seized a chair and for some time kept the nine of them at bay, and only after terrific struggles was he seized and strangled with his own sash.

Parliamentary Humor.

The London World gives this as an illustration of the keen humor of Justice Darling: On one occasion, when Mr. Gladstone was beginning to give up the lead in the house of commons to Sir William Harcourt, it was noticed by the members that he left the house at the dinner hour and Sir William Harcourt led for the rest of the sitting. Mr. Darling one evening drove Sir William to fury, on failing to elicit a definite answer to an inquiry, by casually observing in the course of his speech, "I have noticed that lately the party opposite, adopting an ancient precedent, has set up a greater light to rule the day and a lesser light to rule the night."

He Passed Out.

"I won't submit to being turned away," said the disappointed arrival at the hotel. "See here—I'm flush!" And he displayed a roll of bills.

"I know," responded the clerk, "but I've got a full house."—Philadelphia North American.

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation.

The region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body? Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your symptoms. Her experience in treating female ills is greater than any other living person. The following from Mrs. ANNIE CURTIS, Ticonderoga, N. Y., is proof of what we say:

"For nine years I suffered with female weakness in its worst form. I was in bed nearly a year with congestion of the ovaries. I also suffered with failing of the womb, was very weak, tired all the time, had such headaches as to make me almost wild. Was also troubled with leucorrhœa, and was bloated so badly that some thought I had dropsy. I have taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and several of her Blood Purifier, and am completely cured. It is a wonder to all that I got well."

THE TWO GREAT STORES CONSOLIDATED

Selling Everything To Eat, Drink, Wear or Use In Your Homes At Lowest Prices

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION

AVIVA A new and wonderful medical discovery

IT INVIGORATES the delicate youth, feeds the nerves and enriches the blood. It adds new brilliancy to the intellect and fortifies the system against disease. It produces cheerfulness, and prolongs life. By mail, 50 cents. THE AVIVA COMPANY Peralta P. O., Alameda Co., Cal.

"CHILDREN TEETHING."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

S. F. N. U. No. 813 New Series No. 4

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

The number of stars pictured on the latest English and German photographic atlases is about 68,000,000.

Terra-cotta sleepers are in use on Japanese railroads. The increased cost is compensated for by the greater resistance to decay.

A slight layer of sand in the saucers under plants prevents them from drying quickly. Plants will be found to thrive better and require less attention in watering.

In the last publication of the Berlin Academy of Sciences Prof. Rontgen has an article in which he confirms the observation of Dr. Brandes that it is possible to make the X-rays visible to the eye.

The new invention for reducing noise of trains on elevated railroads is called iron felt. It is placed between the rails and sleepers and not only deadens sounds and reduces shocks, but materially diminishes the wear and tear.

Cyclists, tourists and others, particularly ladies, are often troubled with dust getting into their eyes, and a transparent vizard or eye-screen has been devised. It consists in a curving frame of steel with a clear pane of mica or gelatine, which can be fixed on the rim of the hat, and being very light, protects the eyes without inconvenience to the wearer.

Col. Young, acting superintendent of the Yellowstone Park, reports that coyotes and black bears have multiplied so rapidly in the park, under the protection afforded them against hunters, that they have become a source of annoyance. He advises that some of the coyotes be killed, and that specimens of the bears be captured and presented to zoological museums.

It has recently been suggested that apparatus designed for saving life at sea should be constructed in part of india rubber receptacles containing calcium carbide. According to an inventor, on immersion in water, acetylene would be instantly given off, and the whole become powerfully buoyant. A similar arrangement might be employed for canoes, rafts and military bridges and pontoons.

Evaporation is proportional to the velocity and dryness of the wind. Scientific experimentation demonstrates that when the temperature of the air is at 80 degrees Fahrenheit, with a relative humidity of 50 per cent., the evaporation, with the wind blowing five miles an hour, is 2.2 greater than at calm; at ten miles, 3.8; at fifteen miles, 4.9; at twenty miles, 5.7; at twenty-five miles, 6.1; at thirty miles, 6.3 times as much as a calm atmosphere of the same temperature and humidity.

Songs that Pass.

Some idea of the importance of a song in making a performer popular may be got from the fact that a young woman who was married the other day in Europe was mentioned for the first time in about five years, although she at one time had a large part of New York singing or whistling "Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-Wow." After New York had heard enough of that ballad it bade adieu firmly but gently to the young woman, says the New York Sun, and it soon became evident that beyond the bow-wow there was nothing about her that New York especially cared for.

So she returned to her native shores, and it was not until the news of her marriage came to this country that her existence was again recalled, with the necessary reminder of the song she had sung. The large sums said to be paid to song writers for successful work may be exaggerated, and it is, indeed, certain that none of them out of their first efforts ever grows very rich, and it takes the record of at least one triumph to gain a recognition for them. But some of them are well paid, and from the difficulties of their work appear to deserve it. There is a young girl uptown who sings some verses which make very little impression, and a vain effort has been made to get in place of them something a little more suited to New York taste. Already four writers have tried, but none of them has produced anything better than the present material. The verses have been sung and proved as flat as the others, and in view of the unsuccessful attempts made by well-known men, there will be no further efforts wasted on what seems a hopeless task. It happens that in this particular case the works of the writers have received all the assistance possible from the singer, who has done with the verses as much as anybody could.

Our Smaller Colleges.

"There are a few striking facts about the small American college," writes Edward W. Bok in the Ladies' Home Journal.

"One striking fact is that 60 per cent of the brainiest Americans who have risen to prominence and success are graduates of colleges whose names are scarcely known outside of their own States.

"It is a fact also that during the past ten years the majority of the new and best methods of learning have emanated from the smaller colleges and have been adopted later by the larger ones.

"Because a college happens to be unknown two hundred miles from the place of its location does not always mean that the college is not worthy of wider repute.

"The fact cannot be disputed that the most direct teaching and necessarily the teaching most productive of good results is being done in the smaller American colleges.

"The names of these colleges may not be familiar to the majority of people, but that makes them none the less worthy places of learning. The larger colleges are unquestionably good, but there are smaller colleges just as good and in some respects better. Some of the finest educators we have are attached to the faculties of the smaller institutions of learning. Young girls or young men who are being educated at one of the smaller colleges need never feel that the fact of the college being a small one places them at a disadvantage in comparison with the friend or companion who has been sent to a larger and better known college. It is not the college; it is the student."

HOW A SHARK CAME ABOARD.

British Tramp Wilderspool Comes in from Java with a Fish Story.

When the British tramp steamer Wilderspool, from Java, sugar laden, arrived here yesterday, Capt. Japp had a fish story to tell. Last Sunday night was dark, very dark. In latitude 35.56 N., longitude 70.55 W. the wind was coming in a gale out of the northeast. The seas ran high, and seemed to be getting higher and higher as Capt. Japp stood on the bridge and watched his craft plunge through them heavily. The decks were frequently awash. When Capt. Japp was peering out into the exceeding darkness and keeping himself all ears for any sound that boded ill, he heard now and again as the forward deck was swept by the waves, a flapping and swashing which he thought indicated that some sail had broken loose and was beating about the deck. He ordered the crew forward to take care of it, and when they had gone there their exclamations, which reached his ears through the darkness, brought him down to find out just what had happened.

Flopping about on the deck he saw an eleven-foot shark which the seas had cast there as the steamer plunged and pitched and rolled among them. The fish's great jaws opened and closed as it was thrown by its own struggles and the vessel's motion from point to point of the deck, and the crew, watching attentively these forcible reminders that life is short, executed some admirable quicksteps on the briny boards. One of them stood as if charmed or dazed, unable, apparently, to move a muscle.

"Why don't you take hold of it?" Capt. Japp shouted at this one. "You look as if you were afraid."

The sailorman roused himself, and pulling himself together, made an effort to grab the shark, but he was thrown to the deck. The enormous jaws snapped again and again, and the men fell back loath to help them to a mouthful. Eight of the crew finally set about a siege, and made at the shark in earnest. After a severe battle the shark was beaten and captured, and on the following day it was cut up.—New York Sun.

Income of the College Professor.

To turn to the material side of things, the assurance of a fixed income is a source of permanent satisfaction, however disproportionate the income to the service that is rendered. To be sure, the salary of a full professor, the country over, is little if at all in excess of $2,000. In the larger universities it may rise to $3,000 or something more, but the men who receive above $4,000 are so few as scarcely to affect the general average. Aside from the bare possibility of a call to a richer institution, the college professor is not likely to be earning more at fifty than at thirty. Unlike most other professions, there is here no gradual increase of income, to give tangible evidence of a man's growth in power. Unless one has taken the Northern Farmer's thrifty advice, and "gone where money is" when he married, his outlook as he faces old age is not reassuring. Pensions are extremely rare; college trustees are forced in most cases to be as ungrateful as republics. The cost of living has steadily risen in college towns, keeping pace with the general increase of luxury throughout the older communities. Here and there, particularly in the West, there are exceptions, but upon the whole the scale of necessary expenditure for a man fulfilling the various social duties required by his position is constantly growing greater. The professor's incidental income from books and lectures is ordinarily insignificant. When he has paid his bills he finds no margin left for champagne and terrapin. If he smokes at all, he invents ingenious reasons for preferring a pipe. He sees the light-hearted tutors sail for Europe every summer, but as for himself he decides annually that it will be wiser to wait just one year more. Once in a while he will yield to the temptation to pick up a first edition or a good print, but Aldines and Rembrandt proofs are toys he may not dally with. In short, his tastes are cultivated beyond his income, and his sole comfort is in the Pharisaical reflection that this is better, after all, than to have more income than taste.—Scribner's.

An Ingenious Boy.

A little boy dropped his drumstick into a well, says the London Telegraph. In vain he entreated his parents, the footman, the gardener, the coachman, the cook, the housemaids, to go down into the well to recover his drumstick. In his distress a brilliant experiment occurred to Master Tommy—he secretly carried off all the plate from the sideboard and threw it into the well.

Great was the consternation when the plate was missed, and active search for the robbers took place. In the midst of the alarm and confusion Master Tommy ran with the news that he had found the plate. "Where?" was the cry. "Down the well," replied Tommy. "I saw it quite plain shining on the bottom—spoons, ladles, bread baskets, salvers, and all." The housemaid hurried to the well, at the bottom of which, sure enough, the plate was seen.

A ladder was produced, a servant descended, and the plate was brought up. Just before the last article was fished up Master Tommy whispered to him: "John, please bring up my drumstick when you go down for the soup ladle."

Lightning Rods.

The lightning specialist connected with the Government weather bureau maintains that rods are no protection, and that most precautions taken by people to keep out of the path of a possible electrical discharge are useless.

Russia's Shipbuilding Yard.

The purchase by the Russian Government of the Sebastopol shipbuilding yard has been completed, the price agreed upon being 1,900,000 roubles.

The upper ten is composed of the winning nine and the umpire.

AT LAST!

A Cure for Consumption, Catarrh and Lung Troubles that Cures.

Remarkable Discovery of an American Medico-Chemist.

ITS GREAT VALUE TO HUMANITY.

How Every Reader of This Paper May Obtain the New and Free Scientific System of Medicine.

CORRESPONDENCE—ADVICE ABSOLUTELY FREE AND PROFESSIONALLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Workers in the wide, unexplored field of modern chemistry are daily astonnping the world with new wonders. Professor and layman vie with each other in their commendable efforts to lessen the ills of humanity. Yesterday it was Pasteur and Koch, and today it is Slocum, with a new discovery which is the result of years of careful study and research.

Foremost among the world's greatest chemists stands T. A. Slocum, of New York City. His researches and experiments, patiently carried on for years, have finally culminated in results which are proving as beneficial to humanity as the discoveries of any chemist, ancient or modern. His efforts which for years had been directed toward the discovery of a positive cure for consumption were finally successful, and already his "new scientific system of medicine" has, by its timely use, permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, and it seems a necessity and humane duty to bring such facts to the attention of all invalids.

The medical profession throughout America and Europe are almost unanimous in the opinion that nearly all physical ailments naturally tend to the generation of consumption. The afflicted die in the short, cold days of winter much faster than the long, hot days of summer.

The Doctor has proved the dreaded disease to be curable beyond a doubt, in any climate, and has on file in his American and European laboratories thousands of letters of heartfelt gratitude from those benefitted or cured in all parts of the world.

No one having, or threatened with, any disease, should hesitate a day, but should write at once. Facts prove that the Doctor has discovered a reliable and absolute cure for Consumption (Tuberculosis) and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest troubles, stubborn coughs, catarrhal affections scrofula, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh, and all wasting conditions, and to demonstrate its wonderful merits, he will send Three Free Bottles (all different) of his New Discoveries, with full instructions, to any reader of this paper.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York, giving full address.

There is no charge for correspondence-advice—strictly professional and confidential.

Knowing as we do, of the undoubted efficacy of The Slocum System of Medicine, we urge every sufferer to take advantage of this most liberal proposition.

A system of medical treatment that will cure catarrh, lung troubles and consumption is certainly good for—and will cure—any wasting disease that humanity is heir to.

Please tell the Doctor, when writing, that you read his generous offer in our paper.

FIVE REMARKABLE TREES.

Which Rank Among the Curiosities of Plant Life.

The whistling tree, or Acacia fistula, is found in Nubia and the Sudan. The Arabs call it soffar, or piper, because of the whistling sound that it produces, and the specific name of fistula, a word also meaning pipe or flute, has been given it for the same reason.

Insects infest the tree and deposit their eggs in its shoots. A gall-like excrescence about an inch and a half in diameter is produced at the base of the shoots, and when the larvæ have emerged from circular holes in the sides of the shoots the holes, played upon by the wind, produce a whistling sound equal to that produced by a sweet toned flute.

The cow tree is so called because it yields an abundant supply of milk. To obtain the milk deep incisions are made in the tree, from which the fluid flows into vessels placed ready to receive it. This vegetable milk is white, somewhat viscid and has an agreeable flavor, and an analysis of it shows that it is very much like the milk of a cow in its composition. The cow tree grows on the slope of the mountain chain bordering on Venezuela.

The cloth tree is found at Otaheite, in the south sea. The bark is taken off in long strips and put to soak overnight in running water. The soaking softens it, so that the inner fiber may be easily separated from the rest of the bark. The fibers are put together in lengths of about 11 or 12 yards, and the lengths are placed side by side until they are at least 12 inches in width, and two or three layers of fibers are put one upon another.

The fibers adhere together in one piece, and the material thus formed is beaten upon a smooth piece of wood until it becomes as thin as muslin. It is then bleached in the air for a time, when it is ready to be made up into clothing.

The stinging tree of Queensland is pleasing to the eye, but dangerous to the touch. Its effects are curious. It causes great pain to the person or animal that has the misfortune to get stung by it, but it leaves no wound, no mark of any kind, and for months afterward the part stung is painful in rainy weather or when in any way it gets wet. Frequently it is necessary to shoot horses and dogs that have been stung by the tree, so maddening is its effect upon them.

The angry tree grows in Nevada, eastern California and Arizona. When in the least disturbed, this highly sensitive tree shows its anger by ruffling up its leaves and emitting a disagreeable odor.—D. V. F. in Philadelphia Times.

Pointed.

"Isn't your father of rather a retiring disposition?" asked the young man caller whose chief weakness is to stay late.

"Yes," she answered demurely, "he retires at 10 and insists that the house be closed within half an hour of that time."—Detroit Free Press.

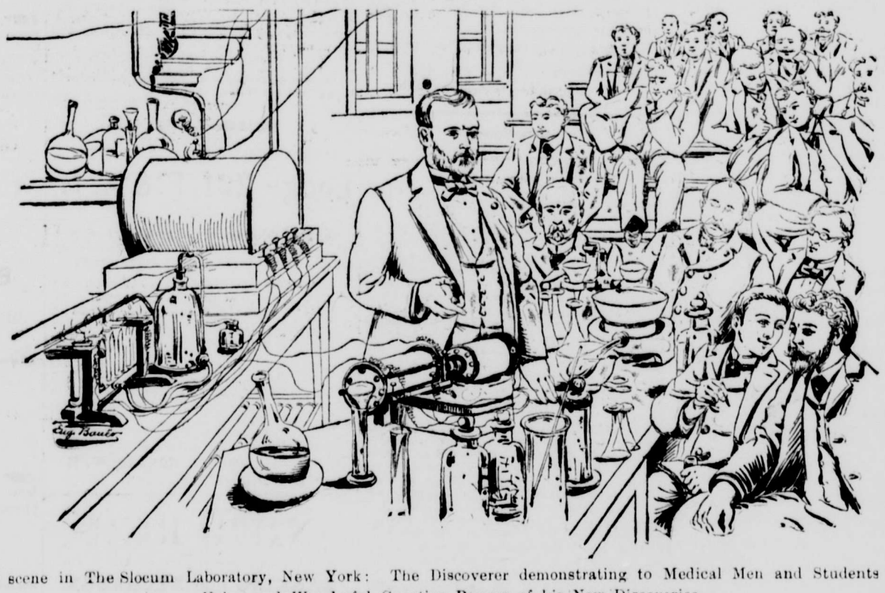
A Freeze.

"I don't quite catch the drift of your remarks," said the girl who willfully misunderstood.

"I think I do of yours," said the young man who had been trying to propose. "It is something in the nature of a snowdrift."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Consumption Can be Cured in any Climate.



A scene in The Slocum Laboratory, New York: The Discoverer demonstrating to Medical Men and Students the Value and Wonderful Curative Powers of his New Discoveries.

NOTE.—All readers of this paper can have Three Free Bottles of the Doctor's New Discoveries, with complete directions, by sending their full address to Dr. Slocum's Laboratory, 98 Pine Street, New York City.

A HINT TO ARTISTS.

One Way of Putting Rejected Exhibits to Good Use.

They were riding on the Fourteenth street cars and their conversation was edifying. The man with the long hair was evidently a sculptor, and his companion, a large, jolly looking fellow, was trying to persuade him to present a work of art to some society woman who had a mania for collecting bric-a-brac and articles of vertu.

"I told her that you would, I thought, in time present her with some memento, a statuette illustrating your peculiar style. Was I wrong in saying so?"

The sculptor answered indignantly: "I know her value of art, and I tell you she cannot distinguish between manufactured trinkets and works of art. In fact, she thinks all artists are manufacturers and can turn out statuettes as easily as the rich stove ornament man who gave her a nickel plated mule. Then, too, a brass fixture artist gave her something from the brass foundry, and she thought it great. Never, in my judgment, could she appreciate a true work of art."

"Then you refuse to give her a sample of your work? Remember, she has great influence."

"I do not refuse. I'll give her that model in plaster of paris which was refused by the committee last month. She will think it great, whether or not the committee did."

"Good! She will think it magnificent and get you an order."—New York Commercial.

Of Honest Parents.

"My opponent," shouted the orator, "has seen fit to refer to the fact that my mother took in washing. She did, and what is more to the point she always sent it back."

After that there was nothing to do but cast a majority vote for the man whose parent showed such evidence of perfect honesty and attention to duty.—Indianapolis Journal.

TREMENDOUS EXODUS TO THE KLONDIKE.

Despite the warnings of those who have been on the spot, and predict suffering in the Klondike region, thousands of adventurous Americans are wending their way thitherward. All of them should be provided with that medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which warms and nourishes the system, and prevents malaria, rheumatism, kidney trouble, besides remedying liver complaints, dyspepsia and constipation.

Governor Cilberson of Texas, will be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Roger Q. Mills, whose term will expire March 3, 1899.

AFTER being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 747, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Last year the yield of wheat in the United States amounted to 315,000,000 bushels.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., have given years of study to the skillful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment whereby the purity, palatability, and highest nutrient characteristics are retained. Their preparations are known the world over and have received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer. There is hardly any food product which may be so extensively used in the household in combination with other foods as cocoa and chocolate; but here again we urge the importance of purity and nutrient value, and these important points, we feel sure, may be relied upon in Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate."—*Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.*

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beitz 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

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DIRECT, All Water Route to Dawson City,

and points on Yukon River, Elegant First-Class Steamers, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, June 1st, and thereafter, making close connection at ST. MICHAEL with our New Commodious River Boats.

FARE, $300.00

including 150 lbs. Baggage. Freight 10 cents per pound. Send for Pamphlets. Maps Free.

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MAGICALLY EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN OF ALL AGES

FREE TO ALL MEN

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. Wonderful appliance and scientific remedies sent on trial to any reliable man. A world-wide reputation back of this offer. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Full strength, development and tone given to every portion of the body. Failure impossible; age no barrier.

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The best seeds grown are Ferry's. The best seeds sown are Ferry's. The best seeds known are Ferry's. It pays to plant

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Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

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JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

Inyo Independent--Supplement

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., February 18, 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18 1898

Real Estate Transfers

Frederick Meyers to Henry White—167½ acres land, $500.

United States to Helen M. Gifford—280 acres land.

Emma Kendall to J. W. Riggs—20 acres land—$1500.

J. A. Morton to H. C. Pietsch—one-third interest in Mary, Flying Dutchman and Early Dew mines, Argus district—$1500.

Gail Borden, et al, to Gay W. Brown—one-eighth interest in Snowflake, Rainbow, Mirage, Jumbo, Confiden and Central borax placer mines—$60,000.00.

Tuesday will be Washington's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Irv. H. Mulholland are at Ballarat this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Omie Mairs left for Los Angeles last Sunday morning.

P. H. Mack, Esq., returned from San Francisco Wednesday evening.

Miss Nellie Reynolds of George's Creek is visiting friends in Independenc.

Arthur Smith went to Ballarat yesterday morning, where he will reengage in mining.

J. J. McLean, U. S. Weather Observer, arrived here Monday evening. He will shortly be joined by his family.

County Surveyor Joe Seely returned Wednesday, after spending some time in the southern portion of the county.

R. S. Miner left Tuesday morning for Bridgeport on Tuesday's train. He expects to return in about two weeks.

Julian Eibeshutz's favorite cat, "The Duke," has been suffering from epilepsy this week. He is now convalescent.

The exterior of the Norman House is being improved with a coat of paint. Messrs. Alexander & O'Reilly are the artists in charge.

Messrs. Nate Jacobs, J. E. Harper and Lloyd Talbot, of the genus drummer, spent Tuesday in Independence. Mr. Talbot stands high in the ranks of the Populist party, and was a prominent figure at their National Convention in '96. He is known to his brethren of the grip as "Tornado Bill, the truthful saint from Arkansas." Ananias, Eli Perkins and Sam Davis would bow their heads in shame if they should chance to hear Talbot tell an absolute fact.

Clinic—Here is a story of a man getting a divorce at the age of 83.

Cynic—That's nothing. Some men retain their senses to the last.

Dr. Smiley—Ah, Professor, is your little one a boy or a girl.

Prof. Dreamy—Why—er—yes. We call it John. It must be a boy, I think.

U. S. Weather Bureau.

The chief of the Weather Bureau has decided to reopen a branch office of the Bureau at this place, principally on account of its geographical position and secondarily for the benefit of the people in the vicinity. The data collected here will be of great value to the forecast official of the district, and it will be the fault of the people if the services of the local branch are not utilized to the fullest extent. The intention is to fully equip this station with the latest improved self-recording instruments, thus making it a first-class station, as soon as the appropriations for 1898-9 are available.

The daily forecasts will eventually be distributed to all the contiguous settlements, and all citizens who make a request in person or in writing will be supplied. Special studies will be made to prevent the damages occurring through early and late frosts. In whatever way the data collectected can be made useful to the general public the observer in charge will faithfully carry out.

The co-operation of all citizens interested in making this branch of the public service of the greatest use to the greatest number is requested.

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer U. S. W. B.

NEWSY NOTES FROM BIG PINE.

BIG PINE, Feb. 16, 1898.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—The fine weather of the last few days has given an impetus to the opening spring work among the ranchers, and ditch fixing is well under way.

Preparations indicate a large acreage of spring crops.

Some new faces are seen on the street of the hamlet.

The new buildings in the McConnel addition are all nearly completed.

The proprietors of the Montezuma mine have just completed some development work which has demonstrated the presence of large bodies of galena, and they are convinced that, with a proper reduction plant, the mine will join the list of producers.

The delivery of pine wood at Alvord goes merrily on. The schooner "Betsy Jane" makes daily trips with from twelve to fourteen cords per load.

St. Valentine's day was duly celebrated here on Monday eve by the Epworth League. Lots of fun and some revenue for the benefit of the league.

Our people will "hop" on the night of the 22d in memory of "Truthful George," but will do themselves honor by attending the Grand Ball at Bishop on the eve of the 21st given by John A. Logan Post, G. A. R. Anent this hop—a word to those further down the line. The G. A. R. is certainly an institution of the country. Owing to the immensity of the distance between veterans it is impossible to have frequent meetings of the Post. As a class they are not of the Rothchild brand of accumulators of wealth; last, but not least in the links of this idea, the times are woefully out of joint. Now, in view of the suggestions of these hints, let the situation appeal to your patriotism, and if the demon of poverty don't hold you down to rights, come up and give the old boys a lift, remembering that when the call to arms came, they got there and stayed there until the final recall was sounded. Come and witness the glowing gratitude of the old vets at your token of appreciation. They will agree in advance to give you value received, on penalty of going to the guard-house with their commisary cut off until Memorial Day.

The Ladies' Aid Society is a little anxious to let the good people of the capital know that on March 17 they will give an entertainment in the new church, and will then and there offer for sale various articles of domestic use, besides things belonging in the list of fancy goods, the proceds to be devoted to the completion of the church.

The stronger members held a fencing bee last Saturday, and enclosed the sanctuary in a neat and durable manner.

SWAMPER.

BLOWN UP!

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16—The U. S. Battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor about 10 o'clock last night. Several men killed. It is presumed the disaster was caused by an accident.

Did She Ever Rive in Boston?

A young lady visited one of our local stores this week who wanted something to keep her stockings up, and thus addressed the terror-stricken clerk:

"It is my desire to obtain a pair of circular elastic appendages capable of being contracted and expanded by means of oscillating burnished steel appliances that sparkle like particles of gold leaf set with Alaska diamonds and which are utilized for keeping in position the habiliment of the lower extremities which innate delicacy forbids me to mention."

Rhines are operating a corn mill in front of the pavilion.

A long telegram reached Adjt.-General Breck at Washington a few days since from Capt. Robinson the army quartermaster at Seattle, giving the substance of he reports of Capt. Ray, the army officer sent to the Klondike to ascertain the conditions there. He recommends that the Goverment take steps to effectually check the immigration to the interior of Alaska for at least two years. He gives as a reason for this recommendation that there is no way to earn a living. Capt. Ray says there is no employment for any large number of persons in any capacity, all values being speculative. He thinks that about 7 per cent of the people who have entered the gold fields have earned their living, and hundreds are now scattered along the Yukon river destitute o food, clothing and money.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of Frank Philleisser, an insolvent debtor.

Frank Philleisser, having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, by which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said Frank Philleisser is hereby declared to be an insolvent debtor. The Sheriff of the county of Inyo, is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal of the said Frank Philleisser, debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and all of his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him, or to any person, firm or corporation or association for his use. The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, in open court at the court room of said court, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Friday, the 25th day of February, 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose an assignee of the estate of said debtor.

And it is further ordered that this order be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation published in the county of Inyo, State of California, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered that, in the mean time, all proceedings against said insolvent be stayed.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated Feb. 15, 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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LOVE YOU.

She climbed upon my willing knee
And softly whispered unto me
"I love you."

Her dainty arms were round my neck;
Her sunny curls were in my face;
And in her tender eyes I saw
The soul of innocence and grace.

And like a sunbeam gliding through
The clouds that hide the skies of blue,
Her smile found access to my heart
And bade the shadows all depart.

O, moment of apocalypse,
In which I saw the stately ships,
That erstwhile sailed away from me,
Come riding back across the sea;
I would you might return and stay
Within my lonely heart alway.

God bless the darling little child
Who looked up in my face and smiled,
And wrought into my heart a spell
More sweet than songs of Israel

O, angels, listen while I pray
That you will make her life as sweet
As that brief moment was to me,
Whene'er I heard her lips repeat,
"I love you."

—Family Mail Bag.

THE CHAPLAIN'S STORY.

JIM BOURN and I were boys together at Westminster; we went to Oxford together to Balliol; we took our degrees together in the Classical (Honors) School, and were ordained together by the Bishop of L——, as curates for his diocese. Here our paths separated for some years, and when next we renewed our old friendship I was the vicar of the town, still single at 34, and Jim was the chaplain of the famous jail in the same town, and married.

We were talking in my study, as in olden times. Somehow the conversation drifted to the subject of a recent newspaper article: "Ought Married People to Have Any Secrets from Each Other?" I said "No," Jim said "Yes." We both smilingly stuck to our text. It was not often that we differed in opinion, but this was one case, anyhow.

"Why, Jim," said I, "you would have been the last person I should have expected to take that line, for I am sure, from what I have seen, that if ever two folks were happy and loving, they are Ella and yourself. I can't conceive of your having any secret which you would not wish Ella to know."

"Ah," retorted he, with a peculiar smile, "that's just it. Well, Howson, I'll tell you one, if you like, though," he added, "it must remain a secret between us two. I have never spoken of it to any one in the world, and never shall, except to yourself."

"Thanks, Jim, you need not fear me, as you know. I am only curious to know the case," and I assumed an attitude of eager attention to Jim's story.

"I was the chaplain at Lowmarket, as you are well aware, before I came here. It is a pretty place, and one wonders whatever made the government build a jail there. However, there it is, and there was I. The amount of society that one got in Lowmarket was perfectly astonishing. Had I had the time and inclination for it, I might have turned out a regular 'society' clergyman. As it was, I had a full amount of lectures, soirees, parties and entertainments. Among the people I got in with none were nicer than the Yorks. Miss York, a maiden lady of 50, lived in a large and beautifully furnished house called 'The Cedars,' in the best part of the town. She was known all over the district for her charity, kindness of heart and pure life. Everybody had a good word for her. Nor was her niece, Miss York, any less popular. People in Lowmarket fairly worshipped both of them.

"I was 28 when I first saw Ella York, and at once succumbed to her charms. For weeks her praises had been in my ears, and now, on acquaintance, I found her beauty, her manners, her kindness of heart, not one whit less than report stated. I loved her. Of course, I could not say so at once; and whether, after two or three meetings in the course of my work—for Miss York the elder took great interest in our sphere of labor—she guessed my love, and reciprocated it, I could not then say. I found, upon judicious inquiries, that Miss York—Ella—had lived with her aunt from childhood; that she was now 24; that her mother was dead, and her father lived on the Continent for his health; also that she was her aunt's sole heiress. These facts were of course only learned by degrees, as one cannot go to the fountain head for such information.

"After much heart-searching and debating within myself I thought I saw that Ella York was not wholly indifferent to me, and I resolved to ask her to be my wife. I need not go into details as to how I did it, beyond saying that it was one summer morning rather more than five years ago, when, having gone to see her aunt, who was out, I met Ella in the grounds; and after talking as we walked along on various subjects, somehow it came out unexpectedly, and almost before I could comprehend what it all meant, Ella York had promised to be my wife, subject to her aunt's consent.

"But her aunt didn't consent. I received a dainty note that night—how tenderly I regarded it, Howson!—from Ella, saying that she had spoken of my visit to her aunt, and had told her I was coming to-morrow for her approval. Miss York had been very kind, but acted rather strangely, and said she would see me, but she could not consent, as she did not wish to lose Ella. My dear girl went on to say that she had in vain tried to get from her any more than this.

"I was in a curious frame of mind as I went next morning to see Miss York.

"I was destined to know her objection. As I approached the lodge the porteress met me.

"'Oh, Mr. Bourn, this is shocking!'

"I was more puzzled than ever! Why my engagement to Ella should be 'shocking' I couldn't see, and I no doubt expressed it in my looks.

"'So sudden, too, sir!' said the woman. 'Nobody expected it!'

"'Whatever's the matter?' said I.

"'Why, haven't you heard that Miss York is dead? No! Oh, dear! Poor think; had a fit in the night, doctor says; was quite unconscious when Miss Ella got there, and died at 9 o'clock this morning.'

"My heart sank; I felt faint and giddy. It was some minutes before I could move. You will never know how it feels, Howson, unless you should have such a blow, which I hope you never will. But I am bound to say that my one thought was 'My poor, lonely darling, Ella!'

"There were no more details to be learned about Miss York's death. She was buried in Lowmarket churchyard. Ella was ill for weeks, and could not see even me. When she was well enough to attend to business it was found that she inherited all her aunt's money, and as she had already accepted me, we were married a twelvemonth afterward. She had been awfuly lonely, she said, since Miss York's death, but no couple have ever lived happier and been nearer and dearer to each other than Ella and I. May God bless her!"

"Amen!" said I, solemnly and reverently.

"Ella and I," pursued Jim, "could never give the remotest guess as to her aunt's objection to our engagement, and it would probably have remained a mystery to me, as it has to Ella even now, had it not been for the following circumstances. Some time ago I was sent for at the prison to see a rather desperate character, whose end was very near. He had been sent to seven years' penal servitude some three years before for forgery, and after serving two years at Portland had been transferred to Lowmarket. His appearance was superior to that of the ordinary convict, even when a forger. Although I had seen him several times, and certainly been struck with his face and appearance, we could not be said to be friendly, as he had been indifferent to all my advances.

"I found him living in the hospital, and I soon saw that he would not live very long.

"'You seem pleased to see me?' I said.

"'Yes, sir,' replied No. 152. 'I am glad you've come; I hardly expected you would, considering how standoffish I've been. But I wanter to see you, as the doctor says I'm not likely to last much longer.'

"I talked to him about his soul and spiritual things. That we may pass by, Howson; I believe he was thoroughly penitent. I asked him if there was anything I could do for him.

"'Yes, sir, there is one thing, if you will. It's such a curious one, I hardly like to ask you.' His eyes looked eagerly at me.

"'Go on,' I said; 'I'll do it if possible.'

"'I've had a queer life, sir,' said the convict. 'I might have been somebody and done some good; but I got led astray after marriage, and broke the heart of my wife, who died soon afterward. Yes, I've led a bad life, and it's precious few friends I've had lately, anyhow. But I hope I may be forgiven, as you say God will pardon even the worst of us. And if you'll promise me to do one thing when I'm dead, I shall die happy.'

"'I'll promise as far as I can,' said I. 'What is it?'

"'It's to take care of your wife,' answered No. 152. 'Ah,' said he, smiling, 'I thought that would astonish you.'

"'Take care of my wife!' I gazed at him in amazement. 'Why, of course I shall! But what is that to you?'

"'A great deal,' said he.

"'Why?'

"'Because she's—my daughter!'

"I looked at him in terror and astonishment, and was about to send for the nurse and for the doctor, feeling sure he was rambling, when he said, slowly:

"'Sit down, sir, please; I can't talk much longer. You need not send for Dr. Darton, I'm all right. I feared it would give you a shock, sir, as it gave me one the first time I saw her here with you. Ella York—you see I know her name all right—was taken when quite a child by her aunt, who disowned me, and never told the child what her father was. In that she was quite right. She changed her name from Wilson to her mother's name of York, and completed the disguise. Whenever I desired—and oh, sir, I did often desire—to see Ella, my darling, Miss York has always threatened me with the police, and I knew better than to have them on my track, if I could help it. Yes, sir, I see you can't realize it yet, but you'll find Ella Wilson's birth and baptism in the registers of Northfield, and I give you my word it is true.'

"I sat in dumb silence. What could I say? Ella, my wife, a convict's daughter!

"'Please, sir, don't tell her,' said he. 'She has never known; don't let her know. But I felt I must tell you, sir, and you'll not think any worse of her?' and his eyes looked pleadingly and wistfully at me.

"My senses had somewhat returned.

"'No,' said I, 'of course not. I am half dazed, but I feel what you say is true. But Ella is my own now, and always shall be while I live. I wish I had not heard this, but it cannot alter my love for Ella.'

"'Thank God!' he said. 'And, sir, there's one thing more. The doctors say I shall sleep myself away. Do you think it could be managed for my darling to give me one kiss ere I die, just one?'

"'I'll try. Yes,' said I, 'she shall, if you'll leave it to me.'

"'I will! God bless you, Mr. Bourn.'

"I left him. When I got home Ella thought I was ill, and indeed I was. Overwork, I pleaded. In another hour they came to tell me he was asleep, and would not wake in this world.

"I took Ella with me to the hospital. 'Ella,' said I, 'a prisoner who is dying, and who has no—few—friends, told me to-day how he had seen you and would like you to kiss him ere he died, as his own daughter would have done. Will you?'

"'Certainly, my darling.'

"And with eyes full of tears she did. The unconscious form rose, the eyelids half opened, the face smiled. She didn't know; did she?

"I led her away, weeping; my own heart full. I afterward verified his story. But Ella has never known any more, Howson, and never will. There is sometimes a secret which should not be shared between husband and wife, Howson, isn't there?

"You're right, dear old Jim," said I, as he grasped my hand in silence, but with tear-dimmed eyes. "You're right, old fellow, and God bless you both!"—Grit.

Natural History

In parts of China hogs are harnessed and made to draw small wagons.

About 2,000,000 canary birds are annually bred in Germany and sold for $3,000,000.

The only animal that is really dumb is the giraffe, which is unable to express itself by any sound whatever.

A snake does not climb a tree or bush by coiling around it, but by holding on with the points of its scales. A snake on a pane of glass is almost helpless.

The eye of the vulture is so constructed that it is a high power telescope, enabling the bird to see objects at an almost incredible distance.

During a bull fight at Carabancel, a suburb of Madrid, the other day, a bull escaped and rushed into the streets where it injured a number of persons before it was killed by a gendarme.

Several efforts to re-establish the beaver in Great Britain have been made within the present generation but in each case have eventually been unsuccessful.

A fossil extinct mammal, somewhat larger than a rhinoceros, and of a species hitherto unknown, has been found complete 500 feet below the surface in a coal mine at Kymi, in the island of Euboea, Greece.

The horses of the Boston fire department are to be envied of their kind. The commissioners have decided to send each horse owned by the department out to country pasture for two weeks every year.

Great damage has been done lately in the Ibaraki district of Japan by monkeys. In some cases the animals, infuriated by hunger, even attacked human beings.

In repairing a cable off Cape Frio a whale was found entangled in it by the cable ship Norseman, but the cable had not broken. The whale must have been there for two or three weeks and had been bitten into by sharks.

A man in New Jersey has established an ostrich farm and has already received a consignment of the gigantic birds from California. He has built a large steam-heated inclosure in which the ostriches will be sheltered during the winter.

Thinking four kittens too much of a litter, George Varner, of Clay Center, Kan., took two of them away from his cat and disposed of them. The next morning he found the cat nursing the two remaining kittens and two little cottontail rabbits.

A Problem Play.

"I believe you describe your new piece as a problem play?" said the friend.

"Yes," replied the theatrical manager, "that's what the author said it was going to be and for once he knew what he was talking about. Making the receipts cover the railway and hotel bills keeps me doing arithmetic twenty-four hours a day."—Washington Star.

Why He Thought So.

Mr. Bright (reading paper)—I'm surprised to know that a married man writes the "fashion notes" for this paper?

Mrs. Bright—Why, dear, how do you know such is the case?

Mr. Bright—Only a married man could have penned this item: "There will be no change in pocketbooks this season."

Great Promise.

"This baby," said the fond father as he turned for another lap along the room, "is going to be a great actress one of these days."

"What makes you think so?" inquired his wife.

"Just look at the way she can shed real tears and bring an audience to its feet!"—Washington Star.

Up to noon, a man is very hopeful of the great things he will do to-day. After that hour is passed, he puts them off until to-morrow.

Shear Nonsense

When a woman runs it is a mean man who will use his camera.—Somerville Journal.

She—"Why is it called the 'silver moon?'" He—"Because it comes in halves and quarters, I suppose."—Chicago News.

Doubtful.—Spendley—"Well, if my money should go, dearest, you'd still have me!" Mrs. Spendley—"Don't you be too sure about that!"—Puck.

Walter—"Did Uncle Jack see Santa Claus last night?" Carolyn—"I guess so. They say he saw almost everything one could imagine."—Yellow Book.

What Kept Him.—"What kept you in the South so long?" "I was trying to negotiate a raise." "What, money?" "No, quarantine."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"He told me to get off the earth. What do you suppose he meant?" "He seemed to think that you needed a bath, evidently."—Louisville Courier Journal.

"You may fetter my body," he shouted, "but my mind will wear no chain!" In other words, the wheel in his head was of the '98 pattern.—Indianapolis Journal.

Sloper (as Miss Eastlake, his intended, finishes a solo)—"What a voice!" Duncan (who has been rejected by Miss Eastlake)—"Yes, what a voice!"—Harlem Life.

Matilda—"Have you spoken to papa?" Bertle—"Yes; I asked him through the telephone and he answers: 'I don't know who you are, but it's all right.'"—Pick-Me-Up.

Raggs—"Say, do you believe that story of the goose laying the golden egg?" Jaggs—"Well, it would be just like a goose to do such a foolish thing."—Chicago News.

Not Necessarily.—Waller—"So Bilkerents that forty-dollar-a-month house of yours, does he? He pays too much rent." Landlord (sighing)—"You don't know him."—Puck.

A north of England paper says: "We have adopted the eight-hour system in this office. We commence work at 8 o'clock in the morning and close at 8 in the evening."—Tit-Bits.

Bride—"Counting your change, George? It has been an expensive trip, hasn't it?" George—"That's right. It looks as if this honeymoon would soon be on its last quarter."—Puck.

"She has a great deal of curiosity," remarked Willie Wishington. "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "it is something extraordinary. She even opens some of the fancy-covered magazines to see what is inside!"—Washington Star.

Mrs. G.—"My dear, when will you learn to take your hat off in the elevator when your are with me?" Mr. G.—"When you learn to take yours off in the theater when you are with me, my dear."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Is he a novelist?" asked one young woman, as she picked up a photograph. "No, indeed," replied the other, with enthusiasm. "He's no novelist; he's a story writer. You can understand and enjoy everything he does."—Washington Star.

"I am told," remarked Miss Cayenne, "that you said some very clever things last evening." "Yes," replied Willie Wishington; "it is very discouraging." "What is?" "The surprised manner in which everybody is talking about it."—Washington Star.

A Slight Inversion.—"There is some mistake," said the returned Klondiker, as he crawled from the box car, "about the fabulous amount of gold in Alaska. As to there being an amount of fabulous gold—well, that is different."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Have you completed your plan for hastening the business of the United States Senate?" "Partly," replied the newly elected Senator. "I have prepared a speech on the subject which it will take me three days to deliver."—Washington Star.

Bill Yale—"That man Williams never lost his head in a foot-ball game yet, did he?" Jim Cornell—"No, I think not. He's lost an ear, part of his nose, eight teeth—but I do not remember ever hearing of him losing his head."—Yonkers Statesman.

Bill—"Where've you been?" Jill—"Down to the doctor's." "I'll bet he told you to go South." "No, I didn't go to consult him! I went to collect a bill." "Oh, well, in that case it was probably not the South where he told you to go."—Yonkers Statesman.

Uncle George—"So you think Mr. Caxton is a literary man?" Carrie—"Oh, I'm sure of it. When he wants to find anything in a book he wastes half an hour hunting for it before he thinks to look at the index."—Boston Transcript.

Admiration.—"Do you consider the electoral college a desirable institution?" inquired the man whose mind is on the nation. "Well," remarked the nervous friend, "I can't help admiring it for the fact that I never heard of an electoral college yell."—Washington Star.

Kitchen Chat.—"Ever notice," asked the stove, "what a modest creature the clock is?" "Referring, I presume," said the wood-box, to her holding her hands before her face?" "Why, no, not so much that as to her habit of running herself down."—Indianapolis Journal.

SUBMARINE BOAT.

Invention of Richard Raddatz Swims and Dives Like a Duck.

The Raddatz submarine boat has been recently submitted to various tests, which, it is claimed, amply prove its approximate perfection. The young inventor is Mr. Richard Raddatz, whose fame had not extended beyond the limits of his native town of Oshkosh, Wis., before he became the inventor of a boat, the principle of which has been a problem that has absorbed inventors and men of science for many years.

The boat as she is to-day looks very like a war vessel of the most aggressive type; her steel prow being strong enough to pierce the sides of any armored cruiser, and very likely that of any man-of-war. In appearance she is shaped like a huge cigar or torpedo, tapering gradually to either end, and presenting to the water a surface in which the resistance is practically reduced to nothing.

She is 65 feet long 4 feet wide and 7 feet 6 inches high, and is built on a heavy framework of angle irons, steel plates closely fitted over one another. Her weight is 31 tons, and her construction for resisting the enormous pressure of the water at the depths in which she will at times be submerged is perfect. Once in the water, if for a surface trip, there is little to be seen, nothing, in fact, save the two turrets projecting above the water, and as these are only two feet high the spectacle is not suggestive of the great interest that is below.

THE RADDATZ BOAT.

Under the aft turret is the engineer, the outlines of the hot air engine showing just forward of the turret. The propeller shaft runs forward to the air engine, and near this engine are the storage battery cells in the sides of the boat. On the under side of the boat forward of the propeller is a long and rather slender rudder. One of the most interesting things to men of science is the method by which the boat is lowered and raised, and this is one of the secrets which the inventor is not yet ready to make known. Certain it is that a method which might with profit be employed by elevator companies, for in the sinking, and raising again, as well as in all the turnings in the water, not the slightest shock is observable. Every motion is made with the most perfect ease and grace, and this thirty-one-ton man-of-war disports itself in the deep as naturally as a porpoise.

The interior of the boat can be made as light as desired. A wire loop runs from the dynamo, on which are three incandescent lights. The boat can be raised and lowered at the rate of three feet a second, and she dives in the water as readily as a duck in response to an almost imperceptible pressure by the pilot. As experimented with up to date the boat has been run at a rate of fourteen miles an hour on the surface of the water, while an approximate speed of ten miles has been attained under the water, but for all ordinary trips she has been run at a rate of from three to five miles per hour. The inventor and the members of the syndicate express themselves as satisfied with this speed as being sufficient for all practical purposes, at least at present.

The problem of the air in the boat was a vital one, in the full sense of the term. Here again one encounters a carefully guarded secret as to the full details, but it is known that the air is mixed on the boat—"mixed" being the term employed by Mr. Raddatz instead of "manufactured." It is kept pure by the chemical generation of oxygen and the carbonic acid gas in the air in the boat is absorbed by caustic potash, caustic soda and lime.

INVENTOR RADDATZ'S SUBMARINE BOAT ON ITS TRIAL TRIP.

A Profitable Failure.

"When I was old enough to strike out in business," tells a citizen who attained prominence years ago, "Bowley wanted me to go into partnership with him and build up a big hardware trade. Having won the prize debate at college, and made several campaign speeches in the back school districts, I flattered myself that I was destined for something more brilliant than a prosy business career. I was bent on gaining a reputation, world-wide and enviable. As an initial step I proposed to take to the lecture field, and made my first appointment at a little town in Indiana. I charged a pretty stiff admission price for those times and in such a locality, and it swelled my head considerably to make my bow before a crowded house.

"My subject was 'Light,' and, after a scientific consideration of the topic, it was my purpose to turn on some light fun just to show my versatility and send the people home saying what a promising young man I was. I had talked about five minutes when I noticed some of the folks on the front seat nodding and yawning. Three minutes later there was only a person here and there whose eyes met my own, and at the end of ten minutes every soul within the range of my vision appeared to be asleep. Bound to arouse them, yet stick to my subject, I shouted at the top of my healthy lungs: 'Blot out the sun, extinguish the moon, obliterate the stars——'

"'And blow out the gas,' cut in a red-nosed old patriarch who pretended to awake with a snort.

"That settled it. The meeting broke up in a roar. I left town before daylight and was in the hardware business a year before I knew that my partner had bought every ticket and put up the job."—Detroit Free Press.

When We Grow Old.

One of the first surprises that people have as they begin to realize that they are leaving the record of a goodly number of years behind them, is that people think they are old. Casual remarks to that effect made before them come as a distinct shock. The spirit does not grow old; it is merely hampered by physical infirmities, and more particularly public opinion.

People are made old; they give up youthful practices because people think they should, though that was more in the past than in the present. There is no doubt that people, women particularly, lost much of their physical force because as they grew older it was "proper" for them to give up this and that and settle down. Now that grandmothers ride the bicycle, things have changed somewhat.

Almost anyone can remember, as a child, wondering how it would seem to be very old—in the child's estimation, 20, 30, even 40 years. Then when the 20, 30, even 40 years have passed, the child, who has become a woman, looks back and thinks that she feels little older and surprisingly little wiser than that child.—New York Times.

Ministers' Bible.

An Englishman has invented a Bible with two rollers set in the cover, on which may be wound a roll of paper containing a sermon, or the paper may be used for taking notes in meetings, et cetera.

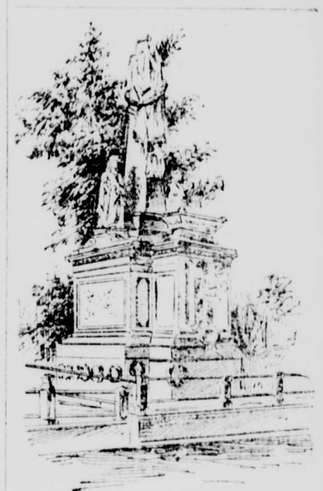
There is nothing more uncertain than a sure thing.

THE STUDENTS' MONUMENT.

A Beautiful Column that Commemorates a Bloody Event.

Havana has one of the most beautiful cemeteries on the western hemisphere. Money has been lavished upon it and its costly monuments are works of fine art. The long, narrow passages of the city of the dead are closely fringed with magnificent marbles, but in the midst of this vast collection towers a beautiful and impressive pile which, in view of present conditions on the island, possesses considerable interest. Americans in Cuba always visit the spot where it stands and gaze in admiration upon its symmetrical outlines and figures.

The beautiful memorial is called the Monument to the Students. Sons of Cubans attending the University of Havana have always been against the Spanish rule on the island and have had anti-tyranny clubs. One night fifty or more years ago a party of these incipient revolutionists, bubbling over with the foolish patriotic enthusiasm of youth, climbed the cemetery fence and smeared the tomb of a dead captain general who, in his time, had been tyrannical toward the native population. The deed was a foolish prank properly punishable by expulsion or some such penalty. But the Spanish loyalists, the wealthy shop keepers of Havana—the Catalans, as they are properly called—demanded that a lesson in loyalty be taught. An investigation was held and the offense was charged to certain students. No one knew if they were guilty, but the Catalans insisted that they were. They said the offense was an act of treason. They called upon the captain general to inflict the death penalty. Spaniard though the executive of the island was, his mind revolted against such severity. The Catalans would have it. The students were led out one morning and shot to death. This was in no time of war. It was in accordance with Catalan policy to suppress and punish rigorously the slightest symptoms of revolt on the part of the native population. To the memory of these students the massive monument was raised. It stands to-day as silent evidence of deep-seated antagonism between Catalan and Cuban.



THE STUDENTS' MONUMENT.

Sea Otter Becoming Extinct.

The sea otter is an animal which is fast becoming extinct. So precious are their skins that the otter has been hunted with vengeance, and only a few, comparatively, remain. There is one fine specimen in the National Museum which is mounted in a most lifelike manner. The institution bought the skin and paid $250 for it, which is not deemed an extraordinary price. In a few years, it is thought, they will have disappeared altogether.—Washington Star.

New Paper Material.

A mill employing fifty men is now engaged in making paper from the bagasse or sugar cane refuse, which was once the greatest nuisance to the sugar grower.

A woman always feels as if another burden had been put on her shoulders to support, when a baby is born to her minister's house.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25..... 1898

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICK IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE. 2 30

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg 15 min E. 0.45 chains and U. S. L. M. No. 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle be 15 deg 15min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains hole 10 links to right 8.37 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. N. M." (identical with original load line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U.S.S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg 50 min E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U.S.L.M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains. The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg 34 min W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.43 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg 30 min E 12.12 chains 9.09 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.09 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1 50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode line monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1 67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2 50-100. Thence deflecting 98 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 in ches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L. L. N. M." (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0.45 chains and U. S. L. M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L. L. S. M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No, 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Dourse No. 4. N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1430.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same for this office within sixty days from the first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Abiather F. Potter, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abiather F. Potter, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1/2 of Sec. 16 Township No. 24 south, Range No. 38 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 056, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134 40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Edna C. Clark, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Edna C. Clark, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, town: The E 1/2 of S E 1/4 of Sec 36 Township No. 13 south, range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,983, from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $33.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

James O. Kane, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to James O. Kane, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, town: All of Sec 36, township No 21 south, range 37 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereof, No. 12,609, from the State of California, for nonpayment of interest amounting to $131.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above requirep said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The S 1/2 of S W 1/4 of Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range 37 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 272, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Bernard McGorray, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Bernard McGorray, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: The N W 1/4 and N 1/2 of S W 1/4 of Sec 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,095, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $84.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Barbara Thaw, defendant:

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, state of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Barbara Thaw, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, town: The S 1/2 of Sec 16 Township No. 24 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,429, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $224.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Solomon Dacos, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Solomon Dacos, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, town: The N E 1/4, S W 1/4 E 1/2 of N W 1/4, S W 1/4 of N W 1/4 Sec 16, Township No. 7 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,304, from the State of California for nonpayment of interest amounting to $61.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1/2 of S W 1/4, Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range No. 37 east; M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,451, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Stephen W. McGorray, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Stephen W. McGorray defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The south 1/2 of southwest 1/4, section 36, township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,096, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $42.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Alexander D. McEvoy Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alexander D. McEvoy, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, town: The N E 1/4, S W 1/4 E 1/2 of N W 1/4, S W 1/4 of N W 1/4 Sec 16, Township No. 7 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,304, from the State of California for nonpayment of interest amounting to $61.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1/2 of S W 1/4, Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range No. 37 east; M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,451, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

W. H. BRIDGE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School Lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, town: All of Section 36, Township No. 18 South, Range No. 37 East, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,318, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January 1896 upon said State School lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent; for two dollars cost of publication ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

WILLIAM MALONE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Malone, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, town: All of Sec 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,085, from the State of California, on non-payment of interest amounting to $224.00 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

LORENZO E. BETOR, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo E. Betor, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, town: All of Sec 36, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,637, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $179.40 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs vs.

Maria L. Wells, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Maria L. Wells, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, town: All of Sec 16, Township No. 22 south, Range No 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,451, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $67.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs vs.

Maria L. Wells, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Maria L. Wells, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, town: All of Sec 16, Township No. 22 south, Range No 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,451, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $67.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25 1898

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Abby C. Wesson, Defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abby C. Wesson, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec. 16, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 40 east, MDM. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,867, from the State of California for non-payment of interest amounting to $17.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Josephine Lichens, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Josephine Lichens, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The W 1-2 of Sec 36, township No. 21 south, range No. 39 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,869, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $13.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School Lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec. 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 33 e, MDM. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,568, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $15.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO MRS. J. STILLMAN: You are hereby notified that I have expended ($300.00) three hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the three lodes or veins in the mining claims known as Hidden Treasure, Golden Treasure and Bunker Hill, S W of Anville Springs, about a mile, in Bute Valley, South Park Mining District, Inyo Co., Cal., as will appear by certificate filed about the 20th of December, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Sec. 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold said claim for the year ending in 1897, and if within 90 days after this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

}Seal.{ SANDY McDONALD.
H. W. RUPELL.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
January 22, 1898.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lawrence S. J. Wrinkle against Harrie J. Robinson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 192, dated December 16, 1887, upon the N E ¼, S E ¼, Sec 19, Twp 14 S Range 36 E, in Inyo Co., California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the said Harrie J. Robinson has wholly failed to comply with the timber culture laws.

The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of March 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

John Bamber, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to John Bamber, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 38 east, M.D.M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 11,343, from the State of California for non-payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
February 8, 1898.

NOTICE is herby given that Winford Hines, of Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 789, for the S W ¼ of N W ¼ of sec 25, Tp 11 S, R 34 E, MDM, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday the 19th day of March, 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of such land: William Blake, Charles Walter, Leroy C. Montague and William Hines, all of Aberdeen, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF

H. E. 706

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
February 6, 1898.

NOTICE IS hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 15, 1898 viz: Joseph Halloran, for the S ½ of N ½ of sec 15, Tp 15 S, R 36 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Finley McIver and Gilbert Christy, of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal., and John Amiotte and Henry Bissikumer of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal.
January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

JOHN A. COYLE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of December, 1897, an assessment, No. 31, of twenty cents (20c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st day of February, 1898, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on April 22d, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323 Phelan Block San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

State of California }
County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 1893.

R. O'SPEAR.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public stronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

South Park Development Company, Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of January, 1898, an assessment (No 1) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 29 Nevada block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 7th day of March, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday the 30th day of March, 1898, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of Board of Directors.
A. W. HAVENS, Secretary.

Office 29 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5 h
" ..... March 5th
" ..... April 2nd
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30 h
" ..... August 27 h
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.
1629-tf JOHN CLARKE.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

— —x— —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
December 16, 1897.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

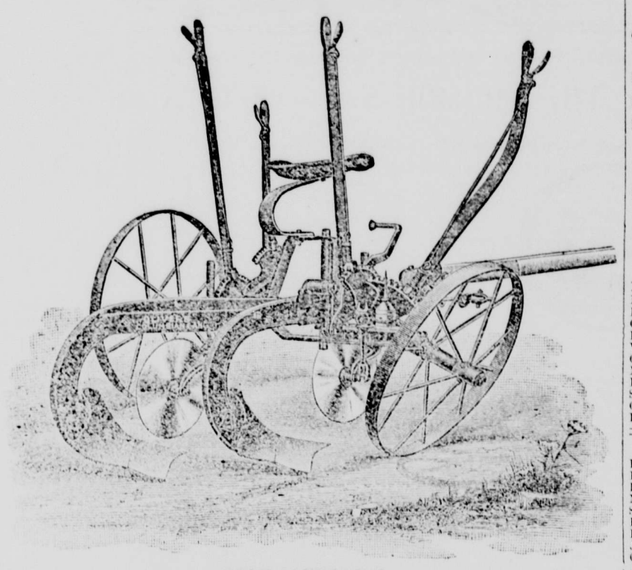
Supplemental List No. 66. Southern Pacific Railroad Lands. Main Line.

Part N W ¼ Sec. 3, Tp 26 S, R 33 E, 40a
" S W ¼ Sec 15, Tp 29 S, R 39 E, 80a
All Sec. 21, Tp. 29 S, R 39 E - - 640a
NW ¼ and S ½ Sec 27, Tp 29S, R33 E, 480a

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal,

JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.	
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50	a m	Ar 5:20	p m
Dayton	6	11:25	a m	4:45	p m
Clifton	18	12:10	p m	4:00	p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40	p m	3:30	p m
Wabuska	38	1:40	p m	2:30	p m
Cleaver	4[illegible]	1:50	p m	2:15	p m
Mason	48	2:05	p m	2:05	p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30	p m	1:40	p m
Schurz	65	3:10	p m	12:55	p m
Gillis	78	3:50	p m	12:10	p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00	p m	Lv 11:00	a m
		No. 3.		No. 4.	
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00	a m	Ar 7:25	p m
Kinkead	113	6:37	a m	6:48	p m
Luning	125	7:10	a m	6:15	p m
New Boston	131	7:30	a m	[illegible]	p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50	a m	[illegible]	p m
Rhodes	142	8:10	a m	5:15	p m
Belleville	150	8:50	a m	4:35	p m
Junction	152	9:00	a m	4:25	p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30	a m	3:50	p m
Junction		10:10	a m	3:25	p m
Basalt	167	11:10	a m	2:25	p m
Summit	175	12:00	m	1:35	p m
Queen	183	12:50	p m	12:35	p m
Benton	193	1:30	p m	11:50	a m
Hammill	204	2:10	p m	11:00	a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15	p m	Lv 9:50	a m
Alvord	239	4:05	p m	8:55	a m
Tibbets	253	4:50	p m	8:10	a m
Independence	267	5:35	p m	7:25	a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20	p m	6:40	a m
Swansea	290	6:50	p m	6:10	a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00	p m	Lv 6:00	a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.,

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.	
Reno	Lv 8:15	a m	Lv 1:45	p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37	a m	2:20	p m
Franktown	9:05	a m	3:05	p m
Carson	9:30	a m	3:15	p m
Mound House	10:12	a m	5:45	p m
Gold Hill	10:55	a m	6:43	p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05	a m	Ar 6:55	p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.	
Virginia	Lv 5:55	p m	Lv 7:45	a m
Gold Hill	6:06	p m	7:56	a m
Mound House	6:43	p m	8:30	a m
Carson	7:10	p m	9:55	a m
Franktown	7:44	p m	10:39	a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08	p m	11:13	a m
Reno	Ar 8:30	p m	Ar 11:40	a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

GEE-WHIZ.

At every motion of his body or limbs he said, "Gee-whiz." If he raised his arm or crooked his elbow, or when he got up or sat down or bent over; if he bent his knee or turned his head, he said "Gee-whiz." Gee-whiz was his way of expressing vexation and trouble, and he had his piece of it. Thousands do as he had done and have bushels of it. He simply did a very foolish thing. He took off his coat at the wrong time and in the wrong place. The time was when he was overheated and the place just where a cold draft struck him. He woke in the morning with soreness and stiffness from head to foot. If he had he thought him of the right thing to do as most men do, he would have gotten a bottle of St Jacobs Oil and rubbed it over his body. Use it on going to bed and you'll wake up, open your eyes and say, "Gee-whiz!" the soreness and stiffness are gone.

Floating Up a River.

It was a vexed question in 1890 whether the Pilcomayo river, which flows for hundreds of miles from the Bolivian Andes to the Paraguay, might be used as a commercial highway from Bolivia to the ocean. Our countryman, Captain Page, settled this question so conclusively that no further effort to utilize the Pilcomayo is likely to be made, and in this work, that cost him his life, for he died of his privations after being hemmed in for months by hostile Indians, he devised a plan for steaming up river when the water was so low that his vessel was stuck in the mud. He was determined to go still farther, though his little steamer, which drew only 18 inches, rested on the river bottom, so behind the boat he threw up an embankment of earth clear across the channel, backed it with palm trunks and brushwood, and before long the water had risen a couple of feet, and the little Bolivia was able to go on her way four miles before she stuck again. Then another dam was built, and this process was repeated seven times, and with the aid of the dams the vessel advanced about 35 miles above the highest point she could reach at the natural low water stage.—Harper's Round Table.

ECONOMY IN BUYING SEEDS.

Economy is not paying less money for a thing than you expected to pay. True economy is good management, and about the worst management is a farmer can be guilty of is to buy cheap seeds and thus cut the value of his crops in half or worse. A stream cannot rise higher than its source, and a crop cannot be any better than its seed. Real seed economy is buying seeds that bear the stamp of a house that is known to be reliable. Then the planter is absolutely sure that he gets what he wants and what he pays for. In every part of the country dealers sell the absolutely reliable seeds of D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Mich., which have given uniform good results for the last 42 years. Ferry's Illustrated Seed Annual for 1898, containing information that no farmer or gardener can afford to be without, will be sent free to anyone making application to the firm.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "FITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Marks.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

The amusements offered to the public in the past meetings of the California Jockey Club have been far in excess of their expectations. In view of the fact that its management has the personal attention of its genial Secretary, Mr. F. H. Green, who is qualified to satisfy the lovers of equine sport in securing the best-bred running stock to fill the daily programmes and please the visitors at the Ingleside race course, which has been so liberally patronized during their past meetings, and will continue for two consecutive weeks, beginning January 24th, till February 5th, inclusive, visitors from the interior should visit these beautiful grounds, which are superior to any in these United States.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me. Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

MONEY... ...FOR YOU

If you plant our new **Vineless Bunch Yam Potatoes** and get on the market 6 weeks before your neighbors. **Earliest, Largest, Sweetest, and Most Productive** known. Postpaid 30cts. per pound, by express not prepaid 15cts. Send 2cts. for large catalogue of 50 seed novelties with testimonials from all over the Union, and 1 large starting package of our new home grown **Coffee** which costs only 20ts. a pound to raise and 2 crops a year in the south. **Special Prices to Agents** who make **$2.00 TO $5.00 A DAY** selling this wonderful seed. Address,

THE WESTERN NOVELTY SEED CO., BUCKNER, MO.

KLONDIKE SUPPLIES

San Francisco's Outfitting Headquarters

The Emporium Golden Rule Bazaar

Everything needed at lowest prices.

Send for our Outfitting Price Lists

"CHILDREN TEETHING." Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

SEEDS Garden & Flower with a world-wide reputation. Catalog free to all. JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

: THE LIE JOE SAVAGE TOLD. :

OLD settlers in the southern part of Baylor County, Texas, still make occasional reference to the Savages, or the Savage brothers, as they sometimes call them. This does not refer to the time when the Indians were in the country, although that time is by no means so far distant as to be beyond the memory of living man; nor does it imply anything especially wild and ferocious about the character of the men in question. It merely goes back to the first half of the '80s, when two brothers of that name were among the prominent inhabitants of that sparsely settled district. In some countries events of that period would be considered comparatively modern, but in Western Texas they are ranked as strictly ancient history.

It seems, from a careful survey of the facts in the case, that neither of the brothers was really a bad man at heart, notwithstanding the fact that a great many people who ought to know are strongly inclined to think otherwise. It is certain that one of them is as true a man as ever trod the soil of Texas, or any other State, for that matter. All who knew him agree that the final year of his life, at any rate, was a year of such courage and self-sacrificing heroism as one reads of in books, but seldom looks for in real life. The people of West Texas are not much prone to hero worship, and whenever they agree that a man of their acquaintance is above the average of mortality there is very likely to be some basis for the belief. Judging merely from physical appearances, one would have had little trouble in deciding which of the two men would be more likely to prove of heroic mold. Bill, the younger, was a man of magnificent physique, not unduly large, but with muscles of such herculean strength as perfect air and the free life of a Western cowboy are apt to impart. He was light-complexioned and is said to have possessed a vigorous, manly countenance, such as ought to have made him more successful in his love affairs than he really was. Joe, on the other hand, was as much a picture of weakness and deformity as his brother was of health and strength. He was not only a peaked faced, slender slip of a man, but he was a cripple as well. When he was 5 years old and Bill was only 3, a cyclone had struck the log house in which the boys and their parents were living. The mother and father were killed, but when the neighbors came to look through the ruins of the cabin they found Joe crouched on the bed with his limbs spread out in such a manner as to protect his baby brother. A heavy log had fallen across his right foot and right wrist, crushing them both very badly, but Bill was still sleeping in absolute unconsciousness of the existence of any such disturbing affairs as cyclones. As a result of his injuries at the time, Joe was "club-footed" through the whole of his life, and his right forearm had a big knot on it, and a crook that made his right hand turn out when it should have turned in. It is said that Joe was proud of his deformities rather than otherwise, presumably because they had been incurred in the defense of his baby brother, and that Bill was, for the most part, tenderly regardful of the brother who had sacrificed health and almost life for him.

"HELLO! ARE YOU LOST?"

Naturally enough, Bill was the more prosperous of the two. Before he was 30 he owned a considerable "bunch" of cattle, and leased quite a body of land in the eastern part of Baylor County as a ranch. Joe was his line rider, and in that capacity was able to do a great deal of such work as did not require any very great amount of mere muscular strength. Everything worked smoothly with them until May Conley came to live with a married brother of hers who lived only a few miles from the Savage ranch. She was not a highly educated girl, by any means, and it is doubtful if she was more than fairly intelligent; but she was pretty, and she was fickle—and that tells the whole story. In this case Joe was the first victim. He met May at one of the big camp meetings that are common in that country in the fall of the year, and after that he was very pronounced in his attentions to her for several months. Then his attentions ceased as suddenly and abruptly as they had begun. People noticed this and they also noticed that just about that time Bill began going to see her.

"Bill took it up just where Joe laid it down," remarked one cowboy to another during one of the intervals in a dance on one occasion.

"Naw, that ain't it," responded his friend. "I think Joe laid it down just where Bill took it up."

One day as the two brothers and one or two others were engaged in branding some of Bill's yearlings the subject was brought up.

"Sure enough, Joe, whatever made you quit goin' to see that Conley gal so suddent?" asked Jim Smith, one of the helpers in a loose way.

"I stopped so's to give Bill a chance," said Joe, with what was evidently a forced attempt at gayety.

"Shucks!" ejaculated his brother. "You needn't a stopped for that. If I couldn't beat you I'd better quit."

There was just the least bit of contemptuous emphasis on that word "you," and Joe noticed it. A slightly shamed, pained look came over his poor, thin face as he faltered:

"W—well, I didn't keep much for her, no way. I was just a foolin' from the first."

My very deliberate opinion is that this statement was a lie. It is my opinion, furthermore, that in this single, ungrammatical, mispronounced, mutilated lie there was a loftiness of thought and purity of purpose such as an angel in heaven might well aspire to. Bill did not take any such view of the matter, though, for he only looked up and retorted angrily:

"My opinion of anybody that would go foolin' 'round a woman when he didn't care nothing for her is that he ain't much man."

"He's pretty small potatoes—he shore is," put in Tom Jackson, the fourth man at the branding. Nobody noticed the remark particularly at the time, but subsequent events caused them to think a great deal about it later on.

"I'm surprised at you, Joe," said Bill.

The ghost of a forced smile hovered piteously on Joe's lips for a moment, but he merely rubbed his forehead with the knob on his wrist in the nervous way peculiar to him on such occasions, and said nothing.

Aside from one or two little incidents like this—which are hardly worth counting as exceptions—Bill's courtship was an illustration of the fact that, notwithstanding a certain very eminent authority to the contrary, the course of true love does occasionally run smooth—for awhile. In this case it ran smooth down to the very day set for the wedding. The ceremony was to be performed at what was known as Plum Creek school house, and early in the morning Bill went with a number of his friends to get ready for the festivities. In some countries it might not be considered as a part of the groom's duties to make these preparations, but in Texas it is etiquette for anybody to do anything provided there was not some one else to do it.

The ceremony was to take place at 10 o'clock. Perhaps half an hour before that time Joe and his friend Jim Smith were riding through the timber which always abounds around creek bottoms in Texas, and were much astonished when, at a sudden bend in the trail, they came across the supposed prospective bride. She was on horseback and unaccompanied.

"Hello!" exclaimed Joe in surprise. "Are you lost?"

"Yes," answered May, with a nervous laugh. "I never was so glad to see anybody in my life. This here creek bottom timber's so thick a wildcat would mighty nigh get lost in it—let alone a woman."

"I should think you and Bill had been to Plum Creek schoolhouse often enough to know the way by this time?"

"I ain't goin' to Plum Creek," said May, with a foolish giggle.

"What! Ain't you goin' to get married?"

"Yes."

"Well, Bill's at the schoolhouse now, a waitin' for ye."

May tossed her head and then giggled again.

"I ain't waitin' for him none," she said. "I might as well tell you now as any time. I'm goin' to be married to Tom Jackson this morning at Round Timbers. I've lost my way there and I want you to tell me how to go."

At the mention of Jackson's name Joe's face hardened for a moment. He was the man who had been so quick to take Bill's part in the quarrel with his brother. Then Joe began to reason with Mary as to her conduct, but a very few moments sufficed to show him the futility of the attempt. Promptly changing his plans, he gave her a detailed account of the way to Round Timbers.

"Say!" interrupted Jim Smith, who had listened in profound astonishment to the whole conversation, "you're mistaken about——"

"No, I ain't," retorted Joe. "The trail's been changed lately. That's all right, May. Come on, Jim."

"I still think you were mistaken about that trail," said Jim, as the two men rode on together.

"No, I wasn't mistaken," said Joe. "I just lied—that was all. I did it for Bill's sake. If May goes the way I sent her she'll not get to Round Timbers this morning."

After they had ridden a few moments in silence, Joe began again:

"Jim, old fellow, for God's sake don't let on that you've seen or heard nothing this morning. It'll be plenty tough on Bill, anyway."

"I shore won't," said Jim.

There was quite a crowd assembled around the door of the little log school house when these two men rode up. The groom was there and so was the preacher; so also were the people. The house was decorated within and without with flowers and leaves and other ornaments more or less appropriate to the occasion. However, there was one ornament generally considered necessary on wedding occasions which was still missing—namely, the bride.

"See anything of May lately?" asked Bill, stepping to the front as the new comers rode up. There was just a trace of anxiety in his voice as he spoke.

"Naw," answered Joe promptly. His face looked perfectly unconcerned as he spoke, but in a very few moments a cloud began to rest upon it. I suspect, though, that instead of grieving over the lie he had told—as of course he should have been—he was merely wondering how he might spare Bill the mortification which a public discovery of the real facts in regard to May might occasion. He was now sitting with one leg thrown over the horn of his saddle. Suddenly his face lighted up with its old sickly smile, and in a voice that trembled a little in spite of the bravado he tried to throw into it, he began:

"Say, Bill, that was the devil of a lie I told you about May just now. I saw her not over half an hour ago."

"You did, did you? When will she be here?"

"She won't be here at all."

Bill's face grew stern and white.

"Why won't she?" he demanded.

"Because I directed her in the wrong road. Jim tried to tell her right and I wouldn't let him. Ain't that so, Jim?"

Jim nodded grimly. With faces that now began to grow drawn and anxious, the spectators glanced from one speaker to the other in turn. Bill's face was fairly livid with rage, and his voice trembled with the awfulness of repressed fury as he asked the next question:

"What did you do it for?"

The expectant silence that followed was deathlike, but even then Joe's voice was hardly audible as he answered with the same sickly smile hovering about his white lips:

"Because I useter court her myself and you cut me out!"

Before the words were fairly out of his mouth Bill sprang at him with the fury of a wild beast. With all the force of his mighty arm he struck and the blow descended upon the arm—the crippled, knotted arm—which Joe had interposed to ward it off. Some say it descended upon the very knot itself. He fell from his pony as if he had been shot, and lay for several moments on the turf where he had fallen.

"Which way did you send her?" asked Bill, in the same awful tones he had used before.

"I won't tell," gasped Joe.

"Then get off that ground!"

Joe meekly obeyed.

"Get on your pony—no, I see it's got away from you. Then saddle up mine yonder and go after May and bring her back at once, sir! Do you hear?"

Joe meekly took the huge Texas saddle in his left hand and carried it to where the pony was grazing, tied by a long rope to a tree. His right arm hung limp by his side. After some ineffectual efforts to throw on the saddle with his left arm he gave up the attempt.

"I can't get the thing on," he said.

"Use your right arm, sir!" called his brother.

"I think you've broke his game arm, Bill," said Jim Smith.

"It's a lie!" shouted Joe, "that arm's as good as ever it was."

To prove the truth of this assertion he made a mighty effort and managed to lift his arm to his shoulder, though the wrist still dangled loosely from his elbow. Even then he could not restrain his face from wincing and his teeth from clinching with the pain. Dropping the saddle he turned abruptly and limped off into the woods without a word.

Jim Smith afterward said that only his solemn promise to Joe kept him from telling the whole truth at this juncture just as he knew it to be, and that he had to grit his teeth hard and say cuss words under his breath to do it then. As to the rest of the crowd, it must be remembered that they knew nothing but Joe's own statement about the matter, and consequently they all sympathized with Bill. After some moments of condolence and consultation with the crowd, Bill, with some four or five others, started out to find Joe.

"Get that rope off your saddle there and bring it along," he said to one of the men.

"You ain't goin' to string him up, are you, Bill?" was the rather anxious reply.

"No; just want to skeer him a little. Come on."

In a very short time they found the man they were looking for.

"Are you ready to tell where May is, or to go after her?" Bill demanded.

"N-no," faltered Joe, with a distrustful glance at the little group of attendants.

Again his brother sprang at him. This time he threw him to the ground and held him there with his grasp firm upon his throat.

"Don't, Bill, old fellow, for God's sake," gasped Joe, as his brother somewhat relaxed the grip on his throat. "I didn't mean no harm by it—honest, I didn't. I won't do it no more. What are you going to do with that rope, Bill? You're not going to kill your poor, no-account brother, are you, old boy?"

Without a word Bill and his attendants continued wrapping the rope around Joe. Then they stood him up

THE BLOW DESCENDED UPON THE ARM.

beside a tree and tied him to it, so that his club foot touched the ground, while the other, the strong one, was doubled back in the coil of rope.

"Now, you ungrateful whelp," said Bill, as he started to leave, "I'll be back in thirty minutes to see if you're ready to tell me."

"Didn't he kiss your hand as you was tying him?" asked some one as they walked away.

"Dogged if I know," said Bill. "Did he?"

Hardly had they left when Jim Smith came up and at once began to untie the ropes.

"Don't!" said Joe. "Bill will be back in a few minutes. Just unslip this loop here. Thank you! The strain was on my right arm, and it hurt, because it was sore, Jim, this is hard—but I guess I can stand it, for Bill's sake. I ain't hurtin' so much now, though, as I was. It's mostly all a joke. Bill was always a powerful fellow to joke. I wisht you'd go tell him when he comes back please not to bring anybody else with him."

At the appointed time, Bill saddled his pony and rode off to where Joe was.

"I'll take the hoss, so that if Joe's ready by now he can start off after May and bring her back. I rather guess he's ready by now, too. Maybe we'll get to eat a wedding dinner today, yet—only a little late, of course."

After some time had elapsed and neither brother had "showed up," as the phrase goes in Texas, Jim Smith walked to the place where he had left Joe. There the poor fellow was, still tied to the tree—but dead! The thirty minutes' strain had been too much for his crippled leg to bear, and it had gradually given way, and this had allowed the poor fellow to choke to death. Of course, Jim lost no time in rousing the quasi wedding guests, and in telling the real facts about May. It is not the first instance in the history of the world where a man has had the truth told about him too late to do him any good. A pursuing party was out after Bill at once, but all was to no avail. Some say he committed suicide shortly afterward in San Antonio; others, that he is still alive in New Mexico; still others, that he is to-day in the insane asylum at Terrell. I do not know what the truth about it is. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Jackson still live in Cottle

STILL TIED TO THE TREE, BUT DEAD.

County, Texas. Jim Smith is the man who first told me this story. Joe Savage is buried on the banks of Plum Creek, and on his wooden headboard you can still decipher the inscription: "He Loved Mutch."

The Scripture had to be misquoted to suit the gender of the pronoun and the spelling is slightly peculiar, but I can not help thinking the inscription a good one. Many people consider love a very good thing, and Prof. Drummond has written a book to prove that it is The Greatest Thing in the World. If these estimates are correct Joe Savage was certainly a great and good man; for greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend.—Utica Globe.

SUBSTITUTES FOR PRAYING.

Parrots and Prayer Wheels Among the Kalmuck Tartars.

Finally, if you spend most of your time, as I did, among the natives on the hurricane deck, your attention will be attracted by a third class of worshipers, namely, the Kalmuck Tartars, who live in felt tents or kibitkas (kee-beet-kas) along the lower Volga, and who wander, with great herds of cattle and camels, over the steppes of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. These flat-faced, ill-looking nomads are all Buddhists; and not only do they pray, but they may fairly claim the credit of having reduced devotion to a science. Praying five times a day, as the Mohammedans do, or even twice a day, after the custom of the fire worshipers, seems to have been too severe a tax upon the energies of the original Buddhists, and they set their ingenuity at work to devise some means of lessening the labor. The first expedient that occurred to them was teaching parrots to pray and then claiming the credit of the prayers thus said by proxy. This answered the purpose very well at first; but teaching parrots was troublesome, and besides that, the parrots, in spite of all precautions, would occasionally pick up scraps of profane learning, which they intermingled with their devotions in a manner not at all edifying. So the Buddhists finally abandoned the instruction of parrots and calling in the aid of applied science invented the prayer wheel. Nobody, it seems to me, but the laziest of Asiatics would ever have thought of introducing labor-saving machinery into the realm of the spiritual; but the Buddhists not only thought of it, but put the idea promptly into execution. The prayer wheel used by the Kalmuck Tartars on the Lower Volga is a small wooden cylinder six or eight inches in length and about two inches in diameter, turning upon a vertical axis, the lower end of which is extended and thickened to form a handle. This cylinder is stuffed full of short, written prayers, and every time it is turned upon its axis all the prayers that it contains are regarded as duly said. Could anything be more simple or satisfactory? There is no shutting of the eyes, no getting down on the knees in uncomfortable positions, no facing in any particular direction. All that the prayer has to do is to give his wheel a twirl and it grinds out prayers with a rapidity and fluency which leaves nothing to be desired. But from an Occidental point of view the whole performance is, of course, an absurdity. I could feel some respect for the prayers of the Mohammedans and of the fire worshipers, but the wooden wheels of the Kalmuck Tartars excited only contemptuous amusement.—Independent.

Borrowing Trouble.

Borrowing is poor business at the best; but of all the unsatisfactory "no return-for-your-pains" occupations, the very worst in the world is borrowing trouble. To begin with, it is based on fancy, crankiness, undue nervousness, or the mental or moral idiosyncrasies that should have been trained out of the individual long before the years of childhood were passed. There are few people in the world more depressing and disheartening than those who are always seeing some shadow of coming evil. The world is sombre enough even at the best, and it is scarcely worth while to go out seeking for shadows or to conjure up purely imaginary ones.

Relief of the Carlisles.

Willie—Pa, what do the Indians mean by 'happy hunting grounds?'"

Pa—They are the grounds on which they take the scalps of the other football players.

People sometimes weep witnessing a death scene upon the stage, but it is usually because they realize that it is only a sham and that the actors still live.

WANTED, SOME BURGLARS.

They Were Requested to Call and Steal Valuable Heirlooms.

A man rushed into the business office of one of the daily papers and stopped at the advertising window. There he secured a pad of paper and a pencil with a string to it. He wrote and erased, and then tore up what he had written, chewing the fragments savagely while he made another copy.

"There," he said at last, as he thrust the paper into the hand of the advertising clerk, "count the words and tell me what they will cost for one insertion. I reckon that will fetch them."

This was the advertisement:

"Burglars are requested to call some night this week on Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Brown, Ash court. A door and window will be left open and every facility offered for removing the spoils."

"But this is a very unusual form of advertisement," said the clerk, with a troubled look. "I don't know whether to put it under the head of personal or educational. What is your motive, may I ask?"

"My motive?" said the advertiser, "is to get rid of an awful incubus of inherited truck without any responsibility fastened upon me. I might burn the house down, but in that case I would be expected to save the heirlooms or perish with them. Say, young man, were you ever the victim of a legacy?"

"No," said the clerk, with a friendly grin. "What a funny question."

"No old maid aunt ever died and left you a dozen battered silver teaspoons that had come down from Oliver Cromwell?"

"Never!"

"Lucky chap! Never had a solid silver punch bowl bequeathed to you by a bibulous old uncle who was a disgrace to the family while he lived, but promised to return and haunt you if you didn't entertain his comrades once a year out of that bowl?"

"I should say not."

"Nor a great-grandmother who left you a silver soup ladle with a coat of arms of some unknown dead and gone ancestor which must be placed under your pillow every night for safe keeping?"

"No," said the clerk. "I belong to plain, everyday people, and we haven't a coat of arms to our backs."

"Be thankful, young man. You little realize what a blessed lot is yours. To crown our misfortunes, another relative died in Paris last week and left us her diamonds. But I draw the line at diamonds, and so does my wife. We take turns now sitting up with the silver. After the burglars come and clean us out we shall begin to live. Put that advertisement in a good place, and I'll let you know if we hear from it. S'long."—Chicago Times-Herald

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS ALONG THE COAST.

Reports of maritime disasters along the coast come in thick and fast. People who "go down to the sea in ships" should bear in mind one thing in particular, namely, that it is highly desirable to take along a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for sea sickness, Nausea, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, malaria, nervousness and kidney trouble, all succumb to its beneficent and speedy action.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24 1898

NEWSY NOTES FROM BIG PINE.

BIG PINE, Feb 23, 1898.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—The late recurrence of Washington's birthday was honored by a grand ball at the Athens of the county on Monday night. Fish Springs was represented by Jimmie Connors, a son of a veteran. This celebration was the first effort of Gen John A. Logan Post, G.A.R. The hall was decorated in a manner illustrating the devotion of the old boys to the flag. At 8:30 o'clock the call was sounded for the grand march. This was answered by 53 couples—all brave men and fair women. The march was led by Mr. Morton George, son of a veteran, aided by Miss Mamie Clark, daughter of a defender of the Union; in fact the ancient rank and file of the Post attribute much o the success of this important feature of the occasion to her valuable hints and efficient drill. The members of the Post, headed by Commander Collins, reviewed the marchers, and were reminded of the grand review which marked the close of the late war.

At the conclusion of the march quadrilles were formed, and the first "hop" of the old boys was fairly on, and pursued its vigorous course until the natal day of "Truthful George" was well in evidence. Rations were then served at the Clark house by Comrade Harniss, Quartermaster and acting commisary of the Post, and the old boys—always good judges of properly served rations—acquitted Comrade Harniss of any remissness in the matter. A notable feature of the occasion was the bunching, in cotillions, of the ancients of the Post. The vanity of some of "we'uns" was aroused by the statement of one fair lady to the effect that the "vets" were equal in the matter o' square dances to the sons, and your scribe certainly overlooked any covert sarcasm contained in the statement referred to. The old boys were pleased and proud of the kindly rendered courtesies of the fair daughters of the veterans. It is a matter of regret that a full list cannot be submitted. Misses Minnie Collins, Laura Shelly and Mamie Clark were personally known to yours truly as having been present, and rendered valuable assistance to the old vets in entertaining their guests.

The floor management by the trinity from the ranks of the sons of veterans—Morton George, Comrade Green and John Collins was complete and pleasing. Comrade Georgo Collins informed your correspondent that the leather medal award will be close between Comrade Ober of Bishop and a bald headed vet from the hamlet of Big Pine.

The receipts clearly illustrated the warm and generous response accorded our appeal for aid to properly celebrate Memorial day, and the vets will do their best to properly invest the funds for that sacred purpose.

Tuesday, the 22d, was observed earnestly and honestly by the dwellers of this place. At sunrise the school flag was hoisted by Miss Mabel Chalfant. Horse races were done as follows: Joe Stewart's Keno outfooted quadrupeds belonging to Josheph Shaw and McKillip, respectively, purse $15. Geo. Mitchell's horse, Chappo, outran horses of young Ober, McKillip, J. C. Miller and Charlie Sanders; the third and last turf sensation was a contest by steeds owned respectively by Vernon Smith, John Collins, Randall and Young Cuddigan's Klondike; winner, Randall's Smasher. Expert turf followers claim that but for the fact that Klondike ran afoul of a youthful member of the bovine family, causing serious stoppage in transit, the $15 purse would have fallen his way.

The occasion concluded with a dance at the Williams' House, which was a howling success from start to finish.

Nap Baker has purchased the Tibbets ranch, and henceforth Napoleon will dwell near the big pines.

SWAMPER.

The curious assumption that gold is only to be found in the British part of the Northwest is certain, sooner or later, to give way to some important discoveries in Alaska. Already it is reported, on what are said to be authentic grounds, that miners on the American side of the line have taken $50,000 in coarse gold from the crevices in the rocks beside a hitherto unknown creek. If this is true, the stream suggests greater possibilities than the Klondike did when George Cormack canned out the first nuggets from its gravel, and will easily draw to it the thousands who are unable to find a location in the Dawson district. There is no more reason to think that British soil has a monopoly of the precious metal of the vicinage than there was to believe that El Dorado county had it when the excitement broke out in California in 1848. The same range of mountains which must contain the mother lode from which the Klondike, Stewart and Pelly rivers and the upper Yukon got their yellow grains and nuggets, stretches westward into Alaska for a thousand miles and more. The geographical line that crosses it does not define the limits of the pay streak; and, for all anyone knows to the contrary, the real bonanza is in that vast Territory that has already developed the Treadwell and made its owners millionaires.—*Chronicle.*

Bodie Wisdom.

Bodie Miner Index: Adolph Sutro, the millionaire of San Francisco, has become demented. If we had his money we would probably be in the same fix before long.

As a harbinger of good times and evidence that the wave of prosperity is rolling over the country, it may be stated that the Virginia peanut crop is enormous.

Mining men in El Paso are excited over a phenomenally rich silver deposit discovered on the line of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad in old Mexico, about 100 miles from El Paso. Francisco Conado of that city discovered the deposit three miles from the railroad track, where it had been tramped over for months unnoticed by railroad men. Conado brought samples of the ore to town, and they assayed 26,000 ounces of silver to the ton.

The *California Rand* is the name of a new paper published at Johannesburg, by Charles Fuller Gates. While small, it is very neat, and is a valuable addition to our exchange list. With papers published at Randsburg, Johannesburg and Garlock, the desert mining region is well represented in a journalistic way.

LOOKS LIKE WAR!

As announced in a brief dispatch last week the U. S. Battleship Maine lies at the bottom of Havana harbor, while two of her officers and 253 members of her crew have gone to a watery grave or have been mangled beyond recognition.

Nothing certain is known yet, nor will be until the report of the board of enquiry, which began its sessions last Monday, is made public, but all reports go to show that the disaster was caused by the explosion of a submarine mine or a torpedo.

At Washington the officials profess to believe the cause to be accidental, but the sudden shifting of U. S. troops, the large forces of men put at work in the navy yards, fortifications, etc., re-enforcements ordered to all coast points and the ordering of the naval reserve into active drill shows the uneasy feeling that pervades the nation.

It is not unlikely that the dogs of war will soon be turned loose. Public sentiment throughout the country is at a high pitch.

A St Louis paper, in an article on "California's Golden Jubilee," after commenting on the great addition to the metallic supplies of the world which followed the gold discovery of Marshall, says: "But the rise of California in other forms of wealth is scarcely less wonderful. It has raised more than 30,000,000 bushels of wheat in one season, 40,000,000 pounds of wool and 10,000,000 gallons of wine. Its fruit crop last year was as valuable as its yield of gold." No doubt the Missouri editor thought he was paying the State a high compliment when he furnished these inaccurate statistics to his readers, but the facts would have rounded out his sentence in better shape. Instead of 10,000,000 gallons of wine, California produced 29,885,800 gallons in 1897. It has also greatly exceeded a 30,000,000 bushel production of wheat in several different years. But, in addition to the particular products mentioned, we claim to lead in the output of that nutritious article, the bean, no less than 87,462,500 pounds, worth $8,261,600, having been grown last year. We are also credited with a product of 9,124,600 centals of barley, 2,791,710 tons of hay, 725,250,000 feet of lumber, 7,762,600 pounds of nuts, 5,678,500 pounds of borax, 7,490,000 pounds of honey, 8,322,200 pounds of hops, and several other things that need not be mentioned here, but which when grouped with the products mentioned above, would afford much more ground for wonderment than the brief list of California products enumerated by the Missouri paper.

A dog who has eaten up a farm and a set of buildings has been found. This dog killed a neighbor's sheep. The neighbor offered to call it square if the dog was killed. The dog's master refused to agree to this, and a law-suit came next. To pay the costs and damages assessed by the court, the owner of the dog had to mortgage his farm for $25,000. The mortgage had a bigger appetitite than the dog, and soon his farm was gone, and the owner had to move away. The dog is now dead.

Miss Frances E. Willard, Supreme President of the W. C. T. U., died on Friday last, after a brief illness.

The Rand mine is producing eighty tons of ore per day, which is improving as depth is attained. The Wedge mine is doing considerable development work and the mine never looked better. This company has made application for a patent. The Little Butte is down over 400 feet, and is making regular shipments of rich ore. The King Solemon is another of Randsburg's deep mines which shows improvement as depth is attained. Its main shaft is down 425 feet and the recent strike at the 415 foot level contfnues rich in free gold.

Young Willie Hearst, who owns a "gernal" both in San Francisco and New York, is cut already with an offer of $50,000 for the discovery of the individual or nation who caused the explosion on the Maine. As the real cause of the explosion can be discovered only by an official investigation, the offer is a safe one. Mr. Hearst refers to the offer (in his own papers) as a "magnificent specimen of journalistic enterprise." To the average citizen the attempt to turn a national calamity into an advertisement for Mr. Hearst's newspapers appears to be a "magnificent specimen" of downright asiminity.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY AN ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE LEASED

In the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of William R. Tibbetts, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of D. R. McLaren, praying that the administrator of the estate of William R. Tibbetts, deceased, be authorized, empowered and directed to lease the real estate belonging to said estate, which is described as follows, towit: The S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ and the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. No. 18, and the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec No. 19, Township No. 9 S., R No. 34 E. M. D. M.

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before the above entitled court on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1898, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. at the court room of said court, to show cause, if any they can, why the said real estate should not be leased for the annual rental of $100, as is more fully set forth in said petition, reference to which is hereby made for further particulars.

Dated February 23d, 1898.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of said Superior Court.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of Frank Philleisser, an insolvent debtor.

Frank Philleisser, having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, by which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said Frank Philleisser is hereby declared to be an insolvent debtor. The sheriff of the county of Inyo, is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal of the said Frank Philleisser, debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and all of his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him, or to any person, firm or corporation or association for his use. The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, in open court at the court room of said court, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Friday, the 25th day of February, 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose an assignee of the estate of said debtor.

And it is further ordered that this order be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation published in the county of Inyo, State of California, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered that, in the mean time, all proceedings against said insolvent be stayed.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated Feb. 15, 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24.....1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

Yesterday the following-named persons were drawn to serve as jurors in the three criminal cases now pending in the Superior Court, and ordered to appear in court on March 15:

S. R. Kennedy, A. Porteous, John Keegan, A. Dell, J. L. Hayes, N. Cooley, Henry Bell, Eugene E. Smith, F. K. Andrews, H. Hankhammer, John A. Dehy Luke E. Smith, Chas. Houle, O. F. Dearborn, E. E. Burdick, John Barlow, J. W. Tracey, Geo. A. Free, H. Gereken, Thos. Kehoe, Wm. H. Powers, J. C. Anton, Ruperto Carrasco, Thos. Hughes, J. F. Frager, J. C. Miller, Chris. Carrasco, F. W. Inman, Geo. H. Rose, Fred M. Crocker, Wm. H. Adams, J. W. Clark, Geo. W. Brady, John Davies, H. D. Gill, Jno. P. Smith, H. P. Nelligan, Geo. Thorpe, John F. Beale, Geo. Reinbakle, Henry Evans, J. W. McMurry, Hi. C. Hamilton, J. Halliday, L. W. Barneby, Newton Sheldon, Wm. Rowan, J. W. Holland, Mark Hand and Wm. H. Jenkins.

The following cases were set for trial:

People vs. Indian Pete, March 15th.
" " Laplant " 16th.
" " Naylor " 19th.

Frank Densmore has stood treat all week.

A. Diaz of Lone Pine was in town over Sunday.

R. S. Miner returned from Bridgport last Monday evening.

The dry season is causing great depression all over the state.

Sam McMurry, Jr., was down from Big Pine early in the week.

Mrs. Randall Slack went to Modock to join her husband last week.

Dave Holland returned Monday evening from Garlock, after a two-week's stay.

The birth of the great Washington was not celebrated here except by a social dance.

S. R. Kennedy of Bishop made final proof on his desert land filing at Warm Spring on Wednesday.

Omie Mairs arrived home from Los Angeles Monday. He reports the Southern country sadly in need of rain.

Hon. T. B. Rickey returned to his home at Carson yesterday after a month's stay in Independence and vicinity.

L. P. Yandell, J. E. Rambo and Mrs. L. V. Dorrance of Bishop were in town yesterday on land office business.

Charley Walters passed through town Monday on his way home to Aberdeen, after spenbing a short time in Ballarat.

Thorpe, Laprairie & Cook have run in their tunnel in Mazourka canyon 500 feet and are pushing the work rapidiy.

Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Schabbell, who are being treated at the German Hospital at San Francisco are reported as improving.

Robert O'Neil, C. H. Parsons and I. F. Smith came down from Bishop yesterday. They will remain over today and return tomorrow.

U. S. Weather Observer McLean has opened up headquarters in the small building adjoining the Norman House, formerly occupied by Dr. Doyle.

A sale of the personal propeyty of the estates of Henry Warner and Thos. Treglown will take place at the residence of Dr. I. J. Woodin on March 8, 1898.

The social dance given in honor of Washington's birthday was fairly well attended. A fine supper was served the participants at the Norman house.

Andy Ramsey washed out a pan of dirt in Mazourka canyon last Monday that netted him $11.75. If this happened in Klondike it would cause a rush, but being so near home causes little or no comment

MINING ITEMS

J. J. Gunn has a force of seven men at work at the Minnietta mine. A face of ore 30 feet long by seven feet wide is exposed, and the ore is broken down on canvas, sacked in the mine and taken out. Mr. Gunn will continue to ship ore until the weather becomes too hot, when he will suspend operations for the summer.

A week ago last Monday Frank Fitzgerald opened a body of gray carbonate lead ore, carrying about 200 ozs. of silver to the ton on the old Bismark mine at Modock, and since then has been taking out about 1000 pounds of ore per day with the labor of two men. Fitz's indomnitable pluck has stood him in good stead on many occasions when the prospects were blue, and the present strike is all the more gratifying from the fact that he found it himself, working alone The indications at last reports were favorable for opening up a large ore body.

Clarley Anthony has a force of men at work at Pleasant canyon grading out a millsite, and will remove his five stamp mill as soon as the ground is ready. Where the mill formerly stood it was necessary to pump the water a long distance up hill, and it was too costly and not practicable.

We recently visited the Montgomery mines in Pleasant canyon, about six miles east of Ballarat, and regret that lack of space forbids giving an extended description of them at this time. There is apparently no limit to the ore, the lowest grade of which runs $10 per ton. A Bryan mill is running on $25 ore, of which there is sufficient quantity in sight to keep the mill running steadily to its full capacity of $25 tons per day. It is the intention of the Montgomery Bros. to put in a cyanide plant at once, as they have over 2000 tons of tailings of an average assay value of $9 per ton. They have 24 mines surveyed for patent, and upon nearly all of them good ore bodies are developed. There is sufficient ore in sight to warrant the erection of a 100 ton per day plant, and there is no doubt but that this will be done within the year.

The board of state prison directors has fixed the price of grain bags for 1898 at $5.30 per 100. The directors issued an order that no sales exceeding 5,000 bags should be made to a single party.

It is not generally known that ex-Senator Tabor, who has just been appointed postmaster of Denver, sold to the government for $1 the land where the Denver postoffice now stands.

Workman began about two weeks ago on a stamp mill for Pridham & Quinn at Randsburg. The machinery is all on the ground. A 10,000 gallon redwood tank is contracted for, to be placed on the top of the hill to hold the water supply, and it will be but a short time until the dropping of the first stamp in Randsbusg will be heard.

BORN.

DENSMORE—On Feb. 20, at Independence, to the wife of F. E. Densmore, a daughter.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 7, 1898, up to the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1898 and ending June 30, 1899. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898 and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California made January 6 1898 sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1897-98. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 7th day of April 1898 and opened by said Board on the seventh day of April 1898 between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 7, 1898, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30 1899.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpos.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form.
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 10 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 7th day of April 1898, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board hereby rejects the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 7, 1898 for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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One Month	50
Single Copies	10

IT IS BETTER.

It is better to whistle than whine;
It is better to laugh than to cry,
For though it is cloudy, the sun will soon shine,
Across the blue, beautiful sky.

It is better to whistle than whine,
O man, with the sorrowful brow,
Let the words of the child scatter murmurs of thine,
And gather his cheerfulness now.

It is better to whistle than whine,
Poor mother! so weary with care,
Thank God for the love and the peace that are thine,
And the joy of thy little ones share.

It is better to whistle than whine,
Though troubles you find in your way,
Remember that wise little fellow of mine,
And whistle your whining away.

God bless that brave boy for the cheer
He brought to this sad heart of mine;
When tempted to murmur, that young voice I hear,
"It is better to whistle than whine!"
—Waverley Magazine.

FINALE.

PHILOSOPHER once observed that a man's character could be better judged by the books and and room he keeps than his company.

Cyril Graves, early in life, had devoted himself to the study of politics, and all his hopes and fears were centered in that engrossing pursuit. One Wednesday evening he was sitting smoking in his chambers, deeply engrossed in a blue book, when he heard a gentle knock on his door.

"Come in!" he shouted, thinking it was his man, and again buried himself in his book.

The door opened and shut quietly, and he still read on, and then suddenly looked up. There, standing in a dejected attitude, was the wreck of what had been a lovely woman. Graves sprang to his feet, his face pale and stern, for, in front of him, was his justly divorced wife.

"You!—Bertha!—Here in my rooms!" He moved over to the bell.

"Don't ring it!" she wailed; "I watched your servant go out, and wanted to speak to you, ah, so badly!"

"Now look here, Bertha—you dragged my name in the dust—you nearly ruined my career, and now, when you have been justly punished, you come back. What do you want?—money?"

His tones were icy in their coldness, and the weak, degraded creature before him shivered as she heard the last words.

"Cyril—I've no right to come to you, I know, but the world is so cold and wretched to a woman, and God alone knows how low I've fallen. Cannot you take me back?" She sank into a chair, and began to cry silently.

"Take you back!" he cried, his eyes glittering with fury, whilst, with uneven strides, he paced the room; "take you back and become the laughing stock of London! What! Go and rusticate in some dreary hole until you left me again? You forget what you are."

The insult lashed fresh life and spirit into the cowering woman.

"And who made me what I am?" she said, with her color rising, and her breath coming and going rapidly.

"Not I," he replied, with a sneer.

"If not you, who did? When you first men me at my father's rectory I was as simple-minded a girl as any in the land. You made me marry you—did you not?" Her tone was insistent.

"Well—suppose I did?" he answered, gloomily.

"You took me to a dull house in this London town, and there you left me. Night after night you went to your political meetings and to your House of Commons, and gave me what was left of your time. You fed me and clothed me, it's true, and there it ended. You encouraged me to mix in society, and never troubled to protect me as you should have done; and then, when I left you, more from heart sickness and from a desire to be loved and petted by some one than from any other cause, you divorced me, and received the condolence of your friends. Bah!—you are the man who is responsible for my ruin, and you only. Money! I scorn your money, and never until I die will I trouble you again."

She left the room abruptly, leaving Graves a prey to the most conflicting emotions. Her indictment was, he felt, only too true, and a feeling of shame came over him.

He unlocked his safe and took out his will, and read it slowly through, then took a sheet of paper and wrote rapidly, and replaced both in the safe.

"There!" he said. "I shall never marry again, and if I die before her, who knows, it may make a difference if she has the control of money. If I could only have my time over again!"

The great debate was over, and Cyril Graves was its hero. Secure in the self-reliance that a thorough knowledge of his subject gives its possessor, he had held the House spellbound for over an hour, and sat down amidst a chorus of approving cheers. In the lobby his friends crowded around him with hearty congratulations, and, already, in his mind's eye, he saw that his days as an obscure private member were over. The larger life of a leader of men, with all its brilliant possibilities, seemed to lie open before him, and he gloried in it.

To quiet down his overstrained nerves he took his hat and coat, and, although it was long past midnight, made his way to the Embankment, a favorite walk of his when engaged in deep thought. There was a full moon and the night was very still, and, lost in reverie, he leant over the balustrade, and gazed idly upon the glistening, silvery river below him.

The utter peace and and quietude of the scene soothed him, and he was just about to leave when a heavy hand was laid upon his shoulder.

"Don't do it, sir—think over it," was muttered in his ear.

He turned sharply, and found a policeman looking at him with commiseration.

"Good God! constable, you don't think I'm going to jump in the river, do you? Man alive! Can't any one walk on the Embankment without doing that?"

"Aren't you Mr. Graves, the member for East Bucks, sir?" said the man

"Yes, I am; we had a hot debate at the House, and I strolled here to cool down before turning in. How did you know me?" queried Graves.

"Lord bless you, sir, I'm a Bucks man myself, and a stanch supporter of yours. But don't ee, sir, come here again like this; it ain't safe, for we call it one of the most risky beats in London. We get down here men as are desperate for want of food and shelter. I believe half the bodies they fish out of the river come from along here."

There was such a feeling in the man's tone that Graves was touched, and felt in his pocket for some money.

Suddenly, eighty yards up, he saw a figure outlined against the sky, and then disappear with a loud shriek and a splash.

An awful cry of "Help!" echoed through the still night air.

"Good God, sir, a woman's gone in and I can't swim a stroke," groaned the policeman. "What shall we do?"

"Do?" said Graves, "I'll go in myself. Get on the pier below here, for the tide will bring us down, and you may be able to lend a hand."

Whilst he spoke he tore off his boots, slipped off his coat and trousers, and stood for an instant on the balustrade looking for the suicide.

"Help! help!" she shrieked, coming once more to the surface. With a muttered prayer Graves dived into the water. Coming up, he shook the water from his head and eyes, and with a long, graceful side-stroke made for the sinking woman.

All his faculties were keenly awake; he felt that power, life, and reputation itself were nothing to the delight of saving some despairing creature from a terrible death. The policeman cheered him on with hearty shouts, and he spurted just in time to clutch the woman by the hair. To his horror he say that it was his cast-off wife.

"Let me sink!" she gasped.

"Never!" he said, between his teeth. "You said I was responsible for your fall. I'll not be so for your death. Put your hands on my hips and I'll do all I can; don't struggle, but kick out when I do. Come, Bee," an old, old diminutive of fond days, "try and live."

The woman did as she was told, and, perhaps, loved and reverenced him more in those few minutes than ever she had before.

With dogged pluck Graves put forth all his strength, but he knew he was failing. His breath came and went in great gasps, and his arms felt like lead; an awful desire to rest came over him, which the woman seemed to guess.

"Let me drown, Cyril; save yourself," she said.

"It's all right, sir," shouted the constable, "a few more strokes and I can help you."

It was too late, however, for even as the man's friendly hand closed on the woman's dress Graves fell back exhausted and sank like a log.

* * * * *

A woman, whom all the night policemen know and respect, haunts the foul places of London, night after night, relieving and comforting the lost of both sexes.

There is an unknown benefactor who gives royally to the homes and shelters of outcast London, and who never tires of giving.

And one day a woman, whose good deeds will never be chronicled by man, will enter the workhouse utterly destitute, and will await in meekness and quietude the call that will terminate her chequered career forever.—St. Paul.

Newspapers' Stability.

A question that was frequently asked was: "What will become of the Sun now that Dana is dead?" The inquiry is based on a mistaken idea. A great newspaper is far more than an individuality, no matter how eminent its editor may be. It is an accretion of years and of effort in many departments, and when it reaches the first rank has passed far beyond the limits of a single personality.

The great newspaper is in some degree the creation of the public itself, who, appreciating its firm principle and intelligent championship of the right, make it their forum. A journal of this high order and broad influence is interwoven with current history, and has a perpetuity like the tide of human life. When it loses a laborer of exceptional ability the event is deplored, but the paper goes forward without missing a step.

One day's issue of a newspaper is the work of many brains and hands. Like an army, it needs a general. Like an army, it survives a general, and, as the chain of human affairs is unbroken, so the continuity of a leading journal is preserved.—Globe-Democrat.

Nothing Remarkable.

Smith—Hear about the fire over on the west side this morning? Nine persons barely escaped with their lives. Remarkable, wasn't it?

Brown—I fail to see anything very remarkable about it.

Smith—Why not?

Brown—Well, suppose they had escaped without their lives—then it would have been truly remarkable.

HOMES IN HAWAII.

OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED IN THE ISLANDS.

Some of the Farm Crops that Can Be Profitably Grown—Educational Facilities—Description of the Beautiful Scenery—The Musical Kanaka.

Seek to Be States.

San Francisco Correspondence:

Much as has been written concerning Hawaiian scenery, it is a subject about which literature can never be exhausted. People of all nations and of all climates are still continuous in their praise of the tropical verdure and scenery that can be found in the midst of the Pacific Ocean. There has been resident in the Islands for some time a Scotchman—Mr. Charles H. Ewart, of Dalbeattie, Scotland—whose soul was moved by the beautiful vision which he describes in the following poetic language:

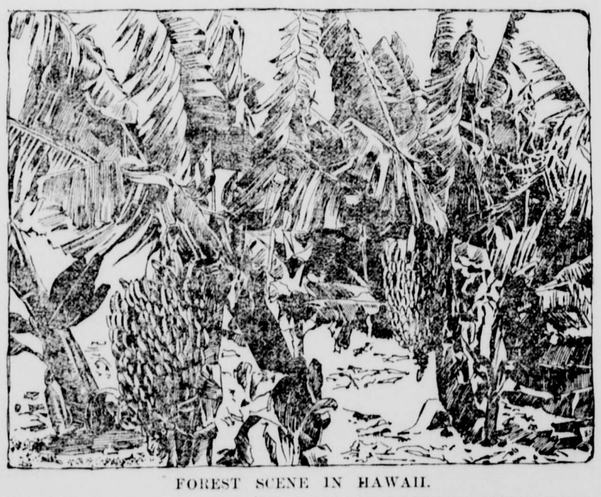
"We are in an amphitheater of mountains, rising to an altitude of 3,000 and 4,000 feet, with a glowing raiment of leaf and blossom from base to summit, save in spots where the red earth peeps through the radiant curtain, as a foil to the flames of iridescent greens, and the fire of the blossoms that have enfolded the hills in their shining embrace. Here and there a pinnacle

HOME OF DR. MCGREW, THE FATHER OF ANNEXATION.

where no plant has found grace to grow, stands out a purple silhouette against the soft blue of a topaz-tinted sky. Caves and fissures are cleft in the steeps of these mountain walls, and torn from the nearly perpendicular cliffs which surround it, alone and apart, stands a pillar of stone twenty yards wide at the base, nearly a thousand feet high, and pointing 'Godward through the blue,' like the spire of some mighty cathedral. This monolith carved and fashioned by some bygone convulsion of nature when the hills 'glared at heaven through folds of fiery hair,' is swathed in a glorious garment of green and gold, chequered with the rose and the azure of the bells of the convolvuli that dangle from the cordon of vines that engird it."

The valley in the early morning may be clear of mists, and a soft mountain breeze murmuring among the foliage, but at times it is filled with the noiseless ebbing and flowing of white vapor borne in from the sea, and out of this shimmering sea of mist the towers and minarets of the mountains arise clothed with mosses and ferns, and draped with garlands of eddying vines, that cover the faces of the cliffs, and droop over the edges of giddy precipices in "cataracts of bloom," till they are swallowed up in the "White mists that choke the vale, and blot the sides of the bewildered hills."

Although sugar cane is indigenous in Hawaii, little attempt was made toward its cultivation until 1835, when a plantation was started at Kauai, and several sugar mills were built. These mills were worked by the aid of mules and oxen, and the process was slow and laborious. What a contrast to the mills of the present day, where the cane is taken and made into crystals of sugar. There is no royal road to wealth in Hawaii, and any one who anticipates such a condition had better stay away. No man can go about blindfolded and pick up dollars in the



FOREST SCENE IN HAWAII.

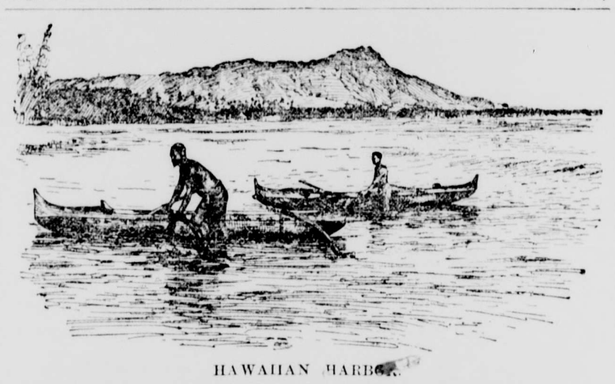
streets, but no country offers a better opportunity and final reward for honest, earnest and constant labor. Especially is this true in the coffee industry. The pretty homes and coffee areas of Olaa are an evidence of this.

Butter is selling in Hilo at $1 a roll. It is quoted in San Francisco at 16 cents to 24 cents a pound. There every field is as dry as a bone. In Hawaii every field is perpetually green. The dairy business offers a much better opening than any line of merchandising. And as a by-product to the dairy, hogs will pay magnificently. Pork is retailing at 25 cents a pound. The advertising columns of the local papers tell a curious story of the strangely backward condition of some

HAWAIIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

of the smaller industries. "Ex Australia: Peaches, plums, oranges, apples, grapes, nectarines, lemons, celery, cauliflowers, potatoes, cheese, roll butter, crab apples, quinces, onions. "These are imported from a country over two thousand miles distant.

The Hawaiian Inspector General of Schools, Mr. Henry Schiller Townsend, speaking of the educational system of the islands, says that the population of the Hawaiian Islands is small and the school system is necessarily small. The total population exceeds one hundred thousand slightly, of which fourteen thousand were attending school at the end of last year. Ten thousand were in the public schools. Fifty-six per cent. of all the children attending school at that time were of native Hawaiian descent, and twenty-five per cent. were Portuguese. The remaining nineteen per cent. represents a large number of nationalities.



HAWAIIAN HARBOR.

The English language is practically the only language as a means of communication or instruction in the Hawaiian schools. And here lies the difficulty of the work. Just imagine the teachers of California trying to teach the children of that State through the Arabic language. Yet English is probably as difficult for the children of Hawaii as Arabic for those of California. History, literature, natural science and even arithmetic, must be taught under great difficulties. Educative instruction under these conditions is a well nigh unsolved problem. But conditions are rapidly changing. The English language is coming into use as a means of communication among the graduates of the common schools, many of whom have no other language in common. Thus it is creeping into the homes of the people, even. When the children learn even crude English from their mothers, the teacher's task will be much simplified. For many years there have been schools in Honolulu and Hilo especially adapted to the needs of the children of English speaking parents. Lately similar schools have been opened in a number of other locations, and still others will be opened shortly. These are not essentially different from schools of similar grade in America. A regular public high school is in process of organization in Honolulu, the greater number of the departments being already in working order. The endowed institution known as Oahu College has long offered full preparation for any college in America, and many of its graduates have entered leading American colleges on advanced standing.

But the English-speaking children do not enjoy a monopoly of the privileges of education beyond the common school course. The Kamehameha schools, with their magnificent equipment and no less magnificent endowment, are open to those of native Hawaiian blood and to no others. Manual training and industrial education are leading features of these schools, and few similar schools in America are so well equipped for work on these lines.

The natives are very found of music. The guitar on account of the softness of its tone, is their favorite instrument. The royal Hawaiian band, which a few years ago made a tour through the United States, was composed of native Hawaiians, all of whom were accomplished musicians.

RED FANTON.

BUNKO MAN'S LATEST GAME.

Working a Trick on Conductors Whereby He Clears $3.95.

To an honest man it would appear that the field of bunko had been pretty well worked out; but every little while some ingenious and crooked gentleman contrives a new method of making other persons pay for his ingenuity. Just at present the street railway men are looking for the deviser and operator of a very slick game of which the car conductors are made victims. The requisite for this game is $6 in $5 bill and a $1, and its working does not require great nerve, as the bunkoer, if caught, can always declare that it was a mistake, and to prove the contrary with legal certainty would be almost impossible.

The crook gets on a car and tenders the conductor a $5 bill. Now, no conductor wants to give up all his change and leave himself short, and no conductor will take a $5 bill if there is any way of getting out of it. Therefore, he looks at the crook's bill and says:

"Is that the smallest you've got?"

"I think it is," says the crook. "Wait a minute and I'll see."

Crumpling the bill up in his hand—the game is usually played with crisp new bills, as they crumple more obviously—he goes through his pockets in search of change. Not wanting to find any, he doesn't find any.

"Sorry, but that's all I've got," he says.

Thereupon the conductor, with inward wrath, seizes the crumpled bill, jams it into his pocket, and gives change. Not the original crumpled bill, however, for during the search for change he has contrived to substitute a new $1 bill, equally crumpled, for the $5, and the conductor, in nine cases out of ten, doesn't think to unroll and examine the bill which he has just seen to be $5. At the end of the day's work he discovers that he is $4 out. Should he discern the substitution, the crook simply says:

"Why, that's queer! I thought it was a five I had all the time."

And what can the conductor do?—New York Sun.

Old Trees in Great Britain.

Some of the oldest trees in the world are to be found in Great Britain. The tree called William the Conqueror's oak in Windsor Park is supposed to be 1,200 years old. The famous Bentley and Winfarthing oaks are at least two centuries older.

The greatest bore we ever knew thought he was the most popular man in town.

Anecdote AND Incident

Daniel Webster when in full practice was employed to defend the will of Roger Perkins, of Hopkinton. A physician made affidavit that the testator was struck with death when he signed the will. Webster subjected his testimony to amost thorough examination, showing by quoting medical authorities that doctors disagree as to the precise moment when a dying man is struck with death—some affirming that it is at the commencement of the disease, others at its climax, and others still affirm that we begin to die as soon as we are born. "I should like to know," said the opposing counsel, "what doctor maintains that theory." "Dr. Watts," said Mr. Webster, with great dignity. "The moment we begin to live we all begin to die."

A week ago a major of the Victoria Guards died and was given a military burial. The regiment is a crack one, and we went to see the procession. When the mournful pageant was over we stood thinking of the solemn scene—those sad-faced men, the reversed arms, slow tread, sad music, and touching sight of flag-draped coffin, and unused helmet. Some one touched my elbow and said: "Was the dead gintleman anythin' to ye, ma'am?" "No," said I, smiling in spite of myself. "Ye looked so sorry, I was full sure he was somethin' to ye," she continued disappointedly. "He was a human being, and a brave soldier; that should be something to all of us." "Yis. Yis, to be sure. But wouldn't it be grand, ma'am, mournin' for a man like that, supposin' he was somethin' to ye."

When Joseph Jefferson's oldest son was a child the family lived in a quiet, exclusive neighborhood in New York City. Master Jefferson, being a true boy, joined in play with the other boys in the street. One lady who was very particular as to with whom her children played admonished her boys for playing with a stranger, saying: "I don't know that Jefferson boy. Who is his mother?" "We don't know who his mother is," was the reply, "but his father works in a theater."

Two Irishmen were cleaning a window in a tall building. To facilitate their work they had stuck a board out of the window and Pat stood on the end of it which was outside and Mike on the end inside to balance. Suddenly Pat shouted: "Moike, I've dropped me sponge." "Thot's all right. I'll go down and git it." When he got to the street he found Pat in a heap on the sidewalk and exclaimed: "Well, well! How did yez git down here so quick, Pat? I ran all the way down, but bedad yez hov beaten me."

Sir Walter Scott had his share of curious experiences shortly after being called to the bar. His first appearance as counsel in a criminal court was at Jedburg assizes in 1793, when he successfully defended a veteran poacher. "You're a lucky scoundrel," Scott whispered to his client when the verdict was given. "I'm just of your mind," returned the latter, "and I'll send you a maukin"—namely, a hare—"the morn, man." On another occasion Scott was less successful in his defense of a housebreaker, but the culprit, grateful for his counsel's advice, gave him, in lieu of the orthodox fee, which he was unable to pay, this piece of advice, to the value of which he (the housebreaker) could professionally attest: First, never to have a large watchdog out-of-doors, but to keep a little yelping terrier within; and, second, to put no trust in nice, clever, gimcrack locks, but to pin his faith to a huge old heavy one with a rusty key. Scott long remembered this incident, and thirty years later, at a judges' dinner at Jedburg, he recalled it in this impromptu rhyme:

Yelping terrier, rusty key,
Was Walter Scott's best Jedburg fee.

An English paper tells of a clergyman who had two curates, with the older of whom he was at swords' points. On being appointed to another living, he decided to take with him the younger curate, whom he liked, and when he came to preach his farewell sermon he chose as his text: "Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship."

MOTHER LOVE IN SNAKES.

A Marked Exhibition of It Seen by a Naturalist.

Even the cold-blooded and clammy snake evinces maternal affection, and I am fortunately able to produce evidence corroborative of this statement that is fresh in my memory. On March 29, while seated on my front porch, I noticed one of my dogs, a yearling puppy, acting in a peculiar way on the lawn. He was circling around a small, circumscribed spot, every now and then thrusting his nose towards the ground, and then quickly jumping back.

On approaching the animal I discovered that the object of his playful assaults was a bunch of snakes, a three or four year old mother and her last year's brood of young. The day was very warm, the sun shining clear and bright, and these creatures had emerged from their old den or nest in the ground, a foot or so away from the spot where they were lying, and were sunning themselves. When they observed me they made an attempt to regain their nest. I killed two of them, however, before they could enter. I had read somewhere that if a snake's young were taken and their bodies dragged along the ground, the mother snake would follow the trail, and if found alive she would conduct them back to the nest. I took two which I had killed, and, after dragging them along the turf, deposited them on the pavement some fifty feet from the den; I then resumed my seat on the porch and awaited developments. In a short while the mother snake emerged from the nest and, after crawling about for a second or two, struck the trail and at once followed it to the pavement and her dead young. Fortunately I had a witness in the person of my iceman, who was delivering ice at the time, and who was dumfounded at beholding such high intelligence in a creature so low in the scale of animal life. I killed the old snake (for these snakes—garden moccasins—become harmful after the third year, eating young birds, etc.), and ten of her progeny, leaving two pairs to carry on and perpetuate the race.

A VERY QUEER CLOCK.

Made of Willow by a Basket-Maker—Ten Years at It.

It is a common experience, says the Jeweler's Circular, that in many branches of industry, outsiders without any acquaintance with that particular branch sometimes compose works of unusual artistic character. This is quite frequently the case in the art of horology; ingenious men, who understand nothing about watch making and its fundamental principles, succeed in constructing, aided only by their ingenuity, an artistic clock that challenges the admiration of the world. The latest addition to this list has just been made by a simple basket-maker, one Schulz of Aichach, Upper Bavaria, who manufactured a clock of willow braiding, perhaps the only one of its kind extant. The clock on which he worked for about ten years, is seven feet six and a half inches high. The going work contains thirty-four wheels, the teeth of which are of hardwood pegs, braided in. The pendulum, of willow braiding, is six feet six and a half inches long; the principal dial, also of braiding, has a diameter of thirty-three and a half inches. It indicates central European time, while four smaller dials around its circumference point New York, St. Petersburg, Madrid and Athens time. The big dial also has sixty-one small dials, each with a separate index indicating the date, with day stated on a little plate in the center of the dial. Over this calendarium are represented the different phases of the moon, which are visible upon a silver disc of the moon. The work is crowned by an automatic figure which motions away each escaped minute by a polite flourish with its hat. The movement also has a chime of 32 bells. The clock is actuated by a weight of twenty-five pounds, and the chime of bells by one of fourteen pounds. The latter is also regulated by a fairly large windfly. The movement has a free escapement without balance wheel and has no case; each wheel is visible. The whole clock weighs 248 pounds, and its price is $1,250.

Attacking a Wildcat.

How savage and wanton a wildcat may be is shown by an experience with a miner in Josephine County, Oregon, had last summer, and which is reported in a local newspaper. The miner, whose name is George Fendall, has a camp on Beaver Creek, and one evening he happened to return to it just in time to see a monster wildcat entering the hut, evidently bent on rapine.

The cat sneaked in, peered round, and not finding a man, pounced with great fierceness on an overcoat which hung on a nail. Whether the animal had some notion that a man was within the coat, or attacked it because he knew there was not a man in it, no one will ever know; but he certainly bit and tore it with fury, and being of great size, while the hut was small, presented a most formidable picture to the man crouching at the door.

Fendall, however, was far from being awed by the animal. He proposed to avenge the insult to his wearing apparel. Watching his opportunity, he picked up a long and heavy iron bolt and attacked the wildcat from behind. One well-directed blow laid the monster out, stunned; and before he could rally, Fendall had finished him with an ax.

This was a bold feat, for if the first blow had failed to stun the animal, Fendall would have stood, with the bolt as his only weapon, but a very poor chance of escaping serious injury.

Queen of Servia's Jewels.

The Queen of Servia, who spent the summer at Biarritz, was so unfortunate as to lose some more jewels. It will be remembered that she lost a diamond ring last year. This time it was a parure of diamonds. A few days later an advertisement appeared in the local papers to the effect that if the jewelry were returned to the Queen she would present it to the poor of Biarritz. Two days afterward she received her lost or stolen diamonds by post, accompanied by a sheet of coarse paper, on which was scrawled in printed characters: "I shall be curious to see if a Queen can keep her word." The Queen did keep her word, and presented the restored trinkets to the Sisters of Charity, who started a mammoth subscription list, and a poor little seamstress in some way became the fortunate possessor of the jewels.

Burglary at a Prison.

Burglars broke into Holloway prison, England, recently, ate up the remains of the Governor's supper, emptied his larder, drank his beer, leaving the tap running, and carried off such of his household effects as they cared for. The burglary was not discovered till the women servants arose in the morning.

Whither Are We Drifting?

It is a curious fact that water is selling at five cents a pint in Arkansas, and yet a Southern brewery had to make an assignment.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A banana peel on the sidewalk is a nuisance, and the man who steps on it usually tumbles to the fact

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Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg 15 min E. 0.45 chains and U. S. L. M. No. 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle be 15 deg 15min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains hole 10 links to right 8.37 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M." (identical with original load line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U.S.S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg 50 min E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 20 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U.S.L.M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains. The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg 34 min W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.43 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg 30 min E 12.12 chains 9.09 chains 660 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.09 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1 50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode line monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1 67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2 50-100. Thence deflecting 98 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L. L. N. M." (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L.L.S.M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No, 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Dourse No. 4, N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1430.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 min to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same before this office within sixty days from the first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Abiather F. Potter, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abiather F. Potter, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: The N 1-2 of Sec 16 Township No. 24 south, Range No. 38 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 606, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134 40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Bernard McGorray, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Bernard McGorray, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: The N W 1-4 and N 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,095, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $84.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Barbara Thaw, defendant:

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Barbara Thaw, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: All of Section 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,096, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $28.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Solomon Ducos, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court

The People of the State of California send greeting to Solomon Ducos, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: The E 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 16 Township No. 20 south, Range 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,284, from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $31.80, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,451, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Stephen W. McGorray, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Stephen W. McGorray defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The south 1-2 of southwest 1-4, section 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,096 from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $28.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Alexander D. McEvoy Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alexander D. McEvoy, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The S E 1-4 of S W 1-4 of Sec 16, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,085, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $224.00 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

WILLIAM MALONE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Malone, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36, Township No. 18 South, Range No. 37 East, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,085, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $224.00 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

ALONZO H. RECTOR, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alonzo H. Rector, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Sec 36, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 39 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,057, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $79.40 due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Maria L. Wells, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Maria L. Wells, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: N W 1-4 of Sec 36 Township No. 22 south, Range No. 38 east M D M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,460, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179 20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1-2 of S W 1-4, Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range No. 37 east; M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,451, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Rosa Graham, defendan

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Rosa Graham, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within, thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, state of California, to wit: The S ½ N W 1-4 N E 1-4 of N E 1-4, S 1-2 of N E 1-4 Sec 16, Twp 8 south, N W 1-4 of N W 1-4 section 36 Twp No 7, range No 31 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,303, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $8.60 due and unpaid to the said state of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten day, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec 36, Township No 24 south, Range No 39 east, M D M. And cancelling annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,952, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $134 40, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Sarah E. Stayton, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Sarah E. Stayton defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Sec 16, Township No. 22 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,567, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $89.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Mary E. Hannah defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Mary E. Hannah, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No 24 south, Range No. 38 east M D M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,460, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179 20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W, Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 4 1898

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.
The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
Abby C. Wesson, Defendant.
Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.
The People of the State of California send greeting to Abby C. Wesson, defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.
The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: S ½ sec. 16, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 40 east, MDM. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,867, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.
Seal. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.
The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
Josephine Lichens, defendant.
Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.
The People of the State of California send greeting to Josephine Lichens, defendant:
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.
The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The W ½ of Sec 36, township No. 21 south, range No. 39 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,867, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $156.80, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.
Seal. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.
The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.
Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.
The People of the State of California send greeting to Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.
The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School Lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec. 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 33 e, MDM. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,868, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $156.80, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.
Seal. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO MRS. J. STILLMAN: You are hereby notified that I have expended ($300.00) three hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the three lodes or veins in the mining claims known as Hidden Treasure, Golden Treasure and Bunker Hill, S W of Auville Springs, about a mile, in Rute Valley, South Park Mining District, Inyo Co., Cal., as will appear by certificate filed about the 20th of December, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Sec. 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold said claim for the year ending in 1897, and if within 90 days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.
Seal. SANDY McDONALD. H. W. RUPELL.

NOTICE--TIMBER CULTURE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., January 22, 1898.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Lawrence S. J. Wrinkle against Harrie J. Robinson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 192, dated December 16, 1887, upon the N E ¼, S E ¼, sec 19, Twp 14 S Range 36 E, in Inyo Co., California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the said Harrie J. Robinson has wholly failed to comply with the timber culture laws.
The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of March 1898, at 10 o'clock a m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:
Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.
Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.
George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.
Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.
All are cordially invited to be present at these services.
THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.
The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs v.
John Bamber, defendant.
Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.
The People of the State of California send greeting to John Bamber, defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.
The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: S ½ sec. 16, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 40 east, MDM. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,867, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.
Seal. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. February 8, 1898.
NOTICE is hereby given that Winford Hines, of Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 789, for the S W ¼ of N W ¼ of sec 25, Tp 11 S, R 34 E, MDM, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday the 19th day of March, 1898.
She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of such land: William Blake, Charles Walter, Leroy C. Montague and William Hines, all of Aberdeen, Inyo Co., Cal.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. 706
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., February 6, 1898.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 19, 1898, viz: Joseph Halliday, for the S ½ of N ½ of Sec 13, Tp 15 S, R 36 E, MDM.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Finley McIver and Gilbert Christy, of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal., and John Auten and Henry Bisskumer of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.
Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal. January 27, 1898.
TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:
You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.
JOHN A. COYLE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.
Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of December, 1897, an assessment, No. 31, of twenty cents (20c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st day of February, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on April 22d, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block San Francisco, California.
M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

State of California } County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.
TO Thomas McDonnough.
You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to-wit: $150.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," App roved March 31st, 189
R. C. SPEAR.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with ast stock and a comfortable cove d wagon, and ood service is gaurranteed at fai rices. Public atronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

South Park Development Company, Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo county, California.
NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of January, 1898, an assessment (No 1) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the secretary, at the office of the company, 29 Nevada block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.
Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 7th day of March, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday the 30th day of March, 1898, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.
By order of Board of Directors,
A. W. HAVENS, Secretary.
Office 29 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5th
" ..... March 5th
" ..... April 2nd
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE
BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal ies
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT.
STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of--
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

REWARD
TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo
A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.
In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton
Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF.
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
Meals furnished on the American or European plan.
SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.
ECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines——
L. WOOD, Independence, Cal.

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE——
TAILOR
——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——
Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

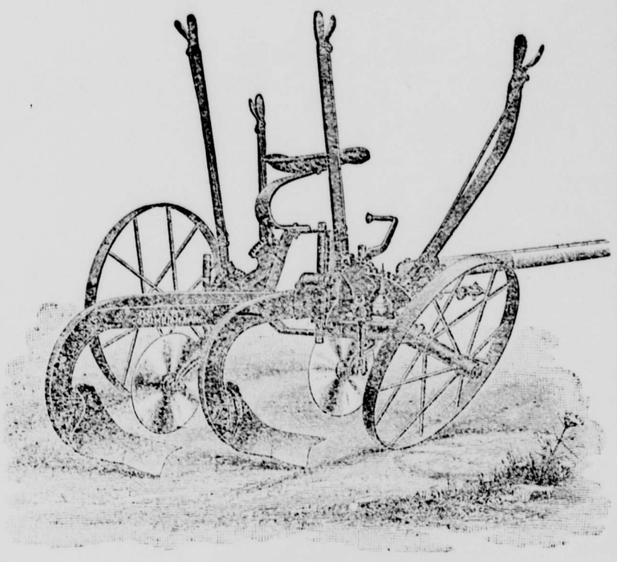
The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, December 16, 1897.
To Whom it May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.
Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

Supplemental List No. 66. Southern Pacific Railroad Lands. Main Line.
Part N W ¼ Sec. 3, Tp 26 S, R 33 E, 40a
" S W ¼ Sec 15, Tp 29 S, R 39 E, 80a
All Sec. 21, Tp. 29 S, R 39 E - - 640a
NW ¼ and S ½ Sec 27, Tp 29S, R33 E, 480a

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS
Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.
Leece & Watterson Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal,
JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.
PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.
AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.
Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the the uresque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierre Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m
Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER, Propr.

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	43	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	48	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	58	2:20 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:30 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:20 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 25 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelario, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great cañons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—ou soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Frankstown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Frankstown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.
Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

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Paraffine Paint Co.
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Sample free.

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You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

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Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

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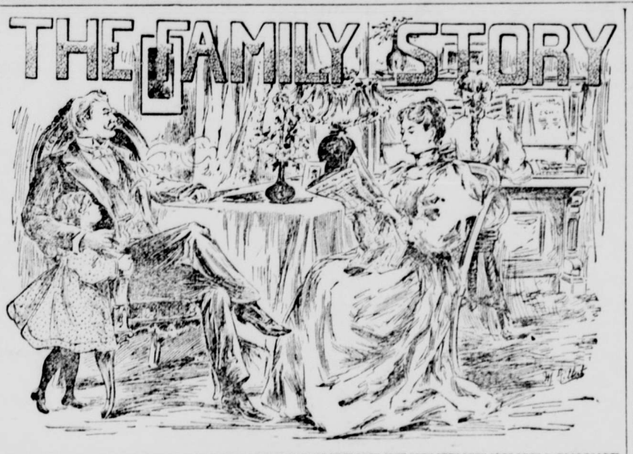
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

THE FAMILY STORY



...PAYING A DEBT...

STILLMAN GRANT had come to the end of his tether and he knew it. He made no fuss about the matter, and any of his freinds who met him that evening could not have told from his manner that anything was wrong. Grant had taken big chances to increase his fortune and now he realized that the jig was up. Exposure might come in a week, or it might be delayed for a month, but it was sure to come, unless he had £1,000 in hard cash, and that amount he knew he could not get. Of course if exposure could have been staved off for some years everything might come out all right; old Monckton might die and young Monckton come into the business.

Old Monckton, Grant's employer, was a hard-hearted skinflint who would have no mercy when investigation showed that his assistant was a defaulter. He was hard, even to his own son, and it wasn't likely that he would show mercy to one who was no relative of his.

On the other hand Stillman Grant, who was a calculating young fellow, had many times helped young Monckton when in trouble of a monetary nature. He did this not because he liked the young man particularly, but because he was his employer's son and would some time come into the business.

Young Monckton owed Grant money, but even if he paid it all that night it was not enough to cover the defalcation, and so was useless.

Grant had taken the money, not in any momentary weakness, but because he calculated he could make himself a rich man by the use of it. These calculations turned out to be erroneous, and for months Grant had been exercising his ingenuity to stave off exposure. He had not deluded himself with any false views as to what would happen when exposure came. He had made up his mind. There should be no trial with imprisonment at the end of it. He knew an easier way out of the difficulty than that. He had bought a quantity of morphine which he knew, when the time came to take it, would insure him a swift and tolerably easy death. He knew that six or seven, or perhaps ten years' imprisonment was the penalty for his offense and he had no desire or intention of facing such a punishment.

He walked that night to his rooms overlooking the Thames embankment. He went to a cupboard and spent some time in choosing with particular care a bottle of wine he intended to drink. He poured out a small draught of the beverage and taking the paper of morphine he opened it carefully and sprinkled the white contents on the surface of the wine. He watched it as it slowly settled and finally disappeared in the liquid; then he poured another glass of wine and drank it off. There was no hurry about drinking the poisoned cup; he had all the night before him, so he drew his comfortable arm-chair up to the fire and sat down wondering who would find his dead body in the morning. At last taking up the poisoned glass he paused for a moment with it in his hand, thinking he heard a step on the stair. The next minute his surprise was a certainty as someone rapped at his door. Hastily putting down the glass, he shouted, "Come in," forgetting the door was locked; then he rose hurriedly, drew the bolt back and opened the door.

"Hullo, Charley," Grant said when he saw who it was. The son of his employer entered with a radiant look on his face.

"Well, Stillman, I have come to secure my debt to you. I have made up my mind that you shall not suffer by my having borrowed money from you."

"Oh, that's all right," said Grant carelessly, "I don't need the money."

"No, I know you don't need it," said Monckton, "but it struck me that if

HE WATCHED IT AS IT SLOWLY SETTLED.

anything happened to me my father would never acknowledge the debt and you would be out of just that much."

"It doesn't really matter, you know," said Stillman Grant in the same unconcerned voice. "I shall always be happy to lend you money when you need it and I have it."

"Thanks, old fellow, I know that," said Young Monckton. "You are as generous as the old man is stingy. Nevertheless, I got a windfall the other day and the minute I received the money I thought of you."

"Ah," said Grant, with his eyes brightening somewhat. "How much was it?"

"Five hundred pounds in one lump," answered the other.

"Oh," said Grant in a disappointed tone.

"You don't congratulate me," cried young Monckton. "Five hundred pounds are not to be scoffed at."

"No," replied Grant; "still £500 isn't a fortune, you know."

"It isn't, but it might be turned into a tidy sum of money. Now let me tell you what I have done, Grant. I know I will never be able to pay you that sum of money; if I became a partner in the business it might be different, so I took part of the £500 and insured my life for £2,000, making it payable to you at my death. If I live I will evenutally come into the business and then you will get back the money you have lent me with handsome interest; but if I am cut off in one of my sprees, which is more than likely, then you will get back all your money with interest at several thousand per cent."

As the young man said this he drew from an inner pocket what Grant saw was evidently an insurance policy.

"There you are, my boy, with the first year's premium paid," said Monckton, as he threw the policy on the table. "I'll leave it with you, because you are a steady, sober fellow. If I can't pay the next premium when it falls due you'll pay it for me and charge it up to

COME, I'LL SHOW YOU OUT.

the account I already owe you. You see, my friend, you are quite safe as far as your money is concerned, whether I become a staid, respectable and rich man of business, or whether I am cut off in the flower of my youth."

Grant lay back in his chair with his eyes partially closed as he picked up and examined the document. He saw it was all right and perfectly legal. At last he said, in a low tone and with deliberation: "I think you might have spent your money much more profitably, Monckton, than in paying a year's premium on your life. Bless me! you will live till you are 90."

"I hope so," said the young man, "but meanwhile you take care of that document, and if the time ever comes that there is money collectable on it you are the man who is to have it. As you see, I have made the policy solely to you."

"Thanks, old man," said Grant, as he placed the policy on the table.

"Well," said Monckton, "I must be off. Won't you come out and take a drink?"

"I think not," said Grant; "I'm busy to-night, but if you wish a drink, have a glass of wine with me."

"I don't mind if I do," said young Monckton.

Grant pushed towards his the glass of wine in which he had sprinkled the morphine, then he poured out wine for himself in another glass. "Here's to you," he said, drinking.

Young Monckton drank off the wine and smacked his lips after. "That has a curious taste, Grant," he said; "what is it?"

"Oh, it is a special brand I drink when I am not sleeping well. You will find it very soothing."

"Well, good night, Stillman, old fellow."

"Good night to you, Monckton, and pleasant dreams."

"Oh, I'm not going to dreams yet awhile," said Monckton. "A few of us are to have some games at the Raquet Club."

"Ah," said Grant, "that's a long distance from here. Better have a hansom. Come, I'll see you out."

They walked down the stair together and at the door young Monckton said: "Yes, I think I will have a hansom. I feel rather drowsy."

"Oh, you'll be all right when you get into the fresh air," rejoined Grant. The young man staggered slightly, as if he were intoxicated. The other watched him go down the street and hail a cab.

"Poor devil," said Grant to himself, as he turned away. "He was an unlucky chap to come in at that moment on that particular errand. There is a time for everything, and that was not the time for insurance policies. I suppose that, not having premeditated the murder, I have left some loose clew that will enable the police to trace the thing to me. Still I shall be no worse off than I was an hour ago, and after all, nothing matters very much. Bet a fiver I'll be caught."

But he wasn't. The medical men said the young fellow had died of a disease with a long name, and then the insurance company claimed it had been defrauded by the fact of his having the malady concealed from them. Thus was the honest man defrauded out of his insurance money, and he was nabbed by the police for his defalcations before he could purchase more poison. In one of her Majesty's prisons he now regrets the fate of his friend.—Detroit Free Press.

TAMED HER UNRULY PUPIL.

Thrashed Him and His Sister and Expelled Them Both.

There is one young school teacher in Long Island who need never be out of a job. So completely did she succeed in quelling a rebellion last week that offers from other places have already been received, but the school directors will not hear of her departure. Her name is Ella Hart, and here is how she came to establish herself so firmly in her present position:

John Coleman, who is a boy of tender years, but tough tendencies, has for several days been living under the shadow of the rod. Miss Hart has an official whip, and Friday her experienced observation told her that John Coleman was ripe for castigation and she called him up to receive his due. The operation proceeded with complete success for a few moments. Johnnie Coleman gave all the evidences of mortal anguish customary to such occasions. He squirmed and twisted and rended the air with lamentations, protestations and ejaculations of penitence.

Stella Coleman, a stout girl of 16 years, sister of Johnnie, heard the wails of her brother and appeared as a rescue and punitive force. She dashed into the room like a young whirlwind and attacked the teacher with a rush. The boy took advantage of the diversion to rub himself a few times where he felt that rubbing was necessary and salutary and then joined in the attack. Miss Coleman scratched vindictively and reached for her teacher's hair. Miss Hart proceeded methodically and according to the most approved principles of pedagogics. She first captured the girl's hands and then tripped her up, threw her and sat on her. Then she reached for her whip and thrashed Miss Coleman until all the fight and most of the family affection were thrashed out of her. After that she caught Johnnie Coleman and began on him all over again.

Having completed her work conscientiously and thoroughly, she expelled both the offenders and appeared before the trustees, scratched and somewhat battered and disheveled, but triumphant, and reported her action. She was sustained and the school will probably continue its exercises peacefully.

Clever Repartees.

A local preacher, being anxious to interview the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, called at his house, but was informed by the servant maid that the great preacher was engaged. "Tell him," said the caller, "that the servant of the Lord wishes to see him." "Ah!" replied Mr. Spurgeon, "tell the servant of the Lord I am engaged with his Master."

A conceited fellow, with some pretensions to literature, once traveled some distance by rail with much egotistic converse. The author of "Les Miserables," having arrived at his destination, was about to leave the train, when his interlocutor said, "You may perhaps like to know who I am. I am Victor Hugo." How odd," remarked the real Hugo, "so am I."

The schoolman Duns Scotus was dining with the French king of his day, when the latter jokingly said, "Duns, can you tell us the difference between a Scot and a sot?" "Just the width of the table, your Majesty," was the prompt reply.

Louis Philippe of France introduced to the Duke of Wellington one of the French marshals whom he had beaten in the Peninsula. The Marshal partly turned his back to the Duke, which greatly displeased Louis Philippe, who apologized to the Duke for his Marshal's rudeness. "Forgive him, sire," said the Duke. "I taught him to do that in the Peninsula."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Stung by Cactus Plants.

Several men employed about Horticultural Hall, in Fairmount Park, are nursing very sore hands, and one of them is just sure that he is out of danger from blood poisoning from stings received in handling prickly cactus plants. All summer the tall, slender cacti have stood with soldierly erectness in a bed at the east end of the hall. When frost threatened the head gardener gave orders for their removal into winter quarters, and the men having the job went about it without the usual precaution of wearing buckskin gloves. They were stung in many places by the needles that bristled from the stalks, but as the pain at the time was not great, they kept at work until all the cacti had been housed. A few hours later their hands began to puff up, and soon swelled to ungainly proportions, as the poison of the stings took effect. They suffered intensely for several days, and even now, after a week has elapsed, have to use their hands in a very gingerly manner indeed.—Philadelphia Record.

Fog and Gas.

Prof. Lewes of London states that London fog deprives coal gas of 11.1 per cent of its illuminating power, and an incandescent burner loses 20.8 per cent of its efficacy. The reason given is that the spectrum of these lights approaches very nearly that of the solar spectrum, being rich in violet and ultra violet rays. These are the rays which cannot penetrate a London fog. This is thought to be the reason why the sun looks red on a foggy day. The solid particles floating in the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere absorb the violet rays and only the red rays of the spectrum pass through. It is further stated that the old argand burner more successfully resists a London fog than any of its later rivals.

The hotel clerk who puts on a brilliant front is not the only pebble. A great many newspaper men use paste too.

There is always room for one more oyster in the soup.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Labor.—God did not give labor as a burden to humanity, but as a boon.—Dr. L. A. Crandall, Baptist, Chicago, Ill.

Death and Life.—If this life be a dream, it is not too long. If death be the "awakening," it does not come too soon.—Rev. C. W. Williams, Baptist, Denver, Colo.

Light.—If the children of light were only as wise in their generation as the children of darkness, they would not "hide their light under a bushel."—Rev. J. P. Brushingham, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Consolation.—Our heavenly father chastises those whom he loves, and never are we so secure of eternal life as when we meekly receive from his hands the cup of bitterness.—Rev. P. J. Flaherty, Catholic, Philadelphia, Pa.

Exclusion.—No man, no people, can live unto self. The walls of exclusion must down, the boundaries of sect, class and creed must away, if we are to march onward and upward.—Rabbi D. Philippson, Hebrew, Cincinnati, O.

The Slums.—When the cities tear down the slums and build healthy dwellings for all, when they give work to every starving woman and every idle man, then they will be Christian cities.—Rev. Dr. W. D. P. Bliss, Methodist, Boston, Mass.

Afflictions.—Affliction makes heaven more glorious and adds stars to the crown. Our present light afflictions, which are but for a moment, work out for us an eternal weight of glory.—Rev. Theodore H. Compton, Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Stand Your Ground.—The Bible is a good sword in practical life. Never mind about the sheath. Wield the everlasting steel. It is better than somebody's opinion. Above all, stand your ground.—Rev. William Rader, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

Truth Will Survive.—Drop a few seeds of truth under any piled-up wrong, no matter how entrenched in popular favor. Sow them under the institutions that are respectably veneered and bide your time. There will be an explosion some day.—Rev. C. L. Kloss, Congregationalist, Kansas City, Mo.

A Crying Need.—The crying need of the world is more Christlike men. We have knowledge enough and theology enough, but these will not save. Remember, we are not saved by what we think or believe of Christ, but by what we have of Christ.—Rev. Dr. Harcourt, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Harvest of '97.—Each year brings its own new harvest of questions. True souls must bring their answers. The same brawn that lifted the flail to the crop of 1896 and made the chaff fly shall make all the barn floor rattle with the threshings of 1897.—Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, Presbyterian, New York City.

The Christ Current.—Electricity was always floating in the air. Only recently have we found a wire to make it light our homes and help our work. Jesus is the living wire to bring to us an unbroken currents the cheer and power of God.—Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Presbyterian, New York City.

How the Visitors Saw Tennyson.

V. C. Scott O'Connor contributes to the Century an article on "Mrs. Cameron, Her Friends, and Her Photographs." The following new anecdote of the late laureate is told:

Mrs. Cameron's house at Freshwater, the rendezvous of many distinguished men and women, was in some sort the refuge of many whose heart's desire it was to know Tennyson. No one she could help was ever turned away; none willingly would she have left "out of the feast of life." With Tennyson she was on terms of friendly intimacy, being in her relationship with him, as in all other matters, a law unto herself. She could, and did, say anything to him, though always within the limits set by high-bred feeling and a heart that was never at fault. One day some American acquaintances of hers, visitors at Freshwater, went up to Farringford in the expectation of seeing Tennyson. But soon after they returned to Dimbola with a rueful tale of disappointment. "Oh, he won't see you?" she said. "Come with me!" And thereupon hastily throwing on her shawl, she took them straightway to Farringford, entered the open hall door, and marched them into the drawing-room, where Mr. Tennyson and his wife were seated. "Alfred," she said, "these strangers come from a far country to see the lion of Freshwater; and"—waving her hand—"behold—a bear!" Tennyson, ever gentle with his friends caught her direct humor, and broke into a hearty laugh, receiving his visitors in the kindliest manner.

Leprosy in France.

At the international congress of leprosy, which has just been brought to a conclusion at Berlin, the startling fact was elicited that the disease is very prevalent in France, especially in the northern districts thereof, and that it is on the increase. This discovery and the data furnished by the French medical authorities contributed in no small measure to the resolution voted by the Congress to the effect that leprosy is contagious.

Health Value of Hobbies.

A well-known doctor is convinced of the health value of a hobby. He says: "If you cannot find pleasure in the study of the very many wonders that surround you, if you care not for geology, natural history or astronomy, collect walking sticks, buy and cherish old and cracked china, fill up albums and scrap books, or even gather together autographs and postage stamps, anything sooner than be idle."

Up to Date.

Ten Broke—Let's swap bacilli?
Pauline—All right.
And they kissed.—The Yellow Book.

There is a large class of people in the world who do not care whether you are moral or not, so long as you make a big pretense of it.

BLACK AND BLUE.

Black and blue colors are not subject to fashions this season nor in any season. They hold their own and will not wash out. They are pretty solid colors, and but for the misery of wearing them, might become fashionable. Some men take pride in wearing them as tokens of their profession, as soldiers do their scars. But bruises, black or blue, or both, ought to have immediate attention, for under them may be a nerve hurt or a muscle badly wrenched. A black and blue bruise is a bad thing, not only from its tender soreness but the contused blood is prevention of regular circulation. While sore spots like these will not wash out, there is something that will rub them out in no time, and that is St. Jacobs Oil. It is peculiarly adapted to their quick cure. A pennant can be won only by hard knocks, with scars and bruises, but after the ball is over, if any remain, this one cure is the best. Bruises come from contusion in all avocations, and it is well to remember at all times just what will cure them the best.

The Poetry of Nature.

"The poetry of earth is never dead," wrote Keats, and though the statement sounds at first thought a dangerously sweeping one there is no doubt that if he had been called upon to argue the point he would have successfully maintained his thesis. Regarded subjectively, the poetry of earth, or, in other words, the quality which makes for poetry in external nature, is that power in nature which moves us by suggestion, which excites in us emotion, imagination or poignant association, which plays upon the tense strings of our sympathies with the fingers of memory or desire. This power may reside not less in a bleak pasture lot than in a paradisal close of bloom and verdure, not less in a roadside thistle patch than in a peak that soars into the sunset. It works through sheer beauty or sheer sublimity, but it may work with equal effect through austerity or reticence or limitation or change. It may use the most common scenes, the most familiar facts and forms, as the vehicle of its most penetrating and most illuminating message. It is apt to make the drop of dew on a grass blade as significant as the starred sphere of the sky.

Merely descriptive poetry is not very far removed from the work of the reporter and the photographer. Lacking the selective quality of creative art, it is in reality little more than a representation of some of the raw materials of poetry. It leaves the reader unmoved, because little emotion has gone to its making.—Charles G. D. Roberts in Forum.

A Baked Bonnet.

During a recent rainstorm a society woman was caught in a sudden downpour and was compelled to run home in very undignified haste. Her dignity, however, wasn't damaged as much as her bonnet. The latter had been a dream of beauty when she started out. It was a perfect nightmare when she reached home again. She thought that a little heating would bring it about all right. The kitchen fire had gone out, but she put the bonnet in the oven and prepared to build the fire. Just as she had got all the materials together the doorbell rang. It was a caller. The visitor was a great gossip, and she had a brand new bit of scandal to tell. The two women became very much absorbed in their chat. During the course of it the servant girl, who had been out for the afternoon, returned and passed back into the kitchen. About an hour later the two gossips in the parlor began to notice a queer odor coming from the kitchen. The truth of the situation suddenly flashed upon the hostess, who immediately rushed out into the kitchen. There she found to her horror that the girl had built the kitchen fire and her lovely bonnet lay in the oven roasted to a crisp.

THE CUBAN SCARE.

Although the diplomatic entanglement with Spain over Cuba is to some extent influencing the stock market, Wall street expects no serious complications. Nevertheless serious complication with other maladies may be expected to follow an attack of biliousness which is not checked at the outset. The most efficacious means to this end is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable remedy, moreover, for dyspepsia, malaria, kidney trouble, constipation and nervousness.

"How do you begin to shave, chappie?" "Aw—I follow the good old wule, dear boy, youah know; first catch youah baiah."

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in Tea Garden Drips, Toboggan Maple Syrup and Pelican Louisiana Molasses. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

{ SEAL. } A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 747, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE HOSTETTER CO. WINS ANOTHER CASE.

Infringements on their Bitters not Tolerated by United States Court.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, Judge Townsend presiding, handed down an opinion December 23d, 1897, granting injunction and accounting, in the suit of The Hostetter Company against Isaac Sommers and Louis Joseph, for infringement of its Trade Mark. The jurist states in bold and clear language, the rights accruing to the Hostetter Company, and the liability incurred by all who would rob them, by fraud or misrepresentation, of the well-earned reputation and profits of a business built up by the efforts of half a century. The judge says, in part:

"The complainant is entitled to protection against the appropriation of its trade mark, by any and all unfair and dishonorable means, and a court of equity has power to grant such protection whenever it is satisfied that an attempt has been made by ingenious subterfuges, to invade the rights of an owner of a trade mark. * * In the sharp contest between the individual manufacturer, who strives to acquire and retain the fruits of industry and honesty, and the field of keen rivals, seeking to wrest from him the prize of the public goodwill, the inventive ingenuity of the infringer has conceived a great variety of devices for evading the established rules of fair dealing. * * Courts of equity finding that their ultimate object and effect were to enable and induce the retail seller of a fraudulent imitation to palm it off on an unsuspecting public for the genuine article, and thus to contribute to the infringement upon the rights of the original owner, have not hesitated to apply the remedy."

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

The amusements offered to the public in the past meetings of the California Jockey Club have been far in excess of their expectations. In view of the fact that its management has the personal attention of its genial Secretary, Mr. F. H. Green, who is qualified to satisfy the lovers of equine sport in securing the best-bred running stock to fill the daily programmes and please the visitors at the Ingleside racecourse which has been so liberally patronized during their past meetings, and will continue for two consecutive weeks, beginning January 24th till February 5th, inclusive, visitors from the interior should visit these beautiful grounds, which are superior to any in these United States.

We will forfeit $1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. THE Piso Co., Warren, Pa.

She—I noticed Dr. Subiton calling at the house of that young widow almost every day. She must be pretty sick. He—Not sick, only sorry.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

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"CHILDREN TEETHING," Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS

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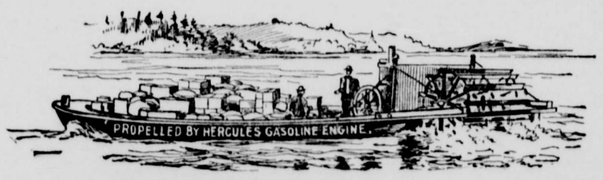
SEEDS Garden & Flower with a world-wide reputation. Catalog free to all.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

S. F. N. U. No. 815. New Series, No. 6.

Klondyke Power Barges



Complete With HERCULES GASOLINE ENGINES, OR ENGINES SEPARATELY.

4 to 200 H. P.—3200 Engines in daily use.

HERCULES GAS ENGINE WORKS,

215-231 BAY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 4 1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. R Berger, deceased—J. L. Boland appointed administrator.

What has become of our local athletic club?

J. R. Moffatt went to Big Pine this week.

The postoffice at Keeler has been discontinued.

A party of Big Piners are prospecting on Oak Creek.

Miss Mary Mulholland is visiting at George's Creek.

S. E. Vermilyea of Bishop was in town last Tuesday.

Miss Lena Vagt is visiting friends in the neighborhood.

Dave Holland expects to start for the Klondike this month.

S. Newlon was down from Bishop this week on court business.

A new custom stamp mill is being erected near Mojave.

Mrs. D. J. Hession took a flying trip to Keeler Wednesday.

G. H. Lewis and Sallie Payne of Mojave have been licensed to marry.

Crom Harper, the chief factotum of Rhine's store, is taking a short vacation.

Mrs. J. C. Irwin returned last Tuesday from a visit to Mrs. J. J. Gunn at Minnietta.

O. I. Mairs left for Los Angeles last Friday and expects to be gone about two weeks.

Charley Robinson and Lester Laird have gone on a prospecting trip across the Inyos.

Mrs. George Willis returned home Wednesday from an extended visit to Bishop.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Big Pine have changed the date of their bazaar to March 18.

Judge Davidson is about again after a sharp tussle with his old enemy—the rheumatism.

Rhine's corn mill at the pavilion has been kept pretty busy since it started up some three weeks ago.

The rock crusher at the Reward mill broke down last Tuesday. It is now in running order again.

An epidemic of la grippe has struck George's Creek and several people are bedfast in consequence.

Miss Nellie Reynolds is about to open an Indian school at Camp Independence, in the employ of the Government.

Chas. Rose, the urbane deputy county clerk, has returned from Bishop, where he has been on some cattle business.

Mrs. D. J. Hession returned last Friday evening, after a pleasant week's visit among friends and relatives at Big Pine.

Miss Oro Eldred stopped over a day in Independence this week while on her way home to Big Pine from Oakland via Mojave.

Mrs. Shaw of Big Pine will return to that place tomorrow. She has been staying with Mrs. Hession for some time time past.

"Dad" Showalter, Lew and John Schalter came down from Big Pine last Monday after a shaft from the old Kearsarge mill.

Mrs. J. G. McLean and children left Lone Pine this week to join Mr. McLean in British Columbia. Paul Z. Howard accompanied tuem.

A rich strike of galena, carrying about $60 in gold to the ton, was made at the Reward mine last week. The ore body is of good size, and will last some time.

The instruments for the weather bureau arrived Monday, and are now being adjusted. In the course of a week or ten days Observer McLean will be furnishing genuine official weather to the Inyoites.

Chas. Anthony of Darwin, by his attorneys, P. Reddy and P. H. Mack, has commenced an action in the Superior Court against Frank C. Young and seven other defendants, to quiet title to certain mines, millsites and water in Panamint.

A Big Pine Wedding.

Yesterday the Rev. Thos. H. Nicholas officiated at a very pretty wedding at Big Pine, the contracting parties being Miss Bertha Pariridge of Big Pine, late of Liberty, and Mr. William R. Deans. A number of friends were present, and the happy couple were the recipients of a number of valuable presents.

The Barstow Smelter.

The mining enterprise of most importance to the industry in a large region of Southern California is the prospective fifty-stamp custom mill, smelter and cyanide plant at Barstow, San Bernardino county, the planning of which was recently mentioned in this column. The development of many new mines and the larger and more profitable working of many others will result. The establishment of similar plants by capitalists is badly needed in other districts of the State. Regarding the new enterprise the San Bernardino *Times-Index* says:

"The fifty stamp mill at Barstow is an assured fact. The contract for the erection of a steel-framed building and the placing of fifty stamps, together with a complete smelting outfit and cyanide plant capable of handling at least 500 tons of ore per day has been let to the Colorado Iron Works of Denver. The material is on the road and the plant will be in operation on or before May 1 of this year.

"The contract for the grading, etc., for side tracks has been let to Ramish & Marsh of Los Angeles, and they will begin operations at once. They expect to have the lower track done within a week when the materials for the mill, which are now on the way, can be hauled in and unloaded and work prosecuted on both the upper track and mill at the same time. Water for the plant will be pumped from the Mojave river to a large reservoir on top of the hill, from which it will be piped down. This will give ample pressure for use in case of fire as well as for all other purposes. The company figures on using about 250,000 gallons of water per day. With their fifty stamps they will be able to handle 250 tons of ore per day, while with the smelter and cyanide plant they can work fully as much more.

"This is by long odds the biggest piece of McKinley prosperity that has struck this section. It will enable mine owners who have not sufficient capital to put up mills to have their ore worked and get their money for it at once, as the company will be prepared to pay cash on the spot for everything brought in.

"It will put hundreds of teams and teamsters to work hauling ore to the railroad stations from mines which are located a few miles away from the railroad. It will put miners to work digging out the ore. It will give employment to hundreds of men at the mill. All these people must have clothing and provisions, and the merchants of the country will be benefitted to that extent. In fact, there are dozens of ways in which the people will be benefited by such an enterprise.

The Santa Fe Company will work in harmony with the owners of the mill and will make such low rates on ore that the very low grades can be shipped from Arizona and even Nevada and milled at a profit, while the owners of the mines in the desert have a Klondike brought right to their doors."

Jim Townsend asks this pertinent question: "If one man can sen the price of wheat up ten or fifteen cents, why can't Uncle Sam boost silver a little.

THE MAINE.

It is still a little early to state with any degree of certainty what will be the outcome of the Maine disaster. Although nothing of an official nature has been made public, it is known beyond dispute that the wreck was caused by an external explosion—whether by torpedo or mine is immaterial—and the facts all point to Spanish treachery.

The work of strengthening the coast defenses goes on as rapidly as possible; two more regiments of artillery are being raised; men are being enlisted in the navy at a fast rate; work on battleships is being pushed night and day; commanders of interior army posts have been ordered to hold their men in readiness to move on short on short notice, and many other preparations are being made to place the country on a war footing that shows the gravity of the situation.

Affairs are fast reaching a crisis, and in a few days the people will know whether or not we are to be plunged into a bloody war.

Randsburg Notes.

One local dealer asserts that he handles every month at least $1,000 of the placer gold brought into camp by the dry washers. As there are several other buyers of gold in the city it is quite a conservative estimate to put the total production of Randsburg placer gold at fully $5,000 per month.

A very rich strike was made on Butte avenue on Thursday of last week by the contractors who are excavating for the new pipe line which is to provide Randsburg with a water system for fire protection. In cutting the ditch a huge breaking plow was utilized and in its furrow was found some very rich ore, which proved to be on the "Q. C." mine. It was quietly leased on Monday in connection with two other adjacent claims, and all three are now being developed as fast as possible. The ledge frequently bears free gold as large as wheat kernels, and at this writing is about twelve inches wide.

The mayor of greater New York is a king, and has more patronage to bestow than many a royal potentate possesses, and is elected for four years. The city expenditures for that period will be $300,000,000. There will be more than 35,000 in the pay-roll, and salaries will exceed $35,000,000 a year. There will be 242 department heads to be appointed, with salaries ranging all the way from $5,000 to $15,000.

Mining men of experience predict that during the coming year great discoveries will be made. The country hereabouts has not been half prospected as yet. The Panamint and Slate range countries are practically unknown, although teams arrive at the mills with ore that has been hauled thirty to sixty miles that is of great richness and amply repays the long haul.

Among the many new papers started in California in the past year none are more worthy of success than the Los Angeles *Review*, a paper devoted to the mining interests of the state. Although only three numbers have been issued, it has already reached a standard of excellence that many older journals have failed to attain.

Wounded sailors of the Maine are crying for vengeance, but just where they may be expected to secure it is a trifle uncertain. Some of the Americans who were captured with the Virginius also cried for vengeance, but there is no official record showing that they obtained it. —*Call.*

A resourceful theater manager proposes to boil down Shakespeare's tragedies into twenty minutes each for use on the vaudeville stage. The Arizona man who objected to Hamlet because it was "shy on local gags and good dancing" may be happy yet.

It is said that 79,900 fools and 100 wise men are going to the Klondike this spring. The fools will work the mines and the wise men will work the fools.—Ex.

Bodie Wisdom.

Bodie Miner-Index: It would not surprise us to learn that the board appointed to inquire into the sinking of the Maine had concluded that she commited suicide.

The *Examiner*, always quick to see a chance to advertise itself, offers a reward of $50,000 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who blew up the Maine. Almost any Spaniard would sell his mother and all his relations for less money.

It is rumored that a scheme is being worked up to have the State prison convicts do the public printing. The person who conceived the idea should be barbecued. But if there is anything in the proposition why not go a little further on the economical trail and select the members of the Legislature from the list of jailbirds? There would be quite as much intelligence, and, as a general thing, more honesty.

News comes from Dawson City, under date of January 18, that scurvy has developed among the miners to such an extent that there are now seventeen cases in the public hospital. It is estimated that there are from twelve to fifteen cases in private cabins, swelling the whole number to thirty.

About the neatest thing in the line of special editions that has reached us in a long time is the mining number of the Redding, Shasta county, *Searchlight*. It consists of sixty-two pages, handsomely illustrated, and is well worth reading by all mining men.

J. Mills Davies, a well-known newspaper man, contemplates starting a daily newspaper at Randsburg.

Randsburg is putting on airs. The church-going element are trying to close up the theater at that place.

Since our last issue general rains have fallen throughout the State, and the hay and grain crop, it is thought, is saved.

John R. Turner came up from Lone Pine yesterday, returning today.

BAZAAR AND ... ENTERTAINMENT

Given by the

Ladies Aid Society

—OF—

BIG PINE

March 18 - - - - - 1898

No admission will be charged. Supper will be served at 25c per plate. Various useful and ornamental articles will be sold.

☞ Remember the date—MARCH 18th

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY AN ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE LEASED.

In the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of William R. Tibbetts, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of D. R. McLaren, praying that the administrator of the estate of William R. Tibbetts, deceased, be authorized, empowered and directed to lease the real estate belonging to said estate, which is described as follows towit: The S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ and the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. No. 18, and the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. No. 19, Township No. 9 S. R. No. 34 E. M. D. M.

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before the above entitled court on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1898, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., at the court room of said court, to show cause, if any they can, why the said real estate should not be leased for the annual rental of $100, as is more fully set forth in said petition, reference to which is hereby made for further particulars.

Dated February 23d, 1898.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of said Superior Court.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 4 1898

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, California.
January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claim described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg. 15 min. E. 0.45 chains and U. S. L. M. No. 72 bears S. 77 deg 47 min E. 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2, 50 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains lode 10 links to right 8.57 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 14.50 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with original lode line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U. S. S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg. 50 min. E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide 6 inches thick, marked "U S L M No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72 mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains. The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east

Course No. 1, N 77 deg. 34 min. W 1.0 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No. 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg. 30 min. E 12.12 chains 9.09 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.00 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 14.50 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U. S. S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1.50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode true monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1.67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2.50-100. Thence deflecting 98 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0.45 chains and U. S. L. M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.81 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.29 chains small 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains, S south edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1.00 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L. L. S. M." whence old lode monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 33 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 3.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.85 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.75 chains 1.00 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears S 4 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 3.96 10 feet corner, No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No. 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 95 deg 54 min to the right

Course No. 4, N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 15.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 14.0.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 min. to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same to this office within sixty days from the first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 7, 1898, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail at Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality—for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1898 and ending June 30, 1899. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 6, 1898, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1897-98. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by law, including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1898, and opened by said Board on the seventh day of April 1898 between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 7, 1898, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30 1899.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain said indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.

2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged, tested and endorsed to order.

4 Books 12x18 with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.

1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap

5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.

5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form.

4,000 Assessment Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.

2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.

2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.

2 Gross Lead Pencils.

2 gross Steel Pens.

12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.

About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids but state price separately of each article asked to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 7th day of April 1898, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 7th day of April, 1898, and the board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 7, 1898, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30 1899.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m. of said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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Six Months	200
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Single Copies	10

THE DAYS THAT USED TO BE.

Let me sing you a song of the rollicking days,
The days that used to be,
When the years were veiled in a misty haze
To which we would gladly flee.
When all was bright to our youthful gaze,
No intricate windings, no doubtful maze,
And on each lip a song of praise
That you were alive—and me.

No cross to sustain and no sorrow to bear,
In the days that used to be,
No deed too great for us to dare
When we rode our grandpa's knee.
No harrowing doubt, no chilling care,
No soul bowed down beneath despair;
Then life was happy and life was fair,
'Twas happy for you—and me.

Those gladsome days we live over again,
Those days that used to be,
When life was all pleasure without any pain,
A joyful mystery.
We hailed with delight each shower of rain,
For we knew that the sunlight would come again,
No grave in our hearts where lost hope was lain;
Then you were content—and me.

Press on, brave heart, through all your woes
And think of the used to be,
For there'll come a time when you'll conquer all foes,
And all life's misery.
When the soul is done with its earthly throes,
And into the haven it gladly goes
Then once again, as every one knows,
You'll surely be happy—and me.
—Boston Post.

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

"Can it be possible?" The words were spoken in an undertone, with a quick gasp for breath, and then the lady stood very still, looking down on the disordered drawer and the letters that lay on the top.

Little bundles of muslin and dimity, alternating with knots of faded ribbon and old lace, were scattered all around, for their owner had been searching among them for an old embroidery pattern; and so she had come suddenly upon the packet of old letters she had stowed away there more than two years before.

The letters were written by Mrs. Fleming's old schoolmate, Amy Norris, and the soft girlish handwriting spoke to her heart a whisper faint and tender from the olden time.

Dear Amy! She had been married three years before, and her station in life was far below that of Mrs. Fleming's; but the lady's eyes grew dim, as she unfastened the ribbon which, for two years, had held together those half-dozen epistles.

Amy's sweet face seemed leaning up close to hers once more, and she saw the old brick houses, with their sloping roofs, where they had lived in the days that would never come back again.

But, as the packet fell from the loosened ribbon, it disclosed two other letters, and these called forth the exclamation, and brought the sudden paleness to Mrs. Fleming's face.

She thought those letters were all turned to ashes long ago—that she had burned them on that terrible night when she buried away all the past. But now she saw how it was; in her haste and anguish she had mistaken the letters, and burned two of Amy's instead.

There was no one of all Mrs. Fleming's admirers to see her as she stood by the open drawer, her little fingers moving caressingly over those two letters; and it seemed almost a pity, for hardly ever had she looked more beautiful.

There was so much unstudied grace in her attitude, so much mournful pathos in her young face; and yet it was not best the world should read the story that until that hour had been written and rolled up and laid away in her own heart.

She had not seen his writing for two years; and yet how natural it looked! The bold, graceful capitals, the free, running hand, all had a language for her!

She knew, too, by the post-mark which letters these were, and when they were written—the first, so tender and loving, before he learned that she was about to be married to another—the last, wild and reproachful, afterward!

How she had loved that man! How the past came back to tell her of it! The old red brick house—how it loomed up in the distant perspective, amid the cool summer nights, when she sat under the old portico all grown over with sweet brier, and he sat there too!

But clearest and brightest and dearest of all stood up, in that world of old memories, the new home which they were to have.

It was to be a little white cottage, with green window-blinds and a small garden in front. How she had dreamed about it—and of the flower border running up to the steps!

What a happy loving wife she expected to be in that dear little cottage home—going every morning through a round of delicious household duties; for Harry could only afford to keep one domestic.

And in the late afternoons, when the table was all laid, with its snowy cloth, when she would put on a white muslin dress (Harry liked white muslin), and a few rosebuds in her curls, and she would go out and wait for him at the garden gate.

How his handsome face would light up as he came round the corner and caught a glimpse of her, and a moment later his strong arm would be around her waist, and his low, deep, "My darling Laura!" would be the sweetest sound earth held for her. And, as that quiet domestic picture came up to confront her, the proud, elegant Mrs. Fleming bowed her head on her hands and sobbed like a child.

Then she laid her fingers on the letters with a nervous, timid glance around the room, for the lady's heart whispered that she was doing wrong—that now she had no right to read them; and it was better to lay them in the grate yonder, where the fire was leaping up to fold them in its long, red arms.

"There can't be any harm in reading them over," she whispered, for her conscience needed a narcotic; "it is so long ago, and we shall never meet again."

So Mrs. Fleming opened the letters and read them. I cannot tell how they wrung her heart, particularly the last one, with its wild, frantic reproaches, and the love and the suffering so apparent through all.

"I was not so much to blame as you thought me, Harry," she murmured, as she laid the letter in her lap. "Our property was all melting away, and they told me that you had grown cold and worldly, and I thought I must, too. If the letter had only come the week before, I should not have been—what I am now."

And then she looked around that elegant chamber, and thought what she was now—a wife, bought and sold and paid for, in gold and lands and earthly grandeur. How the thought burned and festered in her proud soul as she sat there!

A wife, loved by her husband as he loved his horses, his dogs, and his houses; loved, but only because her beauty and her grace were the crowning glory, the chiefest ornament, of that magnificent home which was his soul's delight.

The lady looked around her luxurious chamber that morning with a sinking heart. The marble wash stands, the damask curtains, the handsome carpets, looking like a world of Damascus roses, scattered over a bed of snow, were worthy the wife of a millionaire.

And yet the mistress of all this wealth, sitting in her chamber, murmured to herself, "I wish he had never found me in the old red brick house where I was so happy! I wish I stood this very morning in the kitchen of the little cottage we were to have, and that, in a plain cotton dress, I was preparing your dinner, my Harry!"

"Please, ma'am," and the entrance of her maid was a harsh interruption to the lady's monologue; "Mr. Fleming has just sent home the new drab and pink satin for the party next Tuesday night."

Ah me! those old letters! If she had never read them! That party!—if she had never gone to it!

* * * * * * *

"You have not forgotten me, Laura! I read it in your blue eyes to-night."

Harry Atwood's voice had lost none of its old depth, as he leaned down his handsome head to Mrs. Fleming's as they stood together in an alcove of the conservatory.

Most of the company had left, for it was late, and they were quite secure from observation. Mr. Fleming was not a jealous husband, and he was quite content that others should admire his wife, so that he possessed her.

It was understood that Mr. Atwood and Mrs. Fleming were old friends, so they had nothing to fear from a prolonged tete-a-tete. They had suddenly, unexpectedly, met at the party, and the heart of either was not changed.

Harry Atwood had become a successful lawyer now, and the world honored him. He had forgiven Laura long ago, for he had heard she was more "sinned against than sinning."

"Harry—Mr. Atwood, I mean—I am very glad to meet you and find you looking so well."

The lady's voice was courteous and calm; but her fingers trembled as they played with the carved points of her ivory fan.

"Call me Harry, Laura, for the sake of old times," said he, "and look up to me once, and say you have not forgotten them. Oh, Laura, I have thought how the bright star of this evening's festival once rose over my heart, and then went down for ever. We cannot stay here much longer. Will you not grant me an interview to-morrow night—a private one—in your own house?"

"I cannot, Harry," she replied; "do not ask me. I am the wife of another now."

"And what harm could there be in our walking together for half an hour in your garden?" said Harry. "Your husband would not object to this, for I have watched the man narrowly to-night, and know him well. You could not refuse so simple a request to the veriest acquaintance. We have had many walks together, Laura, down by the old mill and past the meadow pond. Will you refuse me one now?"

He looked down on the fair face, and he saw that tears were on it, and he knew what the answer would be before it was given.

"You may come, Harry," she said.

* * * * * * *

That walk in the dim moonlight upon Mr. Fleming's beautiful grounds was followed by many another, for the first steps in the forbidden way are usually pleasant ones.

Poor Mrs. Fleming! She meant no wrong; and then she loved Harry, although she tried to conceal this from him; but when he talked of the past, in those low, tender tones of his, her tears would come; she could not help it.

One evening—it must have been more than a week after their first meeting—Harry told Mrs. Fleming that his heart was unchanged; that the old love still lived there—a sweet but mourning memory.

"Oh, Harry! don't, don't! You forget; I am his wife!" murmured the young creature, as she bowed her pale face on her hands.

Then the lawyer drew his arm around her waist, just as he had done in the days that were gone, and said, "You belonged to me first, Laura! Our souls were married before you ever took that false oath at the altar!"

He whispered to her of a flight to softer skies—of a home fairer than the one they had dreamed of in their youth—of a life that should be one long poem of love. That time she fled from him with a wild shriek of fear and horror.

They did not meet again for many nights. If during that time she had only remembered the prayer of her childhood, "Lead us not into temptation!" But she was so young; and then that affection was the one blossom her life had cherished in the midst of its sterile grandeur.

One night she was standing on the steps of her mansion, for she had just taken leave of some guests, when Harry Atwood suddenly sprang before her.

I do not know what was said by either party, but there were frantic gestures and wild appeals on one side, and a little later Mrs. Fleming was walking among her garden shadows with Harry Atwood.

This was repeated for several evenings, until one midnight a closed carriage rolled hastily away from the private entrance of Mr. Fleming's grounds. The next day his wife was gone!

What an electrical thrill it sent through the fashionable world—for her beauty and her rank had made Mrs. Fleming its especial idol.

She knew little of the censure and scorn that were heaped on her head in the quiet of that Italian home to which she was borne by the man who loved her only too well.

The world said Mrs. Fleming was happy there, but it was false. No woman can ever be happy who makes memory a remorse and love a crime.

But, dear me, how I used to smile when everybody made a parenthesis of pity in their anathemas on Mrs. Fleming—"Her poor husband and parents! My heart aches for them." And, sitting very quiet and listening, I thought, always, "Well, the one bought and the others sold her; and so they had their reward."—Saturday Evening Post.

BICYCLES AND SAVINGS.

How Bank Deposits Have Been Affected by the Purchase of Wheels.

I met the president of a prosperous savings bank in one of the minor cities of the Middle West on a railroad train yesterday, and we fell to talking about the ever-increasing popularity of the bicycle.

"Every one understands, of course," he said, "that the use of the wheel has come to be well nigh universal, and that millions on the back of millions of dollars must be invested in the silent steeds, but you can hardly realize to what an extent they are used unless you are placed in a position somewhat like mine. In a small town, like the one in which I live, the savings bank men may easily become personally acquainted with practically every depositor, and I make it a point to take full advantage of that circumstance. Consequently I am often advised concerning the financial affairs of our depositors, which, though intrinsically small, are of vast importance to them. This makes it all right for me to question depositors now and then about their savings.

"Early last spring I noticed that a number of mechanics who had long been in the habit of making regular deposits and who I supposed had steady employment became decidedly irregular in their visits to he bank. Others stopped depositing altogether, and still others, who continued to deposit regularly, put in less each time than formerly. Naturally, I began to make inquiries, and more than three-quarters of those I spoke to confessed that their surplus money was being used to meet instalment payments on bicycles, instead of finding its way to the savings banks. I suppose our bank's deposits must have fallen off some thousands of dollars from this couse, though I haven't taken the trouble to make a careful estimate. In the whole country instalment payments for bicycles must have decreased the total savings banks' receipts by very large amounts, though, of course, there have probably been compensatory deposits from workmen in bicycle shops in towns where such establishments are located."—Detroit Correspondence of the Boston Commercial.

Immigr tion from Euro e.

That we live in an age of wonder is proved by the bare statement of figures with regard to the immigration from Europe to this country during the present century. Statistics previous to 1820 were not kept, but it is estimated that between 1789 and the last named year the immigration from Europe to the United States did not exceed 250,000. In 1820 the Government began a systematic collection of data with regard to immigration, and from that time to the close of 1896 17,544,692 people came from Europe and were welcomed on our shores. These figures do not include the immigration to British America, to Mexico, Central or South America, but solely to the United States. The smallest number of immigrants during recent years was 177,820 in 1879, the largest 623,084 in 1892; in 1896 the immigration was 343,267. No such movement of population has ever been known in history. The migration of the German nations over the territory of the Roman empire did not comprise more than 4,000,000 of people and covered 400 years; the exodus of the Jews from Egypt was with 600,000 able-bodied men, or counting five to each family, about 3,000,000 of people. Compared with the exodus from Europe the depopulation of Goshen was a trifle.

The Largest Spiders.

In the jungles of Sumatra the largest spiders are found. Some of the larger specimens measure eight inches across the back, and have seventeen inches of leg-spread.

When a boy gets his first watch he is never satisfied until he can prove that some of the parts are missing

TELL HER SO.

Amid the cares of married life,
In spite of toil and business strife,
If you value your sweet wife,
Tell her so!

Prove to her you don't forget
The bond to which your seal is set;
She's, of life's sweets, the sweetest yet—
Tell her so!

When days are dark and deeply blue,
She has her troubles, same as you;
Show her that your love is true—
Tell her so!

There was time you thought it bliss
To get the favor of one kiss;
A dozen now won't come amiss—
Tell her so!

Your love for her is no mistake—
You feel it, dreaming, or awake—
Don't conceal it! For her sake,
Tell her so!

Don't act, if she has passed her prime,
As though to please her were a crime;
If e'er you loved her, now's the time—
Tell her so!

She'll return, for each caress,
An hundredfold of tenderness!
Hearts like hers were made to bless!
Tell her so!

You are hers, and hers alone;
Well you know she's all your own;
Don't wait to "carve it on a stone"—
Tell her so!

Never let her heart grow cold—
Richer beauties will unfold;
She is worth her weight in gold!
Tell her so!

—Detroit Free Press.

Dreyfus' Wife.

Madame Dreyfus, wife of the exiled French army officer ,is convinced of her husband's innocence, and said in a recent interview: "As husband, father, soldier, friend, he has always been above reproach. Honorable, gentle, kind; his life moral, his conduct upright. I cannot, cannot understand it. I cannot understand why he, of all men, should have been made a mark for this frightful, odious charge."

MADAME DREYFUS.

Lives by Tuning Pianos.

Traveling around the country tuning pianos is the unique occupation followed by Miss Nellie Jay Hatch, a pretty and attractive young woman of Seneca, Kan. On graduation from the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston Miss Hatch received a diploma in piano tuning, and the course she took in order to secure it was both thorough and comprehensive. She was graduated in 1889, and since them she has traveled throughout the State of Kansas, actively engaged in her chosen profession.

Barred Because She Married.

Because she eloped and was married, Mrs. Sam Frazier of Crescent, a suburb of St. Louis, has been barred from attendance at the high school. Mrs. Frazier was Miss Gertrude W. Lewis. She is 17 years old and would have soon graduated had she been allowed to finish. As it is she will only be allowed to continue at school by special permission of the school board. The next day after marriage the bride went to school as usual. Her secret was too big for her to keep, and the new Mrs. Frazier told several of her schoolmates, under pledge of secrecy, of course, of her changed estate. Young schoolgirls are not expert secret keepers and the romance soon became the gossip of the school. It came to the ears of Principal Bryan. He called the blushing bride into his office and plumped the question fairly at her. She blushed and stammered, but she confessed that it was true she was married.

MRS. FRAZIER.

She Proved a Repeater.

It is not a generally known fact that the first place in this country where women were permitted to vote was at Newark, N. J. This occurred in 1807, and is the facts chronicled in Gordon's "History and Chronicles of New Jersey" be true, that experiment would not lead a pessimist to believe in woman's efficacy as an agent to purify the ballot. Here is what he says about that famous event:

"An election in 1807 for determining the location of the courthouse is still remembered by the inhabitants as the most exciting recorded in their annals. The contest was between Newark and Day's Hill. By a construction given to the State constitution, the women were then suffered to vote, and they seem to have been so delighted with this privilege of exercising their wills that they were unwilling to circumscribe it within the legal limit, many ladies voting, we are told, seven or eight times under various disguises."

New Footwear.

These shoes are the latest novelties. The high shoe in the center is for those who feel uncomfortable in a low shoe. It is cut out in scallops on either side, the lacing thereby revealing the stocking. The shoe at the top is an entirely novel cut, but is becoming to the foot, especially when worn with a colored stocking to match the dress. A

NOVELTIES IN SHOES.

glittering embroidery of jet outlines all the openwork strappings of the glace kid, which radiate from a narrow central strap, also wrought with jet. The model at the left laces from the toe right up to the ankle in such a way that the charms of a pretty openwork stocking are displayed to exceptional advantage. At the left of the circle is a dainty shoe in glace kid embroidered with jet. Note the pretty arrangement of the strap at the side.

Cost of a Wife in Fifty Years.

On the occasion of his golden wedding a methodical English husband figured up from his carefully kept accounts what his wife had cost him. He had an assured income of $2,500 a year throughout his life. Winning his wife, what with presents, engagement ring, and extra expenditure on his own personal adornment, cost him $500; her share of the household expenses was $625 a year; her clothing and linen cost $250 yearly; presents, medical attendance, amusements and summer excursions amounted for her share to $450 annually. He therefore spent for her in fifty years $66,750.—New York Sun.

Petticoats.

The petticoat next the gown is frequently as elaborate as the gown itself. It is made of taffeta silk, and trimmed with plaited flounces or ruffles of the same. It is cut with an umbrella flounce, which is faced and bound like the dress skirt. The smaller flounces are sewed to this. To be fashionable, it must match the lining of the gown, though the all-black silk petticoats are always in good style. Less expensive skirts are of watered moreen, and fine brilliant mohair lined. The latter will give far more service than the silk skirts, and may be made very dressy with silk ruffles.

Eye Cosmetic.

Spanish women use a simple cosmetic for their eyes which Lola Montez tells of in her book on beauty. They squeeze the essential oil from the skin of an orange into their eyes. The operation is a little painful but very successful, only it must not be repeated too often. If rouge is put on the top of the cheekbone it heightens the brilliancy of the eye just as certain colors lend a glow to the complexion.

The cutting of children's toe-nails is but little understood by nurses; and even mothers give but scant attention to this most important point. Never should a toe-nail be rounded like a finger-nail. The nails must from earliest infancy be trained to grow square, and never on any account be cut out at the sides.

Do not give a child too many playthings at one time. Such a practice tends to develop restlessness. Rather let her have but one, and when signs of discontent appear, show her some new way of playing with it. Her ingenuity and steadiness will thus be encouraged. A child should not, of course, be kept too monotonously with one plaything, if she has a number (variety is good for all, at times), but rather that error than the other; and, by all means, guard against her having a number at the same time. Rather let her play with one as long as she will. Then, before the second one is taken up, put the first one entirely out of sight, in order that it may come forth at some future day masquerading as a new toy.

Sarah an Abstainer.

Sarah Bernhardt is a total abstainer from all alcoholic drinks, and to this she attributes much of her wonderful energy and mental power. Her favorite beverages are milk and water.

CONTEST FOR VERDI'S HAT.

Clever Proceeding to Secure Possession of a Valued Souvenir.

The other day the Marquis Di Rudinì, arriving in Genoa from Monza, where he had been to confer with the king before the latter went to Germany, descended from the train, having twenty minutes to wait. He was met by the city authorities and the station master, with whom he spoke pleasantly, when all of a sudden from an incoming train Giuseppi Verdi stepped down. The station master, seeing him, asked permission to retire of Rudinì, who, having given it, looked in the direction in which he was going and himself recognized the great musician. Calling the station master back, he asked him to present him to Verdi, which he consented willingly to do. While asking permission to make the introduction he was followed by the premier, who, bareheaded, hat in hand, advanced with the greatest deference. The Marquis Di Rudinì expressed his pleasure at meeting the purest and most vivid glory of living Italians.

"Never, as to-day," he added, "have I felt so happy in representing all Italy. I congratulate you on your fine health, and wish you innumerable long years of life."

The maestro is as straight and sturdy as an oak, and his strength is remarkable for one of his years. This graceful incident was followed shortly after by a laughable little scene, which reminds one of the two guests at dinner, one of whom saw his companion putting a silver spoon in his pocket, which he decided to gain possession of himself. He began to boast of his cleverness at sleight of hand, and, in being invited to exhibit his skill, rose, took a spoon, put it in his pocket, and, with a flourish, said:

"Please examine the pocket of the gentleman opposite."

After taking leave of the premier, Verdi went to the station buffet, where, on returning to the train, he forgot his hat. A lady and a gentleman who had been watching the maestro all the time, jumped for the hat, but unfortunately arrived at the same moment, each seizing the brim, whereupon ensued a struggle of see-saw, the lady emerging triumphant, exclaiming: "Ah! now I have got, and now I intend to keep it."

At this moment a gentleman who had assisted at the conflict, with apparent growing stupefaction, stepped forward, saying: "But this is my hat." A loud laugh rang out from those present, in which the recent combatants could not help joining. But I leave their rage and chagrin to be imagined when, a few moments later, they discovered the trap into which they had fallen. It was the hat of the great composer.—Mall Gazette.

A dessertspoonful of borine in a glassful of warm water makes a satisfactory antiseptic mouth wash.

To whiten the teeth without injury a simple application is a five per cent solution of pyrozone used as a tooth wash.

Where anise or peppermint fail to cure colic in very young infants, five to ten drops of tincture of cardamon in hot water may have a beneficial effect.

The following are the directions for making a carbolic salve for general family use: One-half dram of pure carbolic acid mixed with two ounces of simple cerate.

For a dizzy, drowsy feeling that becomes permanent a recommended remedy is pure sulphate of soda, a teaspoonful in hot water every morning before breakfast.

Hives or nettle rash are often due to the use of oysters, lobsters, sausage, berries and mushrooms. The eruption may be treated with vinegar or alcohol lotions and baths.

Milk heated to the scalding point and drank as warm as possible is a great stimulant for a person very weary or weak from exhaustion. It is much more nutritious than beef tea.

Some stomachs will not retain cod liver oil. Sweet cream is a highly recommended substitute, being a nutritious food which can be taken by those inclined to consumption or having feeble digestion, and also by aged persons.

A prescription is the personal property of the person paying for it. The retention of a copy of it by the druggist satisfies all the requirements of his business. The original prescription can always be claimed by the customer as his property.

Hard Plant to Kill.

There is a plant in Jamaica called the life plant, because it is almost impossible to kill it. When a leaf is cut off and hung up by a string it sends out white, threadlike roots, gathers moisture from the air, and begins to grow new leaves. Even when pressed and packed away by a botanist it has been known to outgrow the leaves of the book in which it was placed. The only way to kill it is by the heat of a hot iron or of boiling water.

The largest gold coin in the world is the British five-sovereign piece; the smallest is coined in Persia, and has a value of only 44 cents.

Juliet—"Did you ever study the stars?" Romeo—"I've understudied them."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Doesn't it make you sad when you think of the poor?" "Why, no, not particularly. It makes me mad, though, when I think of the rich."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Newed—"Was I nervous, dear, during the ceremony?" Miss Spitegirl—"Well, a trifle at first, darling, but not after William had said yes."—Truth.

Not Spoiled by Fortune.—Anna—And her uncle left her all that money! Has it changed her at all? Belle—No, indeed! She is just as enthusiastic as ever over 89-cent silk marked down from one-sixty.—Puck.

Precocious Juvenile—Mamma, it isn't good grammar to say 'after I,' is it? His Mother—No, Georgie. Precocious Juvenile—Well, the letter J comes after I. Which is wrong, the grammar or the alphabet?—Chicago Tribune.

Miss Antique—This a young turkey! I don't believe you, sir. Butcher—It is a young turkey, mum. Miss Antique—Young! Young as compared with what? Butcher—The pyramids er yer own sweet self, mum—Harper's Bazar.

"Maude says she doesn't care two cents for him." "That is no sign she does not think a lot of him. Just think how women will fight for bargains that are marked from $3.50 to $3.48."—Indianapolis Journal.

First Chappie—"I wonder now, Chollie, how the donkey ever came to be used as the—er—emblem of stupidity?" Second Chappie (with a yawn)—"Don't know, I'm sure, deah boy; must have been before our day."—Brooklyn Life.

"It's perfectly absurd, this clamor about our hats. People who can't see over them would better not go to the theater." "I know; that's what I told my husband; and he said: 'All right, we won't go,' and we don't."—Harper's Bazar.

Brown—"Ah, Smith, let me introduce you to Mr. Cayley Gott. I'm sure you've read his famous books!" Smith—"N-n-no. I'm afraid I haven't had the pleasure." Brown—"Oh, of course you have, my dear fellow, but you've forgotten—that's it."—Punch.

A Dangerous Locality.—First Tramp (pointing to a scarecrow in a cornfield)—"Look! Lookee there!" Second Tramp—"My! My! We must git out o' this, double quick. They've caught one of us fellows and nailed him to a pole."—New York Weekly.

Mrs. Spriggins—"Where's your daughter, Mrs. Wiggins?" Mrs. Wiggins—"She's gone to the cooking school. And that reminds me, I must go into the kitchen and get supper, for she'll be as hungry as a bear when she gets home."—New York Weekly.

"My dear old friend, how were you able to acquire such an immense fortune?" "By a very simple method." "Wna method was that?" "When I was poor I made out that I was rich and when I got rich made out that I was poor."—Odds and Ends.

Mr. Dunham: "I have called, sir, to tell you that your daughter, Miss Fannie, and I love each other very dearly. I want to ask you for her." Old Millyums—"Well, you'll have to wait awhile. There's no vacancy in the store now that I could put you into."—Cleveland Leader.

"One time," said the traveled boarder, "I got snowed in on the Rocky Mountains, and the only thing seven of us had for two days to sustain life was a half barrel of pickled pigs' feet." "You were, indeed," said the cheerful idiot, "reduced to extremities."—Indianapolis Journal.

Hiram Oatbin—"Them people in the big cities is gittin' so affired enterprisin' that they're bound to have clear skies above 'em ev'ry day." Ike Stubbles—"How d' ye make that out, Hi?" Hiram Oatbin—"Look at the fortunes they are payin' out fer them sky scrapers."—Up to Date.

"An author," said the practical litterateur, "ought to know several languages." "Of course he ought," replied his fellow-craftsman. "The field has been so well worked that there is no longer any use of reading old English books in search of original ideas."—Washington Star.

He—"These shoemakers are pretty well up to the vanity of women. I have it on reliable authority that they hit on the trick of putting smaller numbers in women's shoes." She—"Yes; and it is also said that the hatters are numbering men's hats a size higher. There!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Fwat's this I hear about you soakin' a Chinyman wid a brick?" asked Mr. Hogan. "I did," admitted young Hogan. "Niver let me hear av th' like again. Always br'reak a brick in two and soak your man twice. You young Americans are much too wasteful."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Will she have him?" was the question they asked. "It would be a waste of time to answer the question," suggested the cynic, "because it is not properly worded. The question should read: 'Can she get him?'" As is usually the case, they found upon investigation that he was one of the men who have received the mitten in several different forms.—Chicago Post.

Serious Misunderstanding.—"Oh, I had an awful time with that hackman last night!" "Tell us." "I gave him a little extra change to get himself something to warm up with while he was waiting for the play to end, and he took so much that he saw all the city blocks double. Then he wanted to fight me because he thought he had driven me two miles instead of one."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.....1898

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE. ☞

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg 15 min E. 0.45 chains and U. S. L. M. No. 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle be 15 deg 15min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains hole 10 links to right 8.37 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M." (identical with original load line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U.S.S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg 50 min E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U.S.L.M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains. The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg 34 min W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg 30 min E 12.12 chains 9.09 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.09 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1 50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode line monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1 67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, se 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2 50-100. Thence deflecting 98 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 in ches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M" (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2 20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5 00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L.L.S.M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No, 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Dourse No. 4. N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1430.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same fore this office within sixty days from she first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Abiather F. Potter, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abiather F. Potter, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, towit: The N ½ of Sec 16 Township No, 24 south, Range No. 38 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,983, from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $33.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Bernard McGorray, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Bernard McGorray, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: The N W 1-4 and N 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,095, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $84.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Barbara Thaw, defendant:

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, state of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Barbara Thaw, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, towit: The N ½ of Sec 16, township No, 24 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,409, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $224.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California plaintiffs, vs.

Solomon Dacos, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Solomon Dacos, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Sec 36, township No 21 south, range 37 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereof, No. 12,600, from the State of California, for nonpayment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above requirep said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

James O. Kane, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to James O. Kane, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment for closing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Sec 36, township No 21 south, range 37 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereof, No. 12,600, from the State of California, for nonpayment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The S 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range 37 east, M D M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,451, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Stephen W. McGorray, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Stephen W. McGorray, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The south 1-2 of southwest 1-4, section 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,096 from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $28.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Alexander D. McEvoy, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alexander D. McEvoy, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The S ½ of Sec 16, township No 24 south, range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,318, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896 upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent; for two dollars cost of publication ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

WILLIAM MALONE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Malone, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,085, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $224.00 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

LONZO H. RECTOR, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alonzo H. Rector, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 22 south, Range No 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,460, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Rosa Graham, defendan

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Rosa Graham, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within, thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, state of California, towit: The S ½, N W 1-4, N E 1-4 of N E 1-4, S 1-2 of N E 1-4 Sec 16, Twp S south, N W 1-4 of N W 1-4 Section 36 Twp No 1 ½ range No 31 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,303, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $83.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten day, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Sec 36, Township No 24 south, Range No 39 east, M D M. And canceling annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,952, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Sarah E. Stayton, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Sarah E. Stayton, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county or if served elsewhere, with n thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Sec 16, Township No. 22 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,567, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $89.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D., 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Mary E. Hannah defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Mary E. Hannah, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, state of California and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No 24 south, Range No 38 east M D.M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,460, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D., 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Maria L. Wells, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Maria L. Wells, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No 22 south, Range No 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,155, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $67.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for plaintiffs.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1-2 of S W 1-4, Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range No. 37 east; M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,451, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $11.20

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 11 1898

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Abby C. Wesson, Defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abby C. Wesson, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec. 16, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 40 east, MDM. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,867, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $170.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Josephine Lichens, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Josephine Lichens, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The W 1-2 of Sec 36, township No. 21 south, range No. 39 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,879, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $156.80, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO MRS. J. STILLMAN: You are hereby notified that I have expended ($500.00) three hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the three lodes or veins in the mining claims known as Hidden Treasure, Golden Treasure and Bunker Hill, S W of Anville Springs, about a mile, in Bute Valley, South Park Mining District, Inyo Co., Cal., as will appear by certificate filed about the 20th of December, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Sec. 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold said claim for the year ending in 1897, and if within 90 days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

} Seal. { SANDY McDONALD. H. W. RUPELL.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., January 22, 1898.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lawrence S. J. Wrinkle against Harrie J. Robinson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 192, dated December 16, 1887, upon the N E ¼, S E ¼, sec 19, Twp 14 S Range 36 E, in Inyo Co., California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the said Harrie J Robinson has wholly failed to comply with the timber culture laws.

The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of March 1898, at 10 o'clock a m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND. Register

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

John Bamber, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to John Bamber, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36, Township No. 18 south Range No. 38 east, M.D.M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 11,343 from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. February 8, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Winford Hines, of Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 789, for the S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 23, Tp 11 S, R 34 E, MDM, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday the 19th day of March, 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of such land: William Blake, Charles Walter, Leroy C. Montague and William Hines, all of Aberdeen, Inyo Co., Cal. IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF

H. E. 706

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., February 6, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 19, 1898, viz: Joseph Halliday, for the S ½ of N ½ of Sec 15, Tp 15 S, R 36 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Finley McIver and Gilbert Chrisly, of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal., and John Anten and Henry Bissikumer of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal. January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324. JOHN A. COYLE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of December, 1897, an assessment, No. 31, of twenty cents (20c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st day of February, 1895, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on April 23d, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323 Phelan Block San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

State of California } County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, towit: $100.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 21st 189 R. C. SPEAR.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

South Park Development Company, Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of January, 1898, an assessment (No 1) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 29 Nevada block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 7th day of March, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday the 30th day of March, 1898, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of Board of Directors,

A. W. HAVENS, Secretary.

Office 29 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5th
" ..... March 5th
" ..... April 2nd
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec.

—NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE—

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIKTOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.

j29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

ECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, December 16, 1897.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

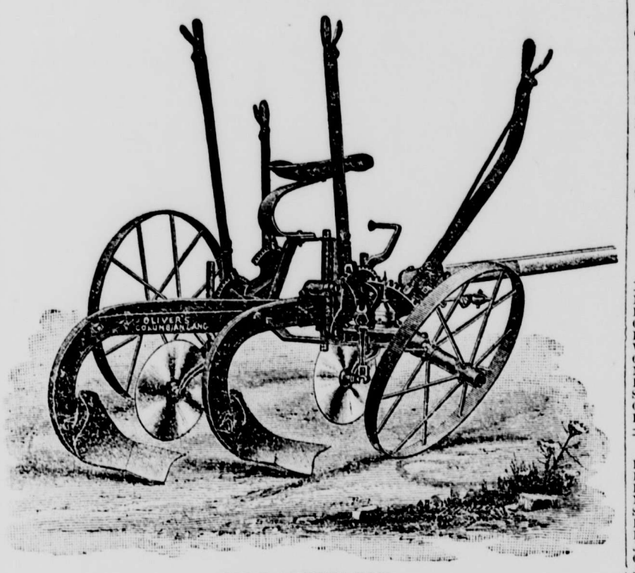
Supplemental List No. 66. Southern Pacific Railroad Lands. Main Line.

Part N W ¼ Sec. 3, Tp 26 S, R 33 E, 40a
" S W ¼ Sec 15, Tp 29 S, R 39 E, 80a
All Sec. 21, Tp. 29 S, R 39 E - - 640a
NW ¼ and S ½ Sec 27, Tp 29 S, R 33 E, 480a

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal,

JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

TRAVELING.

Inyo

Stage

Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH

FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	45	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

Aprons.

Women have taken to the apron again. This is well, because nothing makes a woman look more at home in her own apartments than a dainty little apron. Our grandmothers would as soon have thought of leaving off their capes or dainty collars and cuffs as their black silk or alpaca aprons in the house. The modern apron is not so somber an affair as it was in those days. The more useful and less expensive ones are made of fine lawn and trimmed with a little embroidery or lace of dainty pattern. Others are made of bands of white or colored satin ribbons put together with lace insertion, straight up and down, crossways, or diagonally. A full frill of lace all the way round, bows on the pockets and ribbon strings give the finishing touch.

"It is perfectly astonishing," said a beautifully gowned woman at the apron counter in a big store, "how these little aprons save one's skirts, and women generally are wearing them now. No matter how many servants a woman keeps, she always has certain precious possessions that she likes to dust or care for in some way herself, and that's where these little lawn aprons come in. Then I find that the lace and ribbon aprons are a great comfort when I'm doing fancy work, making afternoon tea or cooking something in the chafing dish for my spoiled boys when they come in late at night."—Exchange.

Ribbon Sashes.

Ribbon sashes are worn in various widths. From 3 inches to 10 or 12 describes the limit each way. The excessively wide styles once popular are not used this winter, and the very broadest sashes are of transparent texture. A sash that is not too wide and that falls to the skirt hem is as a rule far more becoming to the wearer than the one that is half length. Of course a very wide sash cannot be tied at the side. An innovation that has little to recommend it is a half length ribbon sash tied in this position.

HAWAII AND JAPAN.

Despatches from Washington state that there are about to be important developments in the Japanese imbroglio with the government of the Hawaiian Islands. However this may be, certain it is that the disturbance of the stomach caused by simple indigestion will develop into chronic dyspepsia unless checkmated at the start. The finest stomachic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promptly rectifies gastric trouble, and does away with irregularity of the bowels and liver.

MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE—My good man, did you ever take a bath? TRAMP—No, mum; I never took anything bigger'n a silver teapot.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANNA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

AFTER being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 747, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

KLONDIKE SUPPLIES

San Francisco's Outfitting Headquarters.

The Emporium Golden Rule Bazaar

Everything needed at lowest prices.

Send for our Outfitting Price Lists

He Won the Day.

Dr. John Bachman, a beloved minister in Charleston not much over 20 years ago, was fond of music. Moreover, he had an excellent means of managing a church choir, one which other clergymen might use with good effect.

In his early student life the singing was very bad in the old church of which he was a member. He set to work with the zeal of youth and the enthusiasm belonging to his own character to reform this undesirable state of things, and having mustered a large class procured a singing master to lead it.

The congregation soon began to take delight in the result, and Bachman watched his class with great satisfaction, not at all alloyed by the discovery that his own voice proved neither true nor sweet, though it was a most agreeable one in speaking.

But his choir was not flawless. Its members fell out, and one Sunday when the pastor gave out the hymn an ominous silence reigned. John Bachman waited a moment in deep anxiety. Then, with his ever present and self forgetful desire to help, he rose in his seat and began to raise the tune.

That was enough. The singers smiled and chimed in by one consent as lustily as if they had no greater desire than to drown his willing but discordant voice. He smiled also and gave them the floor, and never did he cease to enjoy the situation.

"My class was afraid of my bad singing," he would say to his grandchildren, a humorous look stealing into his eyes. "So I won the day."—Youth's Companion.

Good Friends.

In a cavalry troop there generally grows up between each horse and his rider a strong bond of sympathy and friendship. Soldiers in the cavalry service are in most cases stationed at remote western posts, where, far from home and friends and as a rule unmarried, they are necessarily very limited in their social pleasures and amusements. On this account, perhaps, the propensity for having pets of various kinds is very strongly developed and increases the sense of fellowship between the horses and their riders. Cruelty or inattention to the wants of their horses is a rare trait among cavalrymen, and even should this be the case from the feeling of proprietorship cruelty from one soldier to the horse of another would be resented as an injury to the owner himself.

This comradeship is more in evidence upon a long march or while in the field engaged upon arduous or dangerous duties. On such occasions, when forage often becomes scarce, cavalry soldiers will jealously guard every grain that their horses receive, and should the sergeant through carelessness or prejudice give a trifle more or less to one than the other it often provokes a vast deal of grumbling, so closely is the trooper interested in the welfare of his horse.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Foy and the Lunatic.

Eddie Foy, the comedian, spent a summer vacation at his old home in central New York. One day as he was strolling past the large insane asylum that stands on the outskirts of the town he was startled by a low "Hist!" and on looking up saw one of the worst heads that ever came under his gaze peering over the wall. Eddie was not frightened, for he did not think the maniac could scale the wall, but he quickened his pace. He had proceeded but a short distance when he heard a scrambling, and on looking saw that the madman had climbed over the wall and was following him. Eddie walked fast, but the maniac, who was an immense fellow, with a face that wore a demoniac look, walked faster. Foy trotted a little, and the madman trotted after him. Eddie finally broke into a run and was horrified to see that his pursuer was not only running also, but was gaining steadily. Eddie is not much of a sprinter, but on this occasion he made remarkable time, but soon Foy could hear the labored breathing of his pursuer and felt that he could make no further effort. Just as he was about to faint from exhaustion the maniac reached forward, touched him gently on the shoulder and said: "Tag! You're it."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Shoes For Social Evenings.

Young women who contemplate participating in the pleasures of society this winter will do well to give especial study to their footwear. Nothing is more admired than a shapely foot incased in a stylish shoe. Where the material renders it possible it is a good plan to have the evening slipper made to match the color of one's gown. When this cannot be done, have your gloves and shoes to match, of kid. The evening shoe is cut very low down over the instep, not altogether for comfort, but partly to display the embroidery supplied to this part of the stocking. Slippers cut extremely low have a single strap across to prevent spreading across the shoe. The slippers have rounded toe, but the design of the bead embroidery is in the old razor pointed style once seen in the shoe itself. Self colored embroidery has been abandoned for the contrasting tints. Even black silk stockings have lost their somberness with touches of vivid red, emerald green, pink or yellow embroidery. White embroidery is used on black stockings by those who do not care for brighter colors.—New York Journal.

Right From the Vineyards.

"So you've decided not to buy Lord Harduppe's castle, have you?"

"Yes," said Mr. Newrocks. "He wanted to include 10,000 bottles of wine at $1 a bottle and admitted that some of it was 40 years old. Why, I can get it right from the vineyards for less'n that."—Chicago Post.

Your Tax

for the coming year on baking powder will be very light if you buy *Schilling's Best* and use only one heaping teaspoonful to a quart of flour.

601

ASTHMA TRIAL BOTTLE SENT FREE. DR. TAFT BROS., 3 Elm St., Rochester, N. Y.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

S. F. N. U. No. 816. New Series, No. 7.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A glass plate will return to its exact original form after being kept under pressure in a bent condition for twenty-five years. Glass is the most perfect elastic substance in existence. Steel ranks next.

Berthelot, the French chemist, finds that the copper objects found at Negadah and Abydos, in Egypt, are of pure copper, not bronze. They are believed to date from the first dynasty or earlier, and tend to prove the past existence of a copper before the bronze age.

A Dutch chemist in Java claims to have discovered a process by which starch may be converted into sugar at half the present cost of sugar. The two substances are composed of the same chemical elements, yet it remains to be proved that one can be profitably turned into the other.

Sawdust building bricks are coming into use in many parts of this country, where the raw materials are plentiful. The sawdust is dried and screened, to remove the coarser particles, and then mixed with cement, lime, and sand. The mixture is pressed into blocks as hard as ordinary bricks.

A microscopic examination of mother of pearl shows the shell to be made of very fine lines so closely put together that the white light is broken up into its prismatic colors and we get the so-called "play of colors." Taking a careful cast of such shell, the wax cast will yield the same prismatic effects.

Prof. Ehret of Washington has invented a system for cooling rooms in summer. It is simply a tall cylinder of galvanized iron resting in a large basin or pan, and connecting at the top with the ordinary stovepipe or with a tube leading out of the window. In the top of the cylinder's interior is a perforated tubular ring, and on a cock being turned on this ring an artificial shower is caused inside the cylinder. The water thus flowing down the sides takes a rapid spiral motion, which sucks the air down through the cylinder at a rapid rate, a fine spray inside cooling the air thus entering, reducing its humidity to normal and taking out all dust and bad odors; the water collects in the basin below, from which it is drained off, the cool air escaping through openings just above the water surface of the basin.

In the Black Hills there is a natural telephone line operated without wires, poles or receivers. On each side of a valley twelve miles wide stand two tall peaks, several thousand feet high, and so rocky that they have been scaled only a few times. Some weeks ago a party of tourists decided to make the ascent, and they divided into two parties, one for each peak, taking heliographs with them for the purpose of signaling to each other across the valley. The ascent was made, and one of the party on the north mountain was surprised to hear voices, which apparently came out of the air. He moved his position, and the sound was no longer heard. By changing his position several times he discovered that the voices were those of his friends on the other mountain. When the attention of the opposite party had been attracted it was found that an ordinary conversation in an ordinary tone of voice was plainly heard from one mountain top to the other, over a distance of more than twelve miles. Scientists say that the cause is to be found in the form of the mountains, which serve as elliptical reflectors of sound, a vast whispering gallery made by nature.

VILLAIN AND LADY.

Despite Her Remonstrances He Persisted in Pulling the Trigger.

Rapidly closing and locking the door, the Villain turned to the Fair Lady.

"At last!" he exclaimed.

She looked around in dismay. The room was at the top of the house, and it was useless for her to scream for assistance—no one would have heard her.

"I have been long waiting for this," he said. He chuckled sardonically; his hand grasped his deadly weapon.

"This is cowardly. You have entrapped me. You told me that from this room was to be obtained the finest view in all England."

"The finest view in all England," he replied, with a profound bow, "is actually in the room at this moment."

"If you think that I have beauty," she faltered, "why destroy that beauty? I am too young to die."

He laughed again, as though she had spoken in jest. "I long," he said, "to gloat over the inanimate features that——"

"Coward! Coward!" she cried, and once more looked for some means of escape. Ah! There was another door, immediately behind her. She opened it, and hesitated, for within all was absolutely dark.

"Enter," he said, "by all means. It is but a small room, with no window to it, and no door but this. You cannot escape—you are in my power. Enter if you will, but be careful lest in the darkness you knock against anything and hurt yourself."

"Would you care?" she asked, bitterly.

"I could never forgive myself—never."

"How dare you say it—you—you, with your hand already on the trigger?"

"It is stronger than I. I cannot help myself—I must do it. Prepare."

With a long sigh she sank on a low couch and buried her face in her hands.

"Do not do that," said the Villain, almost tenderly. She made no reply. There was silence in the room for a moment, and then he spoke again:

"I cannot do it unless you take your hands from your face."

"Then I will keep them there forever."

"In that case," he replied, coldly, "I will wait." He took a cigarette from his case and proceeded in a leisurely way to light it.

To do this he had put down his weapon. Watching him narrowly between her fingers, she saw her chance and made a sudden rush. But it was of no avail—he had snatched up the weapon again before she could secure it. Once more she flung herself on the couch and covered her face.

"You know," she said, "that I detest the smell of tobacco."

"A thousand pardons," he replied, as he flung the cigarette through the open window. "I had been misinformed, and certainly you carry a silver match box."

"That is only for my bicycle lamp."

"They always say that," he said, meditatively. "However, I can wait just as patiently without smoking. I am not a slave to the habit."

There was once more a moment's silence. She changed her position restlessly. Suddenly she sprang up and stood erect, letting her hands fall by her side.

"Go on," she said. "If it must be done, let it be done quickly. Get it over. Do your worst."

She looked superb as she stood there—a graceful figure in the sunlight. In her eyes there was an infinite kindliness, as though she bore no malice against her persecutor. Now, just at the end, she smiled.

He saw it all unmoved, without wavering for one moment from his fell purpose.

"That's magnificent," he cried, as, raising his camera, he pulled the trigger and photographed her abominably.—Black and White.

Not a Bit Superstitious.

No, I am not superstitious
I consider it pernicious
If not absolutely vicious
In a man
To admit himself so small that he must scan
Every little sign and omen
As the menace of a foeman.
Still, I'm free to say that Friday
Never, never would be my day
For a venture, for I'm sure 'twould never hit,
Though I am not superstitious, not a bit.

Really, I've no toleration
Of that nervous hesitation
And that irksome perturbation
Which I've seen,
When a dinner party chanced to be thirteen.
Why, I've seen that arrant folly
Make a whole crowd melancholy,
With their whining and their flimsy,
Foolish reasons for the whimsey.
Still, I own I hate to be the last to sit,
Though I am not superstitious, not a bit.

Certain things may be propitious,
Though they seem but adventitious,
And it's hardly superstitious
To perceive
Which is which, and so, accordingly, believe.
Now there's nothing makes me sadder
Than to walk beneath a ladder,
But I grow a good deal bolder
When the moon is at my shoulder.
And to spill the salt! It takes away my grit,
Though I am not superstitious, not a bit.

Surely nothing can be clearer
Than that evil marches nearer
By the breaking of a mirror,
And it's true
That a howling dog in night-time makes me blue,
For his keen scent makes no errors
And he smells the King of Terrors.
Here's another thing. Take heed, sir,
If your nose should start to bleed, sir,
And should bleed only three drops and then should quit!
Though I am not superstitious, not a bit.

It is sad to see what uses
Some folks make of vain excuses
Rather than admit abuses
Of the mind,
When they're rather superstitiously inclined,
Just to put it in plain English;
It would seem they can't distinguish
Between false and foolish cases
And the few which have a basis
In experience, which even I admit,
Though I am not superstitious, not a whit!

—New York Sun.

Cause of Office Drowsiness.

"Some men are quite martyrs to office drowsiness," a physician remarked the other day. "Any monotonous sound near them, the hum of traffic outside or even the scratching of a clerk's pen is sufficient to induce a feeling of sleepiness which it is almost impossible to resist. The worst of it is that this symptom is seldom regarded as anything serious, though I have known it to be the beginning of critical mental trouble. Far more often, however, it is merely the effect of constitutional eccentricity, though in either case a few simple remedies might be tried with advantage.

"For instance, I always advise the old indigestion cure—a glass of hot water—when the feeling comes on. To keep the eyes tightly closed for three or four minutes and then bathe them in very warm water often gives relief at once. Another good idea is to lower the head for a few seconds to a level with the knees. Above all, one should never give in to the feeling of drowsiness by taking a short nap in the hope of waking up brighter after it. At the same time the condition of the office might be looked to. The slightest defect in ventilation will often cause one man to be affected by office drowsiness, even though other people in the same room feel nothing of it whatever."—London Tit-Bits.

Valuable Autograph Collection.

One of the largest collections of autographs in Connecticut is owned by William L. Ransom of Litchfield. In his selection he has confined himself mainly to the pen written letters and portraits of the members of the provincial congress, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Presidents of the United States, Senators and Representatives of Congress, Supreme Court officials and famous army and navy officers. He has the autograph of every President. Mr. Ransom found that Andrew Johnson's autograph was the most difficult to secure, from the fact that Johnson wrote little, and when he did write used a lead pencil instead of a pen.

Goethe the Popular Favorite.

The London publisher, Walter Scott, recently asked the subscribers to his "Scott Library" to ballot on the question of what classic they would have for the 191st volume of that series. Goethe was victor in the composition, and a selection from his critical papers was accordingly chosen.

A Large Thistle.

A Russian thistle nine feet in circumference was recently found growing by the wayside in the Santa Fe valley, New Mexico.

Civil actions speak louder than words; a judgment is worse than a dun.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Joy.—Joy is a condition of the best development. It is an atmosphere in which the human soul flourishes, expands in a most wholesome and fruitful way.—Rev. Dr. Barrows, Presbyterian, Chicago, Ill.

Divinity.—Our glory is that we are made in the image of God, and the climax of our glory is that point in our development in which the divine image is most fully realized in us.—Rev. G. B. Vosburg, Baptist, Denver, Colo.

Capacity.—Verily, the immense meanness of which men are capable proves their capacity for goodness. Yonder field with rank weeds overtopping the fences demonstrates its fertility.—Rev. S. E. Young, Presbyterian, Newark, N. J.

A False Christianity.—Literary and dramatic Christianity will never be truly descriptive of the actual Christian life, because there is so much of it that is beyond the power of human portraiture.—Dr. D. A. Berle, Congregationalist, Boston, Mass.

Fruits.—The Christian gentleman will always be greater than his work, and yet will regard his work as the crystallization of his truest hopes and ambitions for the upbuilding of humanity.—Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks, Universalist, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dress.—We live in an age of the world when appearances are taken as indications of prosperity. Coin can dress its possessor in purple and fine linen, but only character can put on the robe of righteousness.—Rev. Dr. Harcourt, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

The True Church.—The attractive church is that which in her worship, her preaching, her work and the lives of her people exalts the cross. Then the elements of Christ's power become the elements of her power.—Rev. B. E. Ely, Jr., Presbyterian, Rock Island, Ill.

Greatness.—True greatness means great sympathies as well as great power; because Jesus' greatness was complete he could live among fishermen as one who belonged to them in a masterful fellowship.—Rev. Dr. Charles Thompson, Presbyterian, New York City.

The Present.—The present is of more importance to you than the future. The present is the only reality; the past is a memory; the future a hope. Take care of the present, and the future will take care of itself.—Rev. U. S. Milburn, Universalist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Two Commandments.—There are two commandments underlying the ten; they relate to our duty to God and to our fellowmen, and are summed up in the New Testament commands: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, and thy neighbor as thyself."—Rev. P. S. Henson, Baptist, Chicago.

Sowing and Reaping.—Many a man sees daily the revelation of his sin in the ghastly reproduction of a son's career. Hell is on both sides of the tomb. Sow to sin and reap destruction. Sow to righteousness and reap righteousness.—Rev. W. F. Irwin, Presbyterian, Chicago, Ill.

Success.—Whatever worldly laurels you find on your brow they will wither. It is Christ that you want. Success in life God sometimes uses as a lash to the cross. Successful men are too often negligent of their souls.—Rev. Dr. John Robertson, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW ARC-LAMP REFLECTOR.

Increases the Ray's Strength and Protects the Carbon.

A new style arc lamp reflector for outdoor use, designed especially to obviate the disagreeable shadows thrown by an ordinary arc lamp, and which at the same time diffuses the rays so as to throw a soft light in every direction, consists of a series of glass rods built into an iron frame. They are adjustable, as shown in the illustration, which represents the reflector opened for the trimmer to recarbon the lamp. The rods are light in weight and practically indestructible, this being one of the points upon which the makers lay great stress. If a cylinder should be broken by accident another can be substituted at slight cost. The side shadows are obviated, as are also those caused by flying insects, the bars being so close together that it is impossible for the larger insects to get inside as they do in the ordinary glass globe.

Reflector Open.

The New Pies and the Old.

Way back in the sweet, sweet long ago,
When the world seemed just new made,
And the hours swept in gold batteau
O'er pleasure a bright cascade,
'Twas then in childhood's realm I met
Dear Maud of the dewy eyes,
And stood entranced as the deft brunette
Did fashion the wee dirt pies.

We're married now, and the self-same hands
That molded the pies of clay
Have sometimes structured other brands
Of pies in the modern way.
And, having sampled these pastry plants,
My oath I can solemnly take
That between the two I would risk my chance
With the kind that she used to make.
—Boston Courier.

Knew What It Was.

"Every man has his vice," said Tenspot to Tenterhook, who was fond of offering unsought counsel to his acquaintances.

"What is my vice, pray?" asked Tenterhook.

"Advice," replied Tenspot, unhesitatingly.

Not a Real Thing.

Biggs—Does Wiley observe the golden rule?

Diggs—Well, not exactly; the one he uses is only electroplated.

Even One Was a Surprise.

He—I have had but one idea since we met a few weeks ago.

She—I must give you credit for greater mentality than I suspected.

"The March of the Men of Harlech."

In military music the march occupies a prominent position and has been employed not only to stimulate courage, but also from about the middle of the seventeenth century to insure the orderly advance of troops. One of the earliest instances of rhythmical march is the Welsh war strain, "The March of the Men of Harlech," which is supposed to have originated during the siege of Harlech castle in 1468. In England the military march was of somewhat later development.

Sir John Hawkins in his "History of Music" tells us that its characteristic was dignity and gravity, in which respect it differed greatly from the French, which was brisk and alert, and apropos of this subject the same author quotes a witty reply of an Elizabethan soldier to the French Marshal Biron's remark that "the English march, being beaten by the drum, was slow, heavy and sluggish." "That may be true," he said, "but slow as it is it has traversed your master's country from one end to the other."—Chambers' Journal.

Colored Mrs. Partington.

In spite of all that the public schools can do the colored person still gets terribly tangled up with the English language. A lady lately sent her colored servant to hang out the washing, and before long the girl returned and remarked, "Mrs. ——, the wind is playing hammock with those clothes!" Coming back one day from the office of a physician, where she had been treated for an ailment, the same girl said in answer to an inquiry as to how the doctor had prescribed for her, "Oh, he gave me some cider down to paint my side with!" (It turned out to be iodine.)—Boston Transcript.

To Be Kept Secret.

He was a great bore and was talking to a crowd about the coming local election. Said he: "Gibbs is a good man; he is capable, honest, fearless and conscientious. He will make the very kind of representative we need. He once saved my life from drowning."

"Do you really want to see Gibbs elected?" said a solemn faced old man.

"I do, indeed. I'd give anything to see him elected," answered the bore.

"Then never let anybody know he saved your life," counseled the solemn faced man.—London Tit-Bits.

Chinese cannot be telegraphed. Figures have to be used corresponding to certain words. Only one-eighth of the words in the language are in this code, but this has been found sufficient for practical purposes.

For the burdens which God lays on us there will always be grace enough. The burdens which we make for ourselves we must carry alone.—A. W. Thorold, D. D.

GIRLS IN STORES,

offices, or factories, are peculiarly liable to female diseases, especially those who are constantly on their feet. Often they are unable to perform their duties, their suffering is so intense.

When the first symptoms present themselves, such as backache, pains in groins, headache, dizziness, faintness, swelled feet, blues, etc., they should at once write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., stating symptoms. She will tell them exactly what to do.

GRACE B. STANSBURY, Pratt, Kansas, says:—"I suffered from intense pains in the womb and ovaries, and the backache was dreadful. I had leucorrhœa in its worst form. Thus I dragged along. At last I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her answer came promptly. I read carefully her letter, and concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking two bottles I felt much better; but after using six bottles I was cured."

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"CHILDREN TEETHING," Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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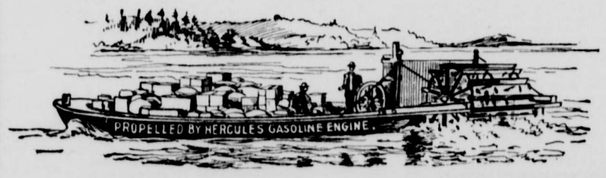

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 11 1898

Kite flying is the latest fad.

R. S. Miner, Esq., left for Bodie last last Tuesday.

J. Darrah of Bishop spent several days in town this week.

The weather bureau is now in practical working order.

T. C. Boland and J. A. McKenzie were in town last Sunday.

John Baxter returned yesterday from a visit to Los Angeles.

Miss Susie Roughney is visiting her aunt Mrs. J. R. Moffatt.

County Superintendent Austin spent several days in town this week.

Gibson, a stockman from Ventura, arrived at Independence last evening.

The social dance given last Saturday evening at Mairs' hall was fairly well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Dean were the recipients of a charivari last Friday evening at Camp Independence.

G. P. Bourland arrived at Independence yesterday from Los Angeles. He is bringing up a band of horses.

T. W. Kendall of Silver Star, Esmeralda county, Nevada, spent a few days in Independence this week. Mr. Kendall reports the Silver Star district as being in a flourishing condition, and is enthusiastic as to its future.

Green Crowley, who formerly owned a ranch at George's Creek, which he sold to John Shepherd in 1870, arrived at Independence last evening, and left by private conveyance for Bishop this morning. He is looking for range for a band of cattle.

Frank Dodge was badly injured at the marble quarry last Saturday by the premature explosion of a blast. One hole had been shot and he and his partner were preparing the second when it went off before the fuse was lit, Dodge receiving severe injuries about the head. Dr. Woodin was telegraphed for and has been attending him since.

Train Wreck.

The north bound train on the C. & C. was wrecked yesterday morning at a point about four miles north of Keeler. The wind was blowing a gale and the engineer could not see a drift of sand on the track in time to stop. The engine and two cars turned over, the engine being badly wrecked. Assistant Superintendent R. J. Laws was on board. A wrecking train was sent for to Hawthorne, which came down last evening. An extra engine pulled the train through to Hawthorne last night, and it is expected that today's train will be on time. The fireman was slightly bruised, nobody else hurt.

A Good Paying Enterprise

Some years ago W. K. Miller secured control of the Keeler & Mojave stage line. His means were limited, the line was very poorly equipped, and it was with great difficulty that he could operate it at all. By close application to business and the strictest economy he has built up a good paying business, and this line is now but an incident in his stage business. He is operating a line from Mojave to Ballarat twice a week, distance 120 miles; also a line from Randsburg to Mojave, daily, 50 miles, making in all 290 miles of stage line. He employs a small army of men as drivers, hostlers, station-keepers, etc., and as all the lines are equipped with 4-horse coaches he makes use of a large number of animals. Mr. Miller's office is at Mojave, and all the details of the work come under his personal supervision. The fact that he has built up a valuable business from which he is deriving a large income is due to persistent effort and careful management, and he is deserving of all the success he has achieved.

NEWSY NOTES FROM BIG PINE.

Big Pine, March 9, 1898.

Ed. Independent:—The electors of the Big Pine school district are confronted with the proposition of increased school room. In canvassing for support of the issuance of a three-thousand-dollar bond for more room, many urge that the Big Pine district has been much burdened on account of extra tax in the matter of school buildings—ament this feature of the question one of the county officers has furnished the following data from the county records. The various school districts in the county are bonded as follows:

Bishop, $7000.
Big Pine, $2500.
Fish Springs, $1500.
Laws, $1500.
Taboose, $1500.
Independence, $5000.
Union, $2500.
Lone Pine, $7,000.
Warm Springs, $1500.

As to the urgency and expediency of the bond issue the tax payers of the district are hereby informed that the trustees are paying $90 per term for extra room for the academical department, which would pay the yearly interest on the requisite bond for new buildings for some time to come. Further in the favor of immediate action to materially increase the house facilities of the district they are informed that the register of Prof. Dixon's department shows the names of ten new pupils since the last census, and that of Miss Chalfant's shows eleven new enrollments. So it would appear that upon the mentioned grounds of objection the proposed step should be taken.

Miss Oro Eldred was the recipient of a very flattering reception at Williams' hall on Monday evening. Miss Eldred has been at the bay for the past year, and is quite happy to bask in the light of friendly greetings.

The church folks will hold their bazaar on the 18th, and expect to be well patronized for the cause. "And we'uns" will will have the hugest hop ever hopped at the hamlet on the 17th. It will be a howler.

Swamper.

Panamint Notes.

Correspondence Los Angeles *Review*:

The Gold Point mine in the Argus range is down 100 feet and is turning out some rich ore.

The Comet and Starr mines, two of the Santa Paula group, are reported showing up well. There is a considerable quantity of ore on the dump, which assays from $8.50 to $126 per ton.

The Uncle Joan and Desert King mines, owned by J. R. Hardy of San Francisco, are producing good ore, some of it going as high as $100.

In Pleasant canyon, near Ballarat, the Montgomery brothers are doing well. The World Beater, one of their mines, is establishing the correctness of its title. This mine is an immense quarry of ore on the mountain side down which it has to be pocked on burros and trained to their mill about a mile distant. The ore from the World Beater averages about $30 per ton. Twenty men are employed on the mine.

The Cooper mine, owned by Los Angeles parties, is making a record for itself in the richness of its ore. A milling of sixty sacks yielded an average of $10 a sack, or $600 in all.

The Tuber Canyon mine is another that is proving the wealth of this district. It is owned by San Francisco parties and they are pushing development work on it energetically. They have sixteen men employed on it.

It is estimated that over eighty tons of diamonds have been unearthed in the South African fields during the last eighteen years. These represent a total value of $280,000,000.

The greatest depth ever attained on the Comstock, Nevada, lode was in the Union Consolidated in the north end—3550 feet—just fifteen years ago.

A Georgia editor describes a defaulter who had skipped out as six feet tall and $10,000 short."

THE MAINE.

The past week has developed very little of interest regarding the Maine. The board of inquiry is still in session, and will not report for some days yet. The work of putting the country on a war footing is still being pushed forward at a rapid rate. The only sensational incident of the week was Spain's request that Consul-general Lee be recalled from Havana. The request was peremptorily refused.

Randsburg Notes

The Randsburg Railway company is now delivering water in carload lots of 6000 gallons at $20 per car laid down at the depot in Johannesburg.

During the past week an important discovery was made upon Rand mountain. It was nothing less than the discovery of the fact that two ledges, one fifteen feet in width and the other forty feet wide, that had heretofore been supposed to be barren country rock, were rich in gold. The ore is not free milling, but, according to assays made, carries an average of about $92 per ton in gold. These ledges are on the Yellow Aster group, and the discovery will add much to the importance of the camp.

Bodie Wisdom.

Bodie Miner-Index: A wife is like a newspaper, because every man should have one without borrowing his neighbor's.

If Spain puts on too much dog we'll turn the Mississippi river into the Mammoth Cave and change the course of the Gulf Stream and freeze her out.

The big metropolitan dailies now muddle the news so that the reader can't tell whether the battleship is "busted wide open" or the State of Maine sunk in the Bay of Fundy.

If the United States and Spain should go to war the Spanish language will become the most popular lingo in sheol.

Julius Roeper, Sr. Dead

Julius Roeper, Sr., passed away at the home of his son at Independence on Tuesday last at the ripe age of 79 years. The old gentleman was one of the hardy race of prospectors who came to the Pacific coast in the early 50's. He possessed and iron constitution, and in the early days of mining in Montana and California suffered untold hardships. To the last he persistently refused the comforts of home life and insisted on prospecting. He leaves one son, Julius C. Roeper of Independence, and one daughter, Mrs. J. White of Lone Pine. His aged widow survives him. Funeral services were held at the residence of J. C. Roeper at Independence on Wednesday afternoon and the remains were interred at Lone Pine yesterday morning, and was followed to the grave by a host of old-time friends.

The most notable new mining enterprise which has come to notice in the State during the week is one which the San Bernardino *Times-Index* enthusiastically describes as follows:

"San Bernardino county may soon be able to boast of her copper output as superior to that of the Arizona mines, and also boast of properties almost as rich as those of Michigan. The copper deposit in question is situated about midway between Daggett and Randsburg. It is a belt two miles broad by twenty eight miles long. In this belt the gentlemen have located 133 claims. The ore is unusually rich, running 17 per cent copper and about $11 gold and $13 silver to the ton. This is an average, while choice specimens have gone as high as 40 per cent copper. The Arizona mines only yield 10 per cent copper, and that is considered rich. In the belt there has been found plenty of water. The proposition is purely one of smelting. The properties are now in the hands of two rich private eastern corporations—the Pacific Copper Alliance of New York and the United Yucca Cooper Mining Company, and another will will soon be organized in Boston to co-operate. The properties are positively not for sale, and neither will stock be sold. They will sometime shortly commence the erection of a 100-ton smelter for the reduction of their ores."

The Loud postal bill is now under debate in Congress, and the average country editor is badly scared in consequence. The passage of the bill in its present form would work untold hardships to that already downtrodden portion of the populace.

DIED.

ROEPER—At Independence, Cal., March 8, 1898, Julius Roeper, Sr., a native of Prussia, aged 79 years.

BORN.

MACK—At Los Angeles, Cal., March 4, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mack, a daughter.

GRAND BALL

Given by the

DANCING CLUB, AT

Mairs' Hall

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT, March 17.

BAZAAR AND . . . ENTERTAINMENT

Given by the

Ladies Aid Society

—OF—

BIG PINE

March 18 - - - - - - 1898

No admission will be charged. Supper will be served at 25c per plate. Various useful and ornamental articles will be sold.

☞ Remember the date—MARCH 18th

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

South Park Development Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo Co., California.

NOTICE—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of Assessment (No. 1) levied on the 27th day of January, 1898, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names	No. Certificate	No. Shares	Amount
Cannon, Jno. M.	1	1583	$791 65
Cannon, Hugh J.	2	1583	791 65
Langford, J. E.	10	13	1 65
Langford, Sarah E.	9	1580	790 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 27th day of January, 1898, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, Room 29, Nevada block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 30th day of March, 1898, at the hour of one o'clock p.m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

A. W. HAVENS, Secretary.

Office: Room 29, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY AN ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE LEASED

In the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of William R. Tibbetts, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of D. R. McLaren, praying that the administrator of the estate of William R. Tibbetts, deceased, be authorized, empowered and directed to lease the real estate belonging to said estate, which is described as follows, to wit: The S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ and the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. No. 18, and the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. No. 19, Township No. 9 S., R. No. 34 E., M. D. M.

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before the above entitled court on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1898, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., at the court room of said court, to show cause, if any they can, why the said real estate should not be leased for the annual rental of $100, as is more fully set forth in said petition, reference to which is hereby made for further particulars.

Dated February 23d, 1898.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of said Superior Court.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 11 1898

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, California.
January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg. 15 min. E. 0.45 chains and U. S. L. M. No. 72 bears S. 77 deg. 47 min. E. 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg. 15 min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains, mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2, 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains lode 10 links to right 8.37 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.02 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L L S M" (identical with original lode line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U. S. S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg. 50 min. E 1 1.10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U S L. M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72 mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains. The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 m n W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east

Course No. 1, N 77 deg. 34 min W 1.03 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg. 30 min. E 12.12 chains 9.00 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.00 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U. S. S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1.50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode true monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1.67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U S S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2.50-100. Thence deflecting 98 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L L. S. M" (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0.45 chains and U. S L. M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.30 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.20 chains shaft 50 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L L S M," whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U S S 67 No 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 4 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.30 chains ravine course N W and S E 3.57.6 chains north side of gulch course E and W 7.84 chains South side of gulch course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67 No 2" whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No. 4 original location corner of the claim

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right

Course No. 4, N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1439.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 min. to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.00 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same fore this office within sixty days from she first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 7, 1898, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail, separate bids for each institution for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1898 and ending June 30, 1899. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and shall be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, made January 6, 1898, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1897-98. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, of the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1898, and opened by said Board on the seventh day of April, 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 7, 1898, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.

2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged lettered and endorsed to order.

4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of best quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment Books for 1896.

1 Ream Journal (Stationery) Paper, Foolscap.

5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.

5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, letter size.

4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.

2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.

2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.

2 Gross Lead Pencils.

2 gross Steel Pens.

12 1 Quart bottles Writing Fluid.

About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price per each of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1898, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 7th day of April, 1898, and the board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 7, 1898, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick, in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession Clerk.

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 40. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., MARCH 18, 1898. WHOLE NO. 1459.

INYO INDEPENDENT
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year (post paid)	$4.00
Six Months	2.00
Three Months	1.00
One Month	50
Single Copies	10

RUTH.

She stood breast high among the corn,
Clasp'd by the golden light of morn,
Like the sweetheart of the sun,
Who many a glowing kiss had won.

On her cheek an autumn flush
Deeply ripen'd—such a blush
In the midst of brown was born,
Like red poppies grown with corn

Round her eyes her tresses fell,
Which were the blackest none could tell,
But long lashes veiled a light
That had else been all too bright.

And her hat, with shady brim,
Made her tressy forehead dim—
Thus she stood amid the stooks,
Praising God with sweetest looks.

Sure, I said, Heav'n did not mean
Where I reap thou shouldst but glean;
Lay thy sheaf adown and come
Share my harvest and my home!
—Thomas Moore.

THE RUBY HEART.

AUNT JESSICA had been round the world more than once. She had been what is vulgarly called a "globe trotter.' In her day she had collected many rare and curious and beautiful things; but now she was an old woman, and her time was come to die in the great silent house, filled with the furniture that had belonged to Aunt Jessica's forbears many score years ago, and enriched by the spoils of many lands, brought home by the energetic hands of Aunt Jessica herself.

There was one treasure above all that I coveted, and that I would have sold my soul to have had for my own—my cousin Edith.

As for the money—well, I am not more disinterested than most people; but I would rather have had Edith without a penny than all Aunt Jessica's money without Edith.

William and Bertram and I were sitting in the dining-room. Edith was above, helping poor aunt in the hard work of dying. Three raps came on the floor. We knew they were a signal that we were to go up, and that aunt had asked for us; and up we went.

"I have left everything divided among you four," she said; "and the ruby heart is to go to whichever of you three boys can find it." She spoke slowly and with difficulty.

I remembered the jolly old days when she used to come and see us at school and tip us, and I wished that death and time could have been more merciful. She went on.

"You know it has a charm to make you happy in your love. It would have made me happy, but he died, and it hadn't a chance to do its work; and now my time's come—it has been weary waiting."

And with that—the first and last hint we ever had of a romance in my aunt's life—she turned her wrinkled old face to the pillow with a sigh like a tired child's, and there were only four of us left in the room.

After the funeral and the reading of the will we three men set to work to find the charm.

"I shall take the library and aunt's bed-room first," said Bertram. As these were the rooms she had most used, I imagine he thought he had made the best choice. "You other fellows can arrange as you like!"

William chose the drawing room and the guest chamber, and they took the whole day searching systematically inch by inch for the ruby heart. I began to look in the dining-room, but Edith came in.

"Do you care so very much for the ruby heart?" said she.

"I confess I should like to find it," I answered.

"Shall I help you to look?"

She pulled out a book or two from the shelves in an aimless, desultory way, and then said:

"It's very sunshiny out of doors, don't you think?"

So we went on the river.

The next day I began to look for the heart again. Edith sent her duenna companion (who had once been her governess) to ask me if I did not think it would be nice to drive. Of course I said I thought it would, and off we went.

That evening she asked Bertram and William if they would like to come out next day to see some ruins.

"Thanks," said Bertram, "but I think my first duty to my poor aunt's memory is to find that heart."

"Besides," said William, who never had much sentiment, like Bertram, "it's worth thousands of pounds, I believe."

"To say nothing of the charm," I added.

"But you'll come, Wilfrid?" she said, looking at me with her soft gray eyes.

"Of course," I answered.

Bertram and William scowled at me. They would have given their ears, their lives, anything, in short, but their chances of a ruby heart worth thousands of pounds for the privilege that was to be mine to-morrow.

To be in love with cousin Edith was a mode, a fashion, among us. Besides, Edith was now an heiress.

"As soon as I have fulfilled dear aunt's last wishes," said Bertram—he talked, the silly fool, as if aunt had wished him to find the heart—"I shall be only too glad to accompany my cousin Edith on any excursion she may propose."

"So shall I," said William.

So Edith and I went to the ruins alone together.

"I hope it does not seem like disrespect to poor aunt's memory," she said, as we drove snugly back in the dog cart that evening, "our going out like this. But I couldn't bear to stay in the old house alone where she was so kind to me. It's better to go out, and I'm sure she would have wished it."

I felt that it was foolish of me not to make an effort to find the ruby heart. So next morning I got up very early and came down before the servants were about. I had pulled out half the drawers of the Chinese cabinet and looked into them, when my heart leaped into my mouth at the touch of a hand on my shoulder—Edith's!

"Still after that wretched ruby!" she said. "How you waste your time!"

"Why? Don't you think I shall find it?"

"I don't know," she said, looking at me with her eyes wide open, "but I don't think you will find it there, because Bertram has been through that three times already. Did you ever eat strawberries before breakfast and gather them yourself."

So we went into the kitchen garden and ate strawberries till the gong rang for breakfast. Bertram and William were getting quite sulky and savage from the non-success of their search, and the little time I had devoted to it annoyed them.

"I believe," said Bertram, with an air of gayety, a little overdone, "that Wilfrid thinks he knows where the heart is, and that he can put his hand on it at any moment."

"I wish I could," I said.

"So do I," said Edith, almost in the same breath.

"You wish Wilfrid to find the heart!" said William. "Why?"

"Oh, no. I don't mean Wilfrid: I meant—at least—Well, we shall all be glad when it's settled one way or the other, shan't we?"

I had never told Edith I loved her, because I didn't know how my aunt was to leave her money, and if Edith was to be heiress of the whole—but anyone will understand my reasons.

It was a week after aunt's funeral that I went into the rose garden, where Edith was snipping roses into a basket.

"I've been looking for the heart again," I said, "but I haven't found it."

"No," she answered, "and I don't suppose you will. Would a Gloire de Dijon be any compensation?"

She began to stick one in my coat as she spoke. Her slender waist, in its black gown, was very near my left arm, where she stood.

"I will take the bud," I said, "but not as compensation for the heart."

"Don't you think," she asked me, "that it might be possible to live happily without a charm to help you?"

"No," I said, "not without a charm to help you. But ruby hearts are not the only charms in the world."

My arm fell on her waist.

"Let them find their ruby heart! Let them chop it into pieces and divide it between them and sell the bits," said I.

"And you are content with what you have?" she asked.

"I am content with what I have," I answered, and my other arm went round her.

* * * * *

They never found that ruby heart, though the poor old house was tapped and tested from top to bottom. At last, wearied out, they took the portion of goods that fell unto them and went, fortunately for us, into a far country. And Edith and I were married.

We didn't go on a wedding tour, but came straight back to the dear old house.

On the evening of our wedding day we walked in the moonlight through the rose garden to listen to the nightingales. I stopped to hold her in my arms on the very spot where I had first kissed her, and the light shawl she wore round her head and shoulders fell back,

"What's that you have round your neck?" I said, for something darkened amid the white laces on her breast.

She did not answer. I put up my hand, touched with a thrill the whiteness of her neck, and found in my fingers the ruby heart!

"Then she gave it to you," I said; "it is yours?"

"She gave it into my keeping," answered Edith, dropping her chin till her lips rested on my hand; "but she left it to the man who should find it."

"And I have found it—here!"—The Argosy.

Once Wasted.

Modern man is gradually waking up to the fact that he can utilize everything. Coal is not only a source of heat and light, but a storehouse of colors, tastes, medicines, perfumes and explosives. From 140 pounds of gas tar in a ton of coal over 2,000 district shades of aniline dyes are made.

The same substance furnishes quinine, antipyrine, atrophine, morphine and a host of other drugs.

Of perfumes there can be obtained heliotropine, clove, queen of the meadows, cinnamon and bitter almonds, camphor and wintergreen.

It gives to us bellite and picrite, two powerful explosives, and supplies flavoring extracts which cannot be told from currant, raspberry, pepper and vanilla.

Scientists also get from the coal tar benzine and naphtha and the photographer gets from it his hydroquinone and likonogen.

It gives forth paraffin, pitch and creosote, material for artificial paving; saccharin, which is 300 times sweeter than sugar; lampblack, material for red inks, oils, varnish, rosin and a great supply of ammonia.

Mr. Holiday—"So you think that you would like to take the position of superintendent of the works? Don't you think it better for you to seek a more humble place at first?" Rollo—"Why, sir, you have told me that there is always plenty of room at the top. Surely, you would not have me crowd the worthy men who are lower down."—Boston Transcript.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

A Hard Hit.

Little 5-year-old Helen was lecturing her cousin, an Adelbert freshman, on the evils of foolishness, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Why," she said, "a big boy like you shouldn't be so foolish. I'd be ashamed to have so much foolishness about me."

"Why do you call him foolish?" inquired her uncle.

"Just 'cause he is," said Helen. "Why, if he keeps on he'll be most half as foolish as his father."

And the poor uncle hadn't a word to say.

Tommy's Mouse Trap.

The family had been greatly troubled with mice. Father and mother both tried in vain to get rid of them, and the cat could not catch them at all. Then Tommy took a hand. The ingenious youngster secured a piece of rubber hose about four feet long. In one end of the hose he put a piece of cheese, fitted snug and tight, while all around the outside he smeared some more cheese. The hungry mice soon scented

A NOVEL TRAP.

the free lunch, and one by one went into the trap to investigate. After six had entered the tubular dining-room the watchful Tommy quickly placed a cork in the other hole, and thus captured the entire party. Every day after school the scheming youngster repeats this performance, and if the mice keep on being so accommodating they will soon be exterminated.

How Grandpa Found His Fairy.

It was a cold, rainy evening, and the Buckbee family were seated around a cheerful fire, popping corn and telling stories.

"Now, grandpa, you tell one," they cried. Grandpa appeared to be greatly surprised, but after seating Johnnie on his knee, he began as follows:

"When I was a small boy I lived in the State of Maine, many miles from here.

"Behind our house was a large orchard with a brook running through it.

"One afternoon I wandered down to this brook. I filled my pockets with apples and sat down to eat them.

"Somehow I fell asleep. However, I was soon awakened by a strange sound, and saw close beside me a—what do you think?" asked grandpa.

"A bear," cried Willie.

"A lion," said Fannie.

"No," said grandpa. "I saw a beautiful little fairy."

"She had a very soft voice and I listened attentively to what she said.

"'You are under my enchantment,' she whispered, 'and are bound to hunt for me until you find me. The place where I live is called California and is far from here.'

"Then I awoke and found it was only a dream; but the beautiful face and words still haunted me.

"I wrote the name that then seemed so strange to me on a large piece of paper and hung it in my room that I might not forget it.

"And so time passed on, still leaving me under the dream-fairy's enchantment.

"At last, when I was a young man, about 20 years old, there was great excitement about a piece of land 'way out West,' so ran the report, 'where gold was to be found in great abundance.'

"A great deal of this land was owned by Spaniards, and it was named California, after one of their legends.

"You can imagine how I felt. I rushed up to my room and took from my bureau drawer a crumpled piece of paper, yellow with age, on which was written in a boyish hand, 'California.'

"Yes, it was true, and now I could find my fairy.

"A month later I started for the Golden West, as it was called. You must remember that there was no railroad from Maine to California, and so it was not till after many months of hard traveling that I arrived there.

"To us weary travelers California was an ideal place—a land flowing with milk and honey.

"One day I was working in my mine. It was the same kind of a day as the one when I had my dream, and somehow I kept thinking of it. I had not yet found my fairy, and was sorely discouraged about it.

"Crash! What was that? A boulder had fallen. I sprang to my feet and looked around. There on the rocks lay the form of a young girl; and, oh, joy"—here grandpa became so excited he could hardly speak—"there was the face I had so long been hunting for; it was very pale and the beautiful golden hair hung all around it.

"I picked up my fair burden and hastily carried her to the nearest camp.

"I need not tell you any more, but if you want to see my fairy you had better look at grandma.

"And so, children, in this beautiful State I found both my fairy and my fortune."

She Had Different Ideas.

A little 5-year-old, whose name is Helen, and who lives in the east end, goes to a kindergarten, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The teacher endeavors to give the pupils some useful object lesson every day, and recently she has been talking to them about health. She has told them that one of the best means of securing health and retaining it is plenty of outdoor exercise. She told them this very slowly, emphasizing each word as she proceeded.

"Understand, children," she said, "one of the best things to keep us well is plenty of outdoor exercise. Plenty of outdoor exercise."

"Now, Helen," she said, "what is one of the best things to keep us well?"

Helen has ideas of her own on a great many subjects.

"Plenty of warm milk before breakfast!" she shouted.

And the object lesson ended right there.

WHAT KEEPS THE SUN HOT.

It Will Probably Keep Warm for Twenty Million Years.

According to the most recent investigations, the temperature of the sun is somewhere between 5,000 and 6,000 degrees centigrade, and there are reasons for believing that for hundreds of thousands, perhaps for millions, of years, it has been radiating heat into space with no appreciable loss of temperature.

Were the sun simply a cooling mass of stone or metal it must ages ago have lost both its heat and its light; were it a globe of burning carbon it can easily be calculated that it would have burned out in about 6,000 years. Where, then, does it get its heat supply? is a question frequently asked.

We are so accustomed to regard fire, combustion, as the principal source of heat, or at any rate of intense heat, that it is not easy to realize that there may be other sources, equally abundant, from which the sun may obtain its perennial supply of this article. Astronomers long since discarded the idea that there is any sort of combustion going on in the sun.

Its heat is, more probably, of that sort known in physics as mechanical heat—heat that is produced by friction, by hammering or compression. We are familiar enough with the first two sources, though ordinarily the amount of heat which we perceive to be thus developed is not great, but heat produced by compression is not so often brought to our notice. From a variety of experiments, however, it can be shown that whenever a metal, as a piece of lead, or the air, or, indeed, any gas, is forcibly compressed heat is evolved, and this is the source to which astronomers are now inclined to look for the main supply of the solar energy.

This idea was first suggested by Helmholz, and it has been taken up and elaborated by Lord Kelvin. According to the theory of these scientists the sun, which is simply a mass of gaseous matter, is now and has been for ages contracting its dimensions—is growing smaller—and the mechanical heat produced in this process is precisely that which it is continually throwing off into space. Lord Kelvin calculated that a contraction of the sun, under the force of gravity, which diminished its diameter to the extent of four miles a century, would fully account for its heat supply, enormous as it is. The sun might contract at this rate for several thousand years before there would be any diminution of its size perceptible even through a telescope. Of course, this process has a limit to it and eventually the sun, having become too dense to contract further, must begin to cool off, but not for some 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 years, says Lord Kelvin.

The First Polar Explorer

The hardy mariners who were the pioneers in polar discovery achieved wonders, considering that they had everything to learn about methods of arctic work and their vessels and equipment were very inadequate. One of the greatest of all arctic voyagers, says Harper's Weekly, was the man who commanded the first true polar expedition, William Barntz. He sailed from Holland in 1594 on the little fishing smack Mercurious, and the object of his voyage shows how ignorant the merchants and seamen of those days were as to the navigability of arctic seas. Barentz pushed into the unknown for the purpose of sailing around the north end of Nova Zembla, and finding a northeast passage to China; and so for a month he skirted the wall of ice that barred his way, seeking in every direction for a lane by which he might travel through the pack, putting his vessel about eighty-one times, and traveling back and forth along the ice edge for seventeen hundred miles. The highest north he attained during this careful examination of the ice edge was 614 statute miles south of the highest point reached by Nansen or 874 miles from the pole.

Taste for Apples.

The superabundance of the apple crop last year has had one good result for the future of the orchardist. It rendered apples so cheap that the consumption was greater than ever before. A taste of this kind, once stimulated, generally continues; consequently the demand will be larger in seasons to come than it has been hitherto. This year apples have been in Philadelphia markets the whole year through. Last year's supply of late varieties, such as the Baldwin, had scarcely disappeared before the Russian variety, Tetofsky, came in from Virginia. These, of course, will be followed by better kinds.—Mehan's Monthly.

"Lucky" Pigs.

The favorite badge just now of the smart Englishwoman is a tiny "lucky" pig of bog oak, made in Ireland and worn upon her neck chain. To bring real luck these pigs must be Irish, but they can be bought in the London shops.

SASHES AND SKIRTS.

THESE ARTICLES NOW DEMAND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

The Girlish Is Again in Great Vogue and It Is Used with Many Modifications—Some Pretty Substitutes—Three Skirts Described and Pictured.

Girlishness Succeeds Dash.

New York correspondence:

PRUNES and prisms are again the secret practice of rosy lips, that their expression may match the gown worn, and the feature of the evening or dancing dress that is most characteristically ingenuous is its sash. All sorts of lovely materials come now by the yard, made in series of little ruffles. The sort of thing that would mean hours of dressmaker work, even with a machine, is now in place with a rush, a bang, and a row or two of stitching. The following materials are but a few of the newest in the available list:

Black net ruffled with little frills of black net spangled with gold is just a half-yard wide, the little frills running across the width, and makes an adorable sash with the loops made of plain black net. Such a sash has to be made up, of course, and the fancy just now is for the regular tie sash. White net is covered with ruffles of white chiffon, pleated closely, and then the edge of each ruffle is finished with narrow lace, set on after the pleating of the frill. Liberty silk is frilled with chiffon, edged with baby ribbon set on every frill. There is a look of elaboration about all these sorts, and the height of ingenuousness is reached by a plainer kind—one like that pictured beside the initial, for instance. This was light pink silk, the dress itself being white silk.

THREE SATISFACTORY SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SASH.

In all of the befrilled sashes the frill is pleated closely, and the edging is set on after the frilling. Whole skirts are made of such frilled material, and it takes an artist to match the frills. The material is so wide that the width makes the length of the skirt, the frills running lengthwise, is used, but the effect is not so swagger as that produced by fitting narrow widths into a much gored skirt, the frills all matching. Sashes of the dress goods, too, elaborated with chiffon or ribbon, or with both, are sometimes quite as highly wrought as are the pleated and frilled sorts. In the second picture, which presents a dancing dress of turquoise blue corded silk, the handsome sash was was of the silk covered with white figured chiffon, and banded at end and sides with black velvet ribbon to harmonize with the gown's trimming.

SASHED GIRLISHLY.

This skirt was trimmed at the knees with two deep, box-pleated flounces of white chiffon and black ribbon heading. Three smaller ruffles garnished the hips. The bodice had a square cut-out, and below the bust were two deep ruffles. Bands of the ribbon were placed across the bust and started from shoulders to the waist line, ending below the knees on the skirt. The gathered sleeves were turquoise blue figured chiffon, and the belt consisted of two bands of the ribbon ending at the back with the sash already described.

While there is general use of sashes tying in back and reaching nearly to the hem of the skirt, there are other ways a-plenty to finish the waist of a dancing dress acceptably. Three very tasteful dresses are put in one picture here, and it will be seen that no one of them has a sash. Little ribbon ties are also in vogue; some of them pass once about the waist, tying at the side, the loops set up and down, at once studied and careless; again ribbon is draped elaborately about the waist, binding the waist closely in the first tie, and then looping loosely about the hips,

A CUT HAVING MANY EXACTIONS.

with bows swinging well down toward the hem of the skirt. Some gowns are cut with the old-time overdress idea in view, and the back of the overdress is lifted short and divided into a pair of ends that tie with sash effect at the back. These are the three types pictured.

Don't be persuaded that all skirts are trimmed; they are not. Street skirts are mostly plain, though they may be embellished with braiding, and party and house gowns have skirts plain or not, exactly as each wearer likes. Accordion-pleated materials are used for skirting, the lines of the pleats falling unbroken by drapery or trimming, and materials showing figure or stripe present no other ornamentation. Here are a plain skirt of blue and white striped silk and another of accordion-pleated light blue taffeta ornamented only by its blue ribbon belt finish. A sash, bow or looping of ribbon about the waist may break the severity of a skirt without counting as skirt trimming.

When the overskirt idea is carried out it often appears over a perfectly plain skirt, and may be cut in curved apron effect, in deep points or even slashed into several long points. Lace is set about the edge, or often the entire overdress is a series of frills, lace, chiffon or ribbon being used. Sometimes the overskirt is merely one in effect, and is really an elaborate trimming of the skirt, but where the overdress is really a separate garment, then often the skirt over which it is worn is intended for wear without it, and when so worn is, though unornamented, quite as much the vogue as before. The one pictured here was of the former type, and a most elaborate trimming it made, its rich white lace being edged with white feather trimming, lace and feathers being employed elsewhere as indicated. The dress fabric was green satin.

The woman with slender figure and slightly sloping hips may be out of fashion in these days, but she can wear a princess gown and make the rest of us envious. The princess gown should only be attempted by the right figure, and when the right goods is at your disposal. It demands rich material, heavy lustrous silk, glossy satin, goods richly figured. Rich orange satin was the fabric of the one sketched here. The sweep from bust to hem of skirt demands an exquisite surface. Often some slight relief here emphasizes the grace of the cut and obscures its trying quality. A soft sash knot at the bust, the ends hanging nearly to the hem of the skirt, is a good device, or rich lace may be made to hang from the left side almost at the cut-out to well below the knee, as in this picture. Use nothing but fine material. An evening gown of another type may be faked, but the princess must bear inspection. So must she who wears it.

Copyright, 1898.

Kansas City has over 2,800 telephones and the largest telephone exchange, proportionate to its size, of any city in the union.

SHEAR NONSENSE

Elderly coquette (sentimentally)—Yes, my dear Mr. Assessor, love is eternal. Assessor (frightened)—So I perceive.—Fliegende Blatter.

Friend—You are so dreadfully cross-eyed, I don't see how you can shoot straight. Cross-eyed sportsman—I fire both barrels at once.—Boston Traveler.

"In London," said the returned tourist, boastfully, "I appeared at court." "How much was the fine?" queried his cynical friend.—Philadelphia North American.

Latest from the intelligence office: "Oh, Bridget! I told you to notice when the apples boiled over." "Sure I did, mum. It was a quarter past eleven."—Brooklyn Life.

"Why has Splasher named his picture 'British Deer?'" "He was afraid some one would say that American deer don't have legs like those of his deer."—Chicago Record.

Inquisitive tourist (in Oklahoma)—Pardon me, sir, but are you a married man? Baldy Scrodd (the stage driver)—Nope; I had my hair scoured off in a sandstorm.—Puck.

"Next time I'm going out to Beverly's I'm going to take a camp stool with me." "What for?" "Last time I went I sat down on a little thing that turned out to be a tea-table."—Puck.

"What did you think of the great horse show, Miss Gotham?" "I think that the presence of the horses detracted very materially from the chief attractions of the entertainment."

"It seems strange that he could plunder a great corporation like that for years without being found out." "Well, you see, the corporation was pretty busy itself."—Chicago Journal.

John Doe—I wonder what caused Gobang to collapse? I am told he is suffering from nervous prostration. Richard Roe—Yes. He sat down in a game of poker with a man who stuttered.—Puck.

"Golf," remarked the young man who is wearisomely blase, "is one of the very few games that do not fatigue me." "What is the reason for that?" "I never learned to play it."—Washington Star.

Bostonian—Is this friend that you wish to bring to dinner much of a raconteur? Chicago man—Blamed if I know; but say, you'll die laughin' if we can get him to tellin' stories.—Cleveland Leader.

"I am afraid that actors sometimes deceive us about the salaries they get," remarked the mild-mannered citizen. "No," replied the keen observer; "they may think they do, but they don't."—Washington Star.

"Won't you play something, Mullins?" asked Kildaff, motioning toward the piano. "I hardly like to while Col. Gore is here." "Is he severe in his criticisms?" "Yes; and he carries a pistol."—Harlem Life.

Brother Sontext—Well, Brother Stiremup, will they raise your salary another year? Brother Stiremup—Well, I don't know about another year; they haven't finished raising it for this year yet.—Richmond Times.

"Has your Shakspeare society started in yet, Miss Jones?" "Yes. We met at Mrs. Wiggles' yesterday. Miss Matilda Robinson read a most delightful paper on the the 'Influence of Rosalind on Dress Reform.'"—Bazar.

Bass—I suppose you think I'm a fool? Cass—That's what troubles me. If your supposition is correct, then you are a mind reader, and therefore you can not be a fool; and yet—well, you understand.—Boston Transcript.

"She is a very business-like woman," remarked one young man. "Yes," replied the other; "but I admire a clinging nature." "Then you ought to see her some time when she is trying to hold on to a dollar."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Hashleigh—My husband used to say that I made the best coffee in the world. The dyspeptic boarder—Oh! I wouldn't dream of questioning that, madam; but there's a vast difference between making and creating coffee.—Puck.

"You will be sorry for the way you have neglected me when I am silent in the tomb," said Mrs. Peck; "think of that." "My dear," said Mr. Peck, as innocently as he could, "I can not imagine such a thing."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Did you tell that young man not to call here any more?" asked Mabel's father, severely. "N—no." "Why not?" "I didn't think that it was necessary. I don't see how he could call any more now. He calls seven times a week."—Washington Star.

"I am told," remarked Miss Cayenne, "that you said some very clever things last evening." "Yes," replied Willie Wishington; "it is very discouraging." "What is?" "The surprised manner in which everybody is talking about it."—Washington Star.

"How can I get an article in your paper?" asked a correspondent of a Western journal. "It all depends on the article you want to get into our paper," replied the editor; "if the article is small in bulk, like a hair brush or a tea-caddy, spread the paper out upon the floor, and placing the article in the center, wrap it up by carefully folding the edges over it, and tie with a string. This will keep the article from slipping out of the paper. If, on the other hand, the article is an English bath-tub or a clothes-horse, you would better not try it at all."—Bazar

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Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, California. January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg. 15 min. E. 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No. 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2, 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains hole 10 links to right 8.37 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M." (identical with original load line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U.S.S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg. 50 min. E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U.S.L.M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains. The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.11 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min. east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg. 34 min. W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg. 30 min. E 12.12 chains 9.00 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.00 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1 50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode true monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1 67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2 50-100. Thence deflecting 98 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 mm W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M" (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0 45 chains and U.S.L.M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L.L.S.M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No, 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Course No. 4, N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1430.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 min. to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat, about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same before this office within sixty days from the first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Abiather P. Potter, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abiather P. Potter, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1/2 of Sec. 16 Township No. 24 south, Range No. 38 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,056, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $33.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Elvira C. Clark, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Elvira C. Clark, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The E1/2 of S E 1/4 of Sec 36 Township No. 13 south, range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,983, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $33.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

James O. Kane, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to James O. Kane, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment for closing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Sec 36, township No 21 south, range 37 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereot, No. 12,600, from the State of California, for nonpayment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above requirep said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Bernard McGorray, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Bernard McGorray, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: The N W 1/4 and N 1/2 of S W 1/4 of Sec 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,095, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $84.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Barbara Thaw, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Barbara Thaw, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The E1/2 of S E 1/4 of Sec 36 Township No. 13 south, range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,983, from the State of California, for non payments of interest amounting to $33.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Solomon Ducos, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Solomon Ducos, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The S 1/2 of S W 1/4 of Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range No. 37 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereof, No. 12,272, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No 24 south, Range No 38 east M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,460, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Stephen W. McGorray, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Stephen W. McGorray defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The south 1/2 of southwest 1/4, section 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,096, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $2.80, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Alexander D. McKevoy Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alexander D. McKevoy, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The N E 1/4 of S W 1/4 E 1/2 of N W 1/4, S W 1/4 of N W 1/4 Sec 16, Township No. 7 south, Range No. 38 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,354, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $124.40 due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

W. H. BRIDGE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to W. H. Bridge, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School Lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 19 South, Range No. 39 East, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,318, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State School lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

WILLIAM MALONE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Malone, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: Sec 36, Township No 24 south, Range No 39 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,352 from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $134.40 due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Rosa Graham, defendan

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Rosa Graham, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within, thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, state of California, towit: Sec 16, Twp 8 south, N W 1/4 of N W 1/4 Section 36, Twp No 7, range No 31 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,303, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $8.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Sec 16, Township No 22 south, Range No. 38 east, M D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,567, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $89.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Sarah E. Stayton defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Sarah E. Stayton, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No 24 south, Range No. 38 east, M D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,460, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Mary E. Hannah defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Mary E. Hannah, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No 24 south, Range No 38 east M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,651, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $67.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D., 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Maria L. Wells, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Maria L. Wells, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No 24 south, Range No 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,455, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $67.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
FRIDAY, MARCH 18.....1898

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.
The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs vs.
Abby C. Wesson, Defendant.
Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.
The People of the State of California send greeting to Abby C. Wesson, defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.
The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec. 16, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 40 east, MDM. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,867, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,
Seal Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.
The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
Josephine Lichens, defendant.
Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.
The People of the State of California send greeting to Josephine Lichens, defendant:
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within the county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.
The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec. 36, Township No. 8 south, Range No. 35 east, M.D.M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,569, from the State of California, on non-payment of interest amounting to $31.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,
Seal Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.
The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.
Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.
The People of the State of California send greeting to Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within the county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.
The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec. 36, Township No. 21 south, range No. 39 east, M.D.M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,879, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $156.80, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,
Seal Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO MRS. J. STILLMAN: You are hereby notified that I have expended ($600.00) three hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the three lodes or veins in the mining claims known as Hidden Treasure, Golden Treasure and Bunker Hill, S W of Auville Springs, about a mile, in Bute Valley, South Park Mining District, Inyo Co., Cal., as will appear by certificate filed about the 29th of December, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Sec. 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold said claim for the year ending in 1897, and if within 90 days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.
{Seal.} SANDY McDONALD.
H. W. RUPELL.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal.
January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:
You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324. JOHN A. COYLE.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:
Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.
Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.
George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.
Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.
All are cordially invited to be present at these services.
THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.
The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs vs.
John Bamber, defendant.
Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.
The People of the State of California send greeting to John Bamber defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.
The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36 Township No. 18 south Range No. 38 east, M.D.M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 11,343, from the State of California for non-payment of interest amounting to $134.40 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Witness my hand and the seal of the said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,
Seal Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

State of California }
County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonnough.
You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, to-wit: $300.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 1893.
R. C. SPEAR.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 7, 1898, up to the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners in the County Jail in Independence and at the Inyo Branch Jail in Lone Pine, bids for each, or the average cost per month for each prisoner during the term of one year, commencing July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.
Bids must be indorsed "Proposal for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898 and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
A. C. FREEMAN
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California made January 6 1898 sealed proposals will be received for publishing the list of Delinquent Taxes of said County and state for the fiscal year 1897-98. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the price per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.
All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1898 and opened by said Board on the seventh day of April 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.
A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 7, 1898, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899.
Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.
The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.
The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.
Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
A. C. FREEMAN.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 7, 1898, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899.
Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.
The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.
Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 7th day of April 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE—

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, Draws direct on all principal points.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including
Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.
j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—Consisting of—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

REWARD
TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo
A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.
In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton
☞ Inquire at this office ☜

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF.
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.
SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.
SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.
THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines—
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE
TAILOR
—*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*—
☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

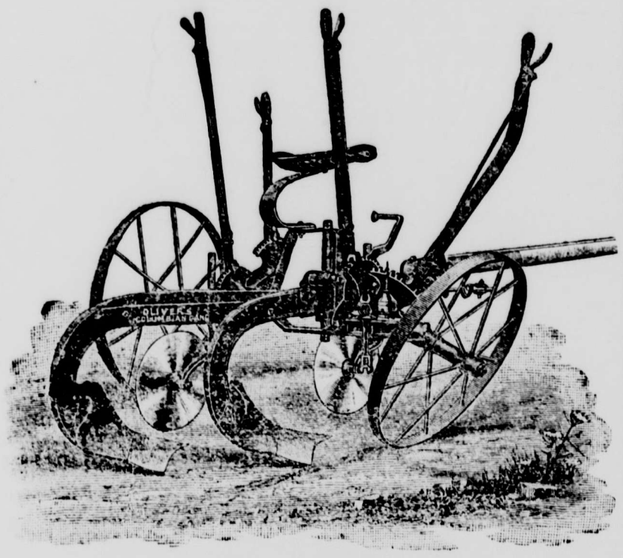
The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday.....January 1st
" .....February 5th
" .....March 5th
" .....April 2nd
" .....April 30th
" .....May 28th
" .....July 2nd
" .....July 30th
" .....August 27th
" .....September 24th
" .....October 22nd
" .....November 26th
" .....December 24th
THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS
Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.
Leece & Watterson o Iyo Co., Cal,
☞ JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.
PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.
AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
Mail orders will receive prompt attention.
Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m
Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER, Propr.

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD
GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.
H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:00 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:31 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.
At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.
At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.
At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.
At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.
This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD
GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.,
H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.
Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.
A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.
Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK
Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

ARE YOU TO LIVE IN ALASKA?

Some Requirements That Are Indispensable.

The universal article of diet in that country, depended upon and indispensable, is bread or biscuit. And to make the bread and biscuit, either in the camp or upon the trail, yeast cannot be used—it must be baking powder; and the powder manufactured by the processes of the Royal Baking Powder Company, miners and prospectors have learned, is the only one which will stand in that peculiar climate of cold and dampness and raise the bread and biscuit satisfactorily.

These facts are very important for every one proposing to go to Alaska and the Yukon country to know, for should he be persuaded by some outfitter to take one of the cheap brands of baking powder it will cost just as much to transport it, and then when he opens it for use, after all his labor in packing it over the long and difficult route, he will find a solid caked mass or a lot of spoiled powder, with no strength and useless. Such a mistake might lead to the most serious results. Alaska is no place in which to experiment in food, or try to economize with your stomach. For use in such a climate, and under the trying and fatiguing conditions of life and labor in that country, everything must be the best and most useful, and above all it is imperative that all food supplies shall have perfect keeping qualities. It is absurd to convey over such difficult and expensive routes an article that will deteriorate in transit, or that will be found when required for use to have lost a great part of its value.

There is no better guide to follow in these matters than the advice of those who have gone through similar experience. Mr. McQuesten, who is called "the father of Alaska," after an experience of years upon the trail, in the camp, and in the use of every kind of supply, says: "We find in Alaska that the importance of a proper kind of baking powder cannot be overestimated. A miner with a can of bad baking powder is almost helpless in Alaska. We have tried all sorts, and have been obliged to settle down to use nothing but the Royal. It is stronger and carries further, but above all things, it is the only powder that will endure the severe climatic changes of the arctic region."

It is for the same reasons that the U. S. Government in its relief expeditions, and Peary, the famous arctic traveler, have carried the Royal Baking Powder exclusively.

The Royal Baking Powder will not cake nor lose its strength either on board ship or in damp climates, and in the most highly concentrated and efficient of leavening agents. Hence it is indispensable to every Alaskan outfit. It can be had of the trading companies in Alaska, but should the miner procure his supplies before leaving, he should resist every attempt of the outfitter to palm off upon him any of the other brands of baking powder, for they will spoil and prove the cause of great disappointment and trouble.

Animals' Fright Is Short.

A question that has often been asked is, How long does fright last in a wild creature? The close observer will be surprised at its brief duration. They are not subject to "nerves" like human beings. A partridge after running (or rather flying) the gantlet of half a dozen guns—if we may be allowed a mixed metaphor—drops on the other side of a hedge and begins calmly to peck as if nothing had happened. You would think a rabbit after hearing a charge of shot whistling about its haunches and just managing to escape from a yelping spaniel would keep indoors for a week, but out it pops quite merrily as soon as the coast is clear. A fox pursued by hounds has been known to halt and kill a fowl in its flight, though we may assume that his enemies were not close to Reynard at the time. We have been led into thinking about the matter by noting what took place at a cover after being shot over.—Pall Mall Gazette.

AN OPEN LETTER

From Miss May Sachner, of Columbus, O., to Ailing Women.

To all women who are ill:

It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for the boon given to suffering women in that excellent remedy.

Before taking the Compound I was thin, sallow, and nervous. I was troubled with leucorrhœa, and my menstrual periods were very irregular. I tried three physicians and gradually grew worse. About a year ago I was advised by a friend to try Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and Vegetable Compound, which I did. After using three bottles of the Vegetable Compound and one package of Sanative Wash, I am now enjoying better health than I ever did, and attribute the same to Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful remedies. I cannot find words to express what a Godsend they have been to me.

IT ALL WILL COME OUT RIGHT.

Whatever is a cruel wrong,
Whatever is unjust,
The honest years that speed along
Will trample in the dust.
In restless youth I railed at fate
With all my puny might,
But now I know if I but wait
It all will come out right.

Though vice may don the judge's crown
And play the censor's part,
And fact be cowed by falsehood's frown,
And nature ruled by art,
Though labor toils through blinding tears,
And idle wealth is night,
I know the honest, earnest years
Will bring it all out right.

Though poor and loveless creeds may pass
For pure religion's gold,
Though ignorance may rule the mass,
While truth meets glances cold,
I know a law supreme, sublime,
Controls us with its might,
And in God's own appointed time
It all will come out right.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

BEFORE THE RAILROADS.

When Philadelphia Was the Greatest City In the American Colonies.

In 1774 Philadelphia was the largest town in the American colonies. Estimates of the population, which are all we have, differ widely, but it was probably not far from 30,000. A single city now has a larger population than all the colonies possessed in 1774, and there are in the United States today 104 cities and towns of over 30,000 inhabitants. Figures alone, however, cannot express the difference between those days and our own. Now a town of 30,000 people is reached by railroads and telegraphs. It is in close touch with all the rest of the world. Business brings strangers to it constantly, who come like shadows and so depart, unnoticed, except by those with whom they are immediately concerned. It was not so in 1774, not even in Philadelphia, which was as nearly as possible the central point of the colonies as well as the most populous city.

Thanks to the energy and genius of Franklin, Philadelphia was paved, lighted and ordered in a way almost unknown in any other town of that period. It was well built and thriving. Business was active, and the people were thrifty and prosperous and lived well. Yet, despite all these good qualities, we must make an effort of the imagination to realize how quietly and slowly life moved then in comparison to the pace of today.

There in Philadelphia was the center of the postal system of the continent, and the recently established mail coach called the "Flying Machine," not in jest but in praise, performed the journey to New York in the hitherto unequaled time of two days. Another mail at longer intervals crept more slowly to the south. Vessels of the coastwise traffic or from beyond seas came into port at uncertain times and after long and still more uncertain voyages. The daily round of life was so regular and so quiet that any incident or any novelty drew interest and attention in a way which would now be impossible.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in Scribner's.

TEAS AND TEAS.

Things Once Used or Now Used as Substitutes For the Chinese Herb.

Of course every one knows that we drink a good deal that isn't tea when we drink a cup of tea. We drink—or are supposed to drink—some tea, some lead and some straw. But there are several "teas" that the drinkers know are not made of tea leaves and yet are not adulterated.

In Peru they drink mate, a tea made from the Ilex paraguensis, a species of holly. This is the only mate tea, but there is a Brazilian tea, gorgonha, called mate there; another tea used in Austria, called Brazilian tea, and several other so called mate teas are made from different varieties of the ilex. In Labrador they make a tea from two species of ledum. Oswego tea was made from the scarlet monarda, and mountain tea from the dwarf evergreen, Gaultheria procumbens. Then clover tea and tansy tea and catmip tea and mint tea are used, though not as beverages.

In Sumatra they use coffee leaves to make tea out of, and the beverage is said to be very refreshing. In Mauritius the leaves of an orchid, Angreecum fragrans, are used. The Tonquinese have teas of their own, made of leaves, berries, barks and woods. The Abyssinians make tea out of the leaves of the Catha edulis. When a sentinel can't leave his post to get a cup of tea, he can chew a leaf or two of this plant, and he won't feel like going to sleep all night. In Tasmania there are said to be more than 200 substitutes for tea; in England they used to make a tea of sage, betony or rosemary and of raspberry leaves; in France they use black currant leaves and borage to make tea, and a century or so ago they gathered in English gardens and fields ash, elder and sloe leaves, and the leaves of whitethorn and blackthorn, out of which to make tea. So it is evident that there are teas and teas.—New York Sun.

Drying Clothes.

The drying of clothes in frosty weather is sometimes, in the case of delicate fabrics, attended with tearing because of the quick stiffening in the very cold air. A simple precaution which will prevent any such trouble is to dissolve three or four handfuls of coarse salt in the last rinsing water, thus making it, in fact, a weak brine. Articles so rinsed will not suffer from or stiffen with the cold.

His Board of Trade Style.

Clara (excitedly)—Well, papa, did the count ask you for me today?

Mr. Millyuns—Ask me for you? Naw! He told me if I wanted to put up margins enough he'd talk business.—Chicago News.

SOME QUEER GREETINGS.

Methods of Salutations in Vogue in Various Countries.

"How do you do?" we say as we meet a friend whom we have not seen for some time, and the question is almost invariably accompanied by a shake of the hand which is cordial or cold, long or short, hearty or indifferent, according as the hearts back of the hands are more or less attached one to the other. This is our common greeting, but our brethren of other lands have some oddities of salutation, though no doubt the feelings back of the form are very similar the world around.

The French and German people have one custom in common, though they are not on the best of terms in some respects. Gentlemen who are good friends kiss each other on the cheek when meeting, and it is only courtesy for gentlemen to kiss the hands of their lady friends by way of greeting. Russia has the same custom, and to unfamiliar eyes the spectacle of two beared "mujiks" embracing each other tenderly upon the street is rather mirth-provoking, to say the least. Also the Arabs of the desert, stately and imposing figures in their flowing robes and many folded draperies, their belts full of daggers and pistols and other war-like gear, these stalwart men hug and kiss each other with all the effusiveness ascribed to the average school girl, at the same time making a host of inquiries about each other's health, past and present and prospects for the future.

A Chinaman who happens to be riding dismounts and leads his horse past one whom he considers his social superior or equal. His neighbor of the land of cherry blossoms, the Mikado's empire, kicks off his straw or wooden sandals, crosses his hands upon his breast, in an attitude of supplication, and cries, "Spare me!" as though his brad-hatted vis-a-vis, who perhaps is his next-door neighbor and a very good friend, was the great and powerful Mikado himself, who had only to say the word and his head would roll in the dust. The implied meaning of this salutation is an outgrowth of the exaggerated politeness for which Japan is famous.

The natives of Arabia Petrea bravely put cheek to cheek and pass on about their business without speaking. The Burmese, with delicate flattery, pretend to smell of each other's faces, pronounce them sweet and ask for a smell. The turbaned Turk crosses his hands upon his breast and makes a profound obeisance, or "salaam," thus showing his deep regard without coming in contact personally with its object, and the savages of the Australian bush practice the singular custom of sticking out their tongues at each other in a frank fashion that would delight the heart of a physician, no doubt.

To prostrate one's self before another and lie with face to the dust is the salutation of an inferior in Dahomey in Africa to a superior. This abject crawling upon the ground, no doubt, first began in fear, and is now held as a ceremony of recognition.

While Western nations insist on the uncovering of the head in token of respect, in India it has always been the feet that must be uncovered before the royal presence.

Queer Lake Salawik.

The rich placers of Klondike are not the only curiosity of the country traversed by the Yukon. Not far from Dawson there is in Alaska a really extraordinary lake, which was named Salawik by its discoverer, the Rev. P. Tosi, a missionary among the savages, says the Lewiston (Me.) Republic.

This lake, which is ninety miles long and about fifteen miles wide, is perhaps the only one in all that extreme northern region which does not freeze over during the winter. No communication has been discovered between it and the sea; nevertheless, at high water upon the coasts of the northern ocean, the level of the lake rises and it falls again at low tide.

This sympathy with the sea does not extend to the point of making Salawik a salt lake; on the contrary, its waters are good to drink. But another of its peculiarities is that the temperature rises in winter and falls in summer. When all the water courses of the neighboring country are completely frozen over Lake Salawik becomes so warm that it is really pleasant to bathe in it. On the other hand, in the summer time the water is extremely cold.

This peculiarity makes it in the winter time a Mecca of fishermen. The abundance of fish in the lake is so great that a person can almost catch them with the hand and can kill large quantities with a club. Here for the miners is a source of food supply which certainly will contribute to diminish the cost of living in that inhospitable region. In an hour a man can get enough fish to supply himself for a month, and of the very best quality, including salmon, ranging from twenty to fifty pounds in weight.

It will not be astonishing if some fine day we may see upon the shores of Lake Slawik one of those fashionable hotels which are the glory of American watering places.

Meats in France and Germany.

A Cologne newspaper notes some remarkable difference in the French and German preference for certain kinds of meats. Berlin consumes 700,000 hogs annually, Paris only 300,000. Parisians eat 100,000 head of cattle more than Berliners; while calves are much less liked in France than Germany, Berliners eating 250,000, Parisians only 50,000 a year. Mutton is much more appreciated in Paris, where 1,800,000 sheep (more than France raises) are eaten, whereas Berlin calls for only one-quarter that number. On the other hand, Parisians eat 20,000 horses, Berliners only 4,000.

A Peculiar Ambition.

Monongalia County, West Virginia, has a citizen named Haymond Gripp with an ambition so peculiar and unusual that some people think him crazy. For many years he has made it a point to be the first citizen in the county to pay his taxes. About three years ago, and for the first time in his life, he was beaten by a swifter taxpayer, and it almost broke his heart.

Oldest Vermont Cyclist.

The oldest cyclist in Vermont is R. M. Harvey, of North Troy, who is 79 years old, but is an enthusiastic over the sport as any younger rider.

AT LAST!

A Cure for Consumption, Catarrh and Lung Troubles that Cures.

Remarkable Discovery of an American Medico-Chemist.

ITS GREAT VALUE TO HUMANITY.

How Every Reader of This Paper May Obtain the New and Free Scientific System of Medicine.

CORRESPONDENCE—ADVICE ABSOLUTELY FREE AND PROFESSIONALLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Workers in the wide, unexplored field of modern chemistry are daily astounding the world with new wonders. Professor and layman vie with each other in their commendable efforts to lessen the ills of humanity. Yesterday it was Pasteur and Koch, and today it is Slocum, with a new discovery which is the result of years of careful study and research.

Foremost among the world's greatest chemists stands T. A. Slocum, of New York City. His researches and experiments, patiently carried on for years, have finally culminated in results which are proving as beneficial to humanity as the discoveries of any chemist, ancient or modern. His efforts which for years had been directed toward the discovery of a positive cure for consumption were finally successful, and already his "new scientific system of medicine" has, by its timely use, permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, and it seems a necessary and humane duty to bring such facts to the attention of all invalids.

The medical profession throughout America and Europe are almost unanimous in the opinion that nearly all physical ailments naturally tend to the generation of consumption. The afflicted die in the short, cold days of winter much faster than the long, hot days of summer.

The Doctor has proved the dreaded disease to be curable beyond a doubt, in any climate, and has on file in his American and European laboratories thousands of letters of heartfelt gratitude from those benefitted or cured in all parts of the world.

No one having, or threatened with, any disease, should hesitate a day, but should write at once. Facts prove that the Doctor has discovered a reliable and absolute cure for Consumption (Tuberculosis) and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest troubles, stubborn coughs, catarrhal affections, scrofula, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh, and all wasting conditions, and to demonstrate its wonderful merits, he will send Three Free Bottles (all a patient) of his New Discoveries, with full instructions, to any reader of this paper.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York, giving full address.

There is no charge for correspondence advice—strictly professional and confidential.

Knowing, as we do, of the undoubted efficacy of The Slocum System of Medicine, we urge every sufferer to take advantage of this most liberal proposition.

A system of medical treatment that will cure catarrh, lung troubles and consumption is certainly good for—and will cure—any wasting disease that humanity is heir to.

Please tell the Doctor, when writing, that you read his generous offer in our paper.

THEY DON'T LIKE PAPER.

Savages at First Contact Regard the Fabric With Suspicion.

When savage people first come in contact with the whites, none of the wonders that they see is regarded with more suspicion than large sheets of paper. The native is apt to regard paper as a sort of cloth, and the fact that it tears easily and is worthless for most of the purposes to which cloth is put convinces him that it is a fraud.

One or two Kongo travelers told of the disgust with which the natives at first regarded paper. The Kongo tribes, by the way, are on the lookout for sharpers, and it is exceedingly hard work for anybody to sell them a bad quality of cutlery or cloth. Savages soon find, however, that paper is not intended to serve the purposes of cloth. Then they cease to look upon it as a fraud, but they do not think it ranks high among white man's manufactures, and they have little use for it.

Some time ago a well known explorer was traveling in the interior of Queensland, Australia, where he met many natives who had never seen a white man before.

One day a crowd of natives was in the white man's camp carefully inspecting the explorer and his baggage when a newspaper happened to drop out of his pocket.

The natives unfolded and spread it out on the ground. They decided that it must be an article of wearing apparel, and one of them tried it on. He wrapped it round his shoulders like a shawl and sat down on the ground, arranging his covering this way and that and watching the faces of the crowd to see what they thought of his elegant garment, covered as it was with many thousands of curious marks.

Presently, however, an accident happened. While the savage was rearranging his shawl and trying to bring the corners together in front of him the garment began to tear at the nape of his neck. A howl from the crowd called attention to the disaster. The blanket, or whatever it was, was evidently made of the poorest sort of material.

The savage took his covering off, examined the mischief he had wrought, made the tear a little longer and then with his finger poked a hole through the paper.

That settled the fact that the article was worthless. The newspaper suddenly lost all interest for the natives, who turned their attention to less destructible objects.—Pearson's Weekly.

An Omitted Particular.

"These here city folks may be purty smart in some ways," said Uncle Reuben, "but they're away behind us Pokeberry county people in one respect."

"What's that?" asked his nephew.

"Why, these here guideposts you have on your crossroads tell which directions the streets is in all right, but I notice it never says how far it is to 'em."—Chicago Post.

The Court theater in Munich has a revolving stage. The part in view of the audience represents one-quarter of a circle. A change of scene can be effected in 11 seconds by bringing to the front the next quarter of a circle.

Finland is properly Fenland, "the land of the marshes."

THE TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Consumption Can be Cured in any Climate.

A scene in The Slocum Laboratory, New York: The Discoverer demonstrating to Medical Men and Students the Value and Wonderful Curative Powers of his New Discoveries.

NOTE.—All readers of this paper can have Three Free Bottles of the Doctor's New Discoveries, with complete directions, by sending their full address to Dr. Slocum's Laboratory, 98 Pine Street, New York City.

The Original Organ Grinder.

When barrel organs, once the usual accompaniment of the magic lantern, came into use, a native of the province of Tende was one of the first who traveled about Europe with this instrument.

In his peregrinations he collected money enough to enable him to purchase from the king of Sardinia the title of count of the country where he was born—for which, probably, in a time of war he did not pay above 1,000 guineas.

With the remainder of his money he purchased an estate suitable to his rank and settled himself peaceably for the remainder of his days in his mansion.

In the entrance hall of his dwelling he hung up his magic lantern and his organ facing the door, there to be carefully preserved till they moldered to dust, and he ordered by his will that any one of his descendants who should cause them to be removed should forfeit his inheritance and his patrimony revert to the next heir, or, in failure of a successor, to the hospital of Tende.

Only a few years ago the organ and lantern were still to be seen carefully preserved.—Pearson's Weekly.

Explained.

"Who is that stout lady over there?"

"That's Mrs. Spriggins of the Ladies' Whist club. She's the only woman in the club who never asked, 'What is trumps?'"

"Quite remarkable!"

"Yes. She has some kind of an impediment in her speech that prevents her from pronouncing words that begin with t."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Balmoral is a greatly larger estate now than it was when first it became a royal residence. To the original 10,000 or 11,000 acres were soon added the 6,000 acres of the adjoining Birkhall estate. Then in 1878 the forest of Ballochoule was purchased—another 10,000 acres—and there have since been more recent acquisitions.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"IF MY employer does not retract what he said to me this morning I shall be compelled to resign." "Why, what did he say?" "He told me I could look for another place."

A NEW CRAZY SECT IN CONNECTICUT.

A lot of fanatics in the State recently immersed an old rheumatic woman bodily in the water to "heal her" as they said. She nearly died in consequence. How much better it would have been to have treated the poor old woman for her infirmity with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only cures rheumatism, but prevents kidney complaint and remedies dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble and nervous prostration. Give it a systematic trial.

"YOUR SON is an actor, you say, Mr. Magnnis?" "Faith, he is." "And what role does he play?" "Rolls, is it? Faith, he rolls up the curtain."

TYPE FOUNDING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Since type founding was first introduced on this Coast, there have been many improvements in all the machinery and methods of manufacturing type, all of which has been with a view of attaining the highest perfection. The old methods have been discarded and the most perfect type is completely finished by machinery, and the hand-finished type can no more be compared with the latest results of machine-finished, than the old hand-made Swiss watches to the latest Waltham movements. No amount of patching up, repairing or renovating can ever make a '49 machine, mold or matrix satisfactory to a progressive printer. The only type foundry on the Pacific Coast who manufacture and finish type on perfecting machines is the American Type Founders' Company of San Francisco and Los Angeles. They conduct the largest and most complete printers' supply house, giving steady employment to upwards of one hundred hands. Over ninety per cent of all the Coast papers are printed upon their celebrated copper alloy type; it outwears any other make. Publishers can make no mistake in buying from this leading and progressive firm.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, Ld., August 26, 1895.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AFTER being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 747, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

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ESTABLISHED 1780.

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Peralta P. O., - - Alameda Co., Cal.

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Use only *one* heaping teaspoonful of *Schilling's Best* Baking Powder to a quart of flour.

You must use *two* teaspoonfuls of other baking powder.

INYO INDEPENDENT

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MARCH 18 1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

MONDAY, March 14, 1898.

Trickey vs. Trickey—Action for divorce—divorce granted.

TUESDAY, March 15, 1898.

People vs. Pete, an Indian—The following named were sworn as jurors to try the case: Ruperto Carrasco, Jacob C. Miller, F. K. Andrews, Christobal Carrasco, Geo. H. Rose, Joseph Halliday, Mark Hand, John W. Clark, Henderson D. Gill, Harmon Hankhammer, Nexton Sheldon and William Adams. W. T. Bunney called and examined for the prosecution. Julian Erbeshutz called and examined for the prosecution. Jerry Bowers and defendant sworn and examined for the defense. Jury rendered verdict of guilty.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1898.

People vs. S. E. Laplant—Examination of Jurors.

Doyle vs. Doyle, action for divorce—decree granted.

THURSDAY, March 17, 1898.

People vs. Laplant—The following jurors were selected and sworn to try the case: John L. Hayes, Ruperto Carrasco, James W. Holland, Cristobal Carrasco, John P. Smith, Edwin E. Bardick, Henry J. Bell, Eugene E. Smith, Alexander Porteous, Lewis W. Barneby, Jacob W. Tracey and Luke E. Smith. C. E. Johnson was sworn and examined for the prosecution.

Real Estate Transfers.

[redacted]pment Co.,
25.
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o Edward
Goodale
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, to E. H.
one Pine.
r, to E. H.
Pine.
ina G. Ed-
Pine.
Horsley to
h near Big
hn E. Mac-
[redacted] near Darwin Junction, $10.

W. H. Uhlmeyer to John Liehman—About four acres of land in town of Big Pine, $400.

Henry Mettler to Charles Anthony—millsite in Pleasant canyon, $5.

The town is full of jurymen and lawyers.

J. E. Crocker of Big Pine was a visitor in town today.

R. S. Miner has returned from a flying visit to Mono county.

Mrs. Vincent is visiting her daughter, who is very ill at Gridley.

Mrs. Henry Bell of Big Pine is visiting friends at Camp Independence.

F. C. Scott and S. E. Vermilyea of Bishop are in town this week.

County Surveyor Joe Seely is in town again, after an absence of several weeks.

Thos. Williams came down from Round Valley yesterday, returning home today.

Wm. Arcularius has been town all the week refitting his big wrgons for use on the Darwin road.

The attic of the Norman House is being fitted up for headquarters for the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Jesus Bufanda, a native of Mexico, aged 44 years, died at the County Hospital on March 14.

It has been storming in the mountains for a week past, and the weather has been unusually cold.

There are many visitors in town this week in attendance upon the Superior Court, as witnesses, jurors and clients.

The Dancing Club gave a ball at Mairs' Hall which was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. The green ribbon was very much in evidence.

Hon. P. Reddy, accompanied by Mrs. Reddy, arrived at Independence on Wednesdays train. This is Mrs. Reddy's first visit to Independence in eighteen years.

Looking Well.

Superintendent Hoskins came in from the Reward mine yesterday and brought in a bar of bullion valued at $1,800, the result of a 13-day run on half time. The mine is now looking better and yielding better than at any time in its history. There is a larger and richer ore body, and the ore is more free milling than near the surface. Mr. Hoskins also brought in three small bars, the result of test runs on surrounding mines.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending March 17, 1898:

Highest barometer	26.021	14th
Lowest "	25.621	13th
Highest temperature	67.0	12th
Lowest "	19.0	14th
Mean "	41.4	
Average dew point	16.3	
Average humidity	39.8	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	50 W	13th
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer in Charge

A company with $500,000 capital has been incorporated in Los Angeles for the purpose of building and operating a complete smelting plant.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

PARIS RESTAURANTS.

INFORMATION FOR THOSE WHO INTEND VISITING THE GAY CITY.

The "Swell" Eating Places and Samples of Their Charges—Prices That Sometimes Astonish Even High Rolling Americans.

Those Americans who think that New York is an expensive place ought to go to Paris. There is no doubt that the prices of New York at first class places are high, but the New York restaurants have not reached such expertness in making out bills as they have in Paris. Therefore it is not at all uncommon to notice an American with his wife going over his bill with the hair slowly rising upon his head.

There are plenty of places in Paris where you can get a dinner cheaper—the bouillons Duval, for example. These restaurants are sprinkled all over Paris, and they give you plain food very well cooked at a reasonable figure. But the average American generally goes to the swell places, which are about 12 in number. There is the Cafe de Paris, Cubat's, Chevillard's, Durand's, Joseph's, the Restaurant Larue, the Tour d'Argent, Maire's, Paillard's, the Maison Doree, the Cafe Voisin and the Restaurant Lucas, together with the Cafe Anglais, the Lion d'Or, Foyot's and Marquery's, if you choose to include them. The Cafe Anglais is no longer first class, the Lion d'Or has been closed, Foyot's is in the Latin quarter and Marquery's is only middle class. The highest priced places are Durand's, Paillard's and the Cafe Voisin, and these are the most frequented. Each year the restaurant frequented by the "swells" changes. Two years ago it was Durand's, last year it was Paillard's and this year it is Voisin's.

Americans are generally disappointed in the appearance of these places because they are frequently small and by no means gorgeous in their equipments. They are all arranged in about the same way—a row of cushioned seats or divans running around the wall, with tables placed next to them. The guests nearly always ensconce themselves on the seats next to the wall and are served from the other side of the tables by the waiters. Occasionally, when the place is crowded, people will seat themselves on the outside, but ordinarily they are found on only one side of the table. As for the table linen, the china, the knives and forks, they are by no means as fine as we find in many of the American hotels and restaurants. The cooking, however, is hard to excel. The reason that the Paris restaurants obtain such high prices is owing to their peculiarity of getting what they call primeurs. Their Paris epicurean guests seem to want to eat things out of season. For example, they are fond of serving you peas in January. Then, they will give you pheasants and birdnest soup and other exotic dishes.

Here is a sample dinner and a very plain one for two at a Paris restaurant. They charge you, by the way, 50 centimes, or 10 cents, to sit down. Therefore for the two places, or couverts, put down 1 franc; an aperitif, the substitute for our American cocktail, another franc; a bottle of ordinary white wine, 3 francs; a bottle of ordinary burgundy, 7 francs; a tureen of bouillon, another franc; a sole with normandy sauce, 8 francs; a duckling with turnips and cream, 15 francs; asparagus with a delicate sauce, 12 francs; ice cream tart, 5 francs; coffee, half a france; liqueurs, 1 franc; tip, half a franc; total, about 60 francs, or about $12.

The French have many ways of cooking eggs most deliciously. For example, eggs with shrimps, scrambled eggs with chicken gravy, and scrambled eggs with almost everything, much better, you find, than in America. They also cook many things in covered saucepans which are most appetizing. Their saucepans are earthenware, of the kind called cassero[illegible], and by keeping them covered they can cook a chicken en casserole which will make your mouth water. The average American chicken is baked in an oven—although the cook thinks she is roasting it when she is only baking it—and, as a rule, it is dry and tasteless and unfit to eat.

You can get a lunch, or what the French call a breakfast, at any of these restaurants, including a bottle of ordinary wine, butter, shrimps, eggs and mushrooms, chicken with artichoke hearts, strawberry tart, coffee and cheese for about 25 francs, say $5. But all of these bills that I am giving you are the dinners and breakfasts ordered by people who are careful. The average American is apt to take things which are suggested to him by the waiter, and when he has eaten with his table companion say four dishes and finds that it costs $10 apiece it makes him very cool. If, you will notice, I have put on the bills of fare above only ordinary wines. If you place yourself in the hands of the sommelier, or wine steward, and tell him you want something very good he will bring you up an old cobwebby bottle of burgundy without any fuss, put it and will tell you that it is good. So it is. It will generally cost you more than champagne, and by the way it is better than champagne. Later you soon find out that there are other good burgundy and bordeaux, but you have to pay for them. I would advise these Americans always to trust to the sommelier rather than attempt to find things themselves from the wine list, because the wine list is meaningless. All it can tell you is vintage and prices, and sometimes not even that.—Paris Cor. San Francisco Argonaut.

Enlightened.

Tarry de Windt, the Siberian traveler, took a number of woodcuts of the Andree polar balloon for distribution among the natives of northwestern Siberia. One day he noticed a Tchuktchi studying one of the pictures intently and asked him what he would do if he saw it in the sky. "Shoot it," was the immediate reply.

[illegible] Woman.

Mrs. Dougal McLean, the regent of the New York City chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is described as a brilliant woman, of [illegible] executive ability, and under her regime the Daughters of the American Revolution are constantly winning new honors. It is said that she suggested the letter to Senator George F. Edmunds on the Venezuelan arbitration question which called forth his answer, thus placing the Daughters of the American Revolution on record as the first organization of women to secure official recognition in a matter of international arbitration. To her are due the origin and development of the idea of founding a chair of colonial and Revolutionary history at Barnard college. She comes of a long line of Revolutionary stock and is the daughter of the late Judge John Ritchie, who also served in our national congress. She was born in Frederick, Md., in a house directly opposite Barbara Frietchie's home.—Woman's Journal.

Point lace work, which was so fashionable last season, and still is so, finds a strong rival in honiton work. The honiton pattern is worked on the linen as a border, and the material is afterward cut away.

In France women are held in such subjection to men that before one is permitted to join the Bicycle Touring club the consent of her father or husband must be obtained.

INYO INDEPENDENT

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MARCH 18.....1898

California Forests.

Prof. Geo. W. Dunn furnishes the following interesting article on the forests of the state:

The forests of California far excel those of any other country in the wealth of timber and magnificence of individual species. The two species of redwood, the redwood proper and the great tree of California both belong to the same genus, and neither of them are to be found in any other country. The Sequoia is the giant of the whole vegetable kingdom, its size can scarcely be realized as you approach this tree. What a feeling of awe comes over one! Its immense size, the beautiful contrast between the bright green foliage and the cinnamon colored bark give it a beautiful appearance. Just think of looking at a tree some forty feet in diameter, and rearing its lofty head some 350 feet high. It must be seen to be realized. When you see in one tree about 250,000 feet of timber, and the tree itself from 3000 to 5000 years old. Then the other species of redwood make a grand forest of themselves. Not so large as the big trees, yet some trees have been cut measuring 15 feet in diameter and having over 2000 annual rings. Other trees have been found that were fifty-five feet in circumference six feet from the ground. After the two species of redwood we have the Douglas spruce, and there are only two species of this tree, and also found in no other country. The true Douglas spruce is the very best tree that grows for all purposes. In some places it is called Oregon pine, but it is not a pine. The reddish lumber seen so much in San Francisco is from this tree. It is also very abundant in Oregon, constituting the bulk of the forests there. Then the pines are a grand forest of themselves. The sugar pine is one of the most magnificent trees of any country. They are found on this coast twenty spe-species of pine and only ten on the eastern side of the continent, and all are different species. None are found on this coast that are found on the eastern. Of the pines of this coast there are three species growing on this coast bearing the largest cones of any pines in the world.

Some estimates place the number of men who will try to get to Alaska this year at 200,000. Probably from all parts of the globe that many will start for the Polar regions, but many of them will not get within 3000 miles of the Klondike mines. Suppose half of this number succeed in actually setting foot on Alaska soil. How much money will be expended by them? To estimate $500 per capita is very conservative. It is a double madness to go to the Yukon with the intention of staying less than two years. It will cost $150 per capita for those who return to make the return trip. We then have 100,000 people, two years' time and labor and an expenditure of $65,000,000. If they succeed in digging enough gold to recoup themselves for the trip and get nothing for their time, labor and hardships in the most inclement climate beneath the skies, where living is at the hourly risk of life, they will bring back ten times more gold than any rational person looks for from that country. Let us divide this army of 100,000 stalwart men into 100 parts of 100 each, and their money into as many pools of $650,000 in each. What might they do? Each division of this army with its capital might come here to California and secure a tract of land at $30 to $50 per acre. On this they might found a sugar factory, a dairy plant, a stock farm or a great fruit orchard. In any of these enterprises they would enjoy the comforts of a perfect climate, the society of their families, the advantages of schools and all the other elements of civilized society, and be sure of a very satisfactory return for the investment of their money and the expenditure of their time and labor. In this case there is no gamble, being little possibility of failure, and there is a certainty of thorough enjoyment of life. The reason why the Klondike attracts and Southern California does not, is probably discoverable in that very certainty.—*L. A. Express.*

Randsburg Notes.

Correspondence Los Angeles *Review:*—The total product of the Yellow Aster mine (Rand group) sinc January 1 of this year, is $67,500. The clean-up for February was $36,000. The Rand Company disburses about $10,000 a month in this camp.

The Rand Comprny have an immense body of ore to work. Some of the shareholders say they have ore enough in sight to keep 100 stamps going for the next ten years.

A former superintendent of the Comstock lode declares this group equal to those celebrated mines in their palmiest days, and if water can be brought to them they will produce as much money as the famous bonanzas of Nevada. And the water will soon be there.

The Yellow Aster Mining Company is putting in a new 20-horse power noiseless friction hoist.

The Napoleon, in the Stringer district, is down 160 feet with $100 ore at the bottom. This company has never milled ore from that mine which went less than $100 to the ton.

The Wedg has been sacking $500 ore at the 100-foot level.

Northern papers give at great length an account of the venture of Chas Vest, a Portland man, who has just returned from Dawson City with a big venture in the egg trade. Mr. Vest left Portland last October, taking with him 1743 dozen frozen eggs. He broke and packed them in tin cans holding one gallon each, or six dozen. The cans were sealed, frozen and put on ice. They weighed 2025 pounds in cold storage. With one man to help him and his dogs, Mr. Vest hurried the eggs up to Sheep Camp and buried them in the snow. He put four cans in a sack and tied the sacks over the dogs backs. Each dog carried twenty eight pounds in this way. Once over the summit the cans were piled on sleds pulled by the dogs and the journey continued. Upon reaching the mining camp he sold out his eggs for $6321 cash.

The average amount of ore, says an exchange, crushed per stamp for each twenty four hours in California is about two tons. Should the average stamps in operation reach 7500 per day and night crushing, the result would be 15,500 tons a day, or 5,657,500 tons per year.

When a man ventures an opinion he will find some one who opposes it. Hence a man without opposition is a man without opinions.

The cry in the east is "Pay the Government bonds in gold!" And the cry should be added to: "If they cannot be paid in gold now, renew them and promise to pay them in gold, and continue to promise from now until the end of time." The idiocy of promising to pay all debts including interest, in one product, will naturally lead to universal repudiation of debts some day. The annual interest on debts payable in gold at the present time amounts to more than the world's stock of gold, and the pyramid of debt is increasing much more rapidly than the pyramid of gold. But men are doomed to always attempt the impossible.—*East Oregonian.*

Apropos of Hawaiian annexation, the following excerpt from an eastern paper covers the whole situation in a very few words: "It is claimed we ought to annex the Hawaiian Islands because Americans have thirty million dollars invested there. If that is good logic the United States ought to be annexed to England because the British have over fifteen billion dollars invested here."

It is a beautiful fact that the wave of prosperity and the discovery that a man may live without a stomach were practically simultaneous in the time of their arrival and announcement. Thus does Providence provide for the wants of the children of men in every emergency, remarks an exchange.

A company with $500,000 capital has been incorporated in Los Angeles for the purpose of building and operating a complete smelting plant.

The youthful "devil" of the INDEPENDENT office received a letter this week stating that a daughter and five grandchildren would welcome his return to Texas. He has not yet made up his mind whether it is a case of mistaken identity or that he has a poor memory.

S. E. Vermilyea, Esq., is mentioned for the State Senate on the Free Silver ticket.

The Indian School at the Fort will commence operations next Monday.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 1010.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 14, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, April 25, 1898, viz: Thomas Ferguson, for the S W ¼ N E ¼ W ½ S E ¼ and S E ¼ S E ¼, Sec 20, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henderson D Gill, Michael C. Muldoon, William H. Mitchell and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, California.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. February 8, 1898.

NOTICE is herby given that Winford Hines, of Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 789, for the S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 23, Tp 11 S, R 34 E, MDM, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday the 19th day of March, 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of such land: William Blake, Charles Walter, Leroy C. Montague and William Hines, all of Aberdeen, Inyo Co., Cal. IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Judging from the cold weather of the past week "gentle spring" must have got sidetracked somewhere.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 10 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1898, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

South Park Development Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo Co., California.

NOTICE—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of Assessment (No. 1) levied on the 27th day of January, 1898, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names	No. Certificate	No. Shares	Amount
Cannon, Jno. M	1	15833	$791 65
Cannon, Hugh J	2	15836	791 65
Langford, J E	10	33	1 65
Langford, Sarah E	9	15800	790 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 27th day of January, 1898, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, Room 29, Nevada block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal, on Wednesday, the 30th day of March, 1898, at the hour of one o'clock p.m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

A. W. HAVENS, Secretary.

Office: Room 29, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 41. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., MARCH 25, 1898. WHOLE NO. 1460.

INYO INDEPENDENT

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year (post paid)	$4.00
Six Months	2.00
Three Months	1.00
One Month	.50
Single Copies	.10

THE BAEY'S NAME.

"Mordaunt," she called him. In a novel book
His mother found the name she gave to him;
I didn't like it, fer I'd kinder took
A sort of notion favor'ble to "Jim."
But when she looked up at me from the bed,
Half dead, but happy, an' she said: "I want
That you shall name him, after all," I said:
"Why, blame it all, of course it is Mordaunt."

She knew the way I felt about such names,
An' that this was a sacrifice, fer she
Had often heard me say that honest "James"
Had just about the proper ring fer me;
But though 'twas disapp'intment, still I thought
She was the one that had the right to choose,
An' I—there wasn't any question—ought
To reconcile my wishes to her views.

He was so delicate—so teeny small,
But smarter than the cracker of a whip;
I don't believe he ever cried at all—
Sometimes he'd pucker up his little lip
An' look at you until you was ashamed
Of all the sins you knew he knew you'd done;
I often thought he grieved because we'd named
By such a name a helpless little one.

An' thinking that, when we two was alone,
I called him by the name I liked so well;
His mother would 'a grieved if she'd 'a known,
But neither Jim nor me would ever tell.
We never told. He'd laugh and crow to hear
Me whisperin' so happ'ly to him;
'Yer name's Mordaunt, old boy, when mother's near;
But when there's only me about, it's Jim."

We never told our little secret, and
We never will—we never, never will;
Somewhere off yonder, in a flow'ry land
A little baby's toddlin', toddlin' still,
A-seekin in the sunshine all alone
The God that give an' then that sent fer him—
Mordaunt's the name carved on the little stone,
But in my heart the name is always Jim.

—Chicago Record.

THE TWO MORTONS.

Dolly is the most maddening, tantalizing, perverse and charming—I might as well admit it; you'd soon have found it out—young woman of my acquaintance. I've been in love with her for five years, and it's a wonder my hair isn't white; sometimes I think it is turning gray; but when I spoke to Dolly about it she said I was not to bother; I was old enough to be gray, anyway. Ah! that's where Dolly hurts, and she knows it; for I am fifteen years older than she is, and when that willful young woman wishes to be particularly cruel she treats me with respect.

I know that among my friends I am considered to have fairly good sense; I can talk rationally on most subjects, and I stand well enough in my profession, at least enabling me to keep my head above water. But when I'm with Dolly, or in her presence, I'm an ass, a driveling, foolish ass. A lunatic from an asylum would be a brilliant conversationalist compared to me. And, alas! Dolly knows that, too, and she torments me and makes life an unutterable burden to me. I start to make a sensible remark, when suddenly I meet Dolly's eye; then I stumble and say the wrong thing, and she will remark, "Do you really think that?" with such a wicked look in her beautiful blue eyes, while I don't think at all, but have just said it. And so it goes on until I wonder sometimes if I am quite right. When we go to dances—I say we, for I'm always there if I know she is going—things are a little worse than usual, for Dolly dances past me with cads of men, and I stand about the wall watching her. She never will give but two dances to me, so I have nothing to do in the meantime but watch her.

One night I was desperate. I had sent her violets as usual—she is particularly fond of them, and most of my money goes that way. Sometimes she wears them, and often carries them, but this night they were nowhere to be seen, and in her hand was one large red rose. I went up to her; appearing to be sorry to see me was the particular form of torture which commended itself to her on this especial night. "You here!" she said, lifting her eyebrows in astonishment and without a smile; all put on, of course, because I am always where she is.

"O, no, I'm not here; I'm somewhere else," I said, wittily.

She laughed immoderately.

"You're—so—funny," she remarked, choking.

"Yes," said I, severely, "I suppose I am funny, very funny. But where are my violets?"

"Why, had you—any—violets?" said she. "I didn't know—how should I know?" She said it seriously, but there was a look in her eyes that I was used to; I'd have liked to shake her.

"Dolly, you know exactly what I mean; where are my violets?"

"If you mean the violets you sent me," she replied, with dignity, "I understood that after they left you they belonged to me; do you want them back?" This freezingly.

"Oh, Dolly," I said, reduced once more to my usual condition of asininity, "I didn't mean it, dear; I don't want the d—I beg your pardon; of course, I don't want them; I only wanted you to wear them or carry them, you know, darling."

But she saw that she had the best of me, so she carried things with a high hand.

"The rose was sent me by a friend"—she hesitated—"and I suppose I have a right to wear what I please. But sit down; don't stand so long; you'll be tired!" This was an allusion to my age, and it maddened me.

"You are exceedingly rude!" I said, turning away and leaving her.

It was the most severe speech I had ever made to Dolly, and I suffered at the thought of it. For four days I didn't go near her or send her violets once. It was an awful four days; I neither slept nor ate, but just reviled myself as a fool for becoming estranger from the only woman in the world. In my despair I even went so far as to take Jane Hunt to a dance where Dolly was sure to see us, and she did. And when I passed her she looked over my head with her small nose in the air; I wished Miss Hunt was in—well, somewhere else—that I might rush over to Dolly, throw myself at her feet—and kiss them! Yes, I acknowledge that I have often wished that.

Finally I wrote her, fully conscious that it was a very silly letter, wherein I told her I was nearly angry at myself for not knowing she cared for red roses, and I sent three dozen. The answer I received was characteristic:

"You are a silly old goose, and if you had only waited until I finished what I was saying you would have discovered that you sent the rose yourself with the violets. I don't care at all for red roses."

By which token I learned, not that Dolly was repentant, but that her violets had faded, and she wanted more. So I sent them, hundreds of them, hoping that willful and fascinating young woman would be appeased.

But the greatest of my misfortunes has not yet been set down. There was another young man, an acquaintance and admirer of Dolly's, with exactly the same name as myself—Richard Morton. I, of course, had taken a huge dislike to him; in fact, I hated him (for Dolly once remarked that he was a nice fellow), and I don't think he had an extraordinary affection for me. We were not related; I was glad of that. A few days after I had been such a cad to Dolly I called upon her, and, heaven favoring me, I found her alone.

"Dolly, dearest," I began; "I am so sorry——"

"Don't," she said; "that incident is closed. There are so many nicer things to talk about. Jane Hunt, for instance."

I shivered; I was about to be punished.

"Is she nicer?" said I.

"What do you really think of her?" said Dolly, with rather an anxious look, I thought; but, of course, I was mistaken.

"O, she's a very good girl, very good," with a desperate desire to make Dolly jealous if I could, which I couldn't.

"Is she?" Dolly tossed her head. "Well, Mr. Morton, do you want to know what I think she looks like?" The "Mr. Morton" was ominous; I shivered again.

"I can't imagine," said I, lightly, thinking how very pretty Dolly was with that pink spot in each cheek.

"I think she looks like a cook!" she declared, triumphantly, while I, inwardly agreeing, protested.

"O, Dolly, a cook!"

"Yes," she went on spitefully, "and not even like a good cook!"

"Dolly! Not like a bad cook?"

"Yes," she went on, like a very poor cook!"

I was obliged to laugh; I couldn't help it.

"Splendid wife she'd make!" said I, not meaning to rouse Dolly.

But suddenly she turned and said the most terrible thing to me that she'd ever said since I'd known her.

"Then you'd better marry her!" This from Dolly!

"O!" I began, but she was gone, and there was nothing for me to do but to pick up my hat and go, which I did, calling myself a beast and a brute as I went.

That night when leaving the theater we happened to meet a moment. She was radiant and scornful.

"Dolly," I said, resolving not to notice the contretemps of the afternoon, "with whom are you going to dance the cotillon at the Terry's to-morrow night?"

"With Mr. Morton," she answered, sweetly.

"What a dear you are! I was afraid you'd promise somebody else."

And then she laughed.

"With the pleasant, agreeable Mr. Morton," she continued, "who never says the wrong thing."

And then I knew she meant the other one! I'm afraid I said a bad word; her mocking laugh followed me in the darkness, and echoed in my dreams that night. I wished I had never seen her—and took it back immediately.

I debated a long time within myself whether or not I should go to the Terrys', but, as usual, ended by going. I could dance s'ag and take Dolly out, and—lovely idea—perhaps she would take me out! Then as I thought of the way I had left her the night before this beautiful hope faded. What would she want with a brute like me?

I never saw her look better than that night at the Terrys' dance; she was in white, which best became her, and she seemed to me like an angel. And that fellow Morton looked pretty well, too, I had to admit to myself that he was rather a well appearing chap.

Mrs. Floyd-Hopkins, who aspires to be something of a belle herself, stood for a moment and followed the direction of my glance.

"Miss Dalrymple is looking particularly well this evening," she said—a very gracious speech, indeed, for her.

"Very!" I replied, having sense enough left not to discuss Dolly with a woman.

"But what an awful flirt!" she went on. This left me gasping. "And engaged, I understand, to Mr. Morton all the time."

"Who said it?" I asked, hoarsely. Dolly engaged—and to that—cad—with my name.

"Oh, everybody says so," and then she looked at me with such an unpleasant smile. "That's your name, too, isn't it?"

"Yes, I believe it is," I said, brilliantly, moving away from her.

Dolly engaged! I couldn't grasp the full significance of it; the thought left me dazed and bewildered. This very night should decide it. I would go to her and ask if there were any truth in it. Just then she came toward me as if she were going to take me out, but something in my face must have stopped her.

"What is the matter?' she asked, turning a little white.

"Dolly," I said, sternly, "will you give me the first two dances after supper?"

"Of course, if you want them; but won't you dance now?" I never saw Dolly so meek before.

"No," I answered, almost roughly, "not now." She left me with a strange look on her sweet face.

It seemed centuries until supper; I tried to think of what I should say to her, but my mind was in such a chaotic state that I decided to depend on the inspiration of the moment.

At last supper was over, and I found her, tucked her arm in mine, and marching off to a quiet nook, put her in the only seat, and stood accusingly before her.

"Dolly," I began, "look at me!" This she did, a little timidly, I thought, and I almost forgot what I was going to say in the joy of looking at her.

"My darling," I went on, "I have loved you so long, so well, and hoped that in the course of years you might come to care"—she dropped her eyes; just then I remembered that horrible gossip—"but to-night, Dolly, I heard something that turned my heart to stone."

"What was it?" she asked.

"That you were engaged to——"

"Who?" breathlessly.

"Morton," I gasped; "that wretched, caddish——"

"Stop!" she said, with dignity.

"Tell me—you shall!" I grasped her wrists. Is it so?"

If it had been any woman in the world but Dolly I should have said she was embarrassed. She actually blushed.

"No," she said, slowly; "it is not so; but——" Her hands went up and covered her face. Heaven! suppose she should cry!

"But what?" I insisted, cruelly; "you're not engaged to him, but you're in love with him?" She took her hands away, and her face was very red; if it had not been such a serious moment I should have said she had been laughing.

"Mr. Morton has—never—asked me to be his—wife; if he does—I shall——"

I was beside myself.

"And if he does?" I hissed.

"I shall say yes"—very softly. A terrible silence ensued; the earth was sinking beneath my feet.

"You love this Mr. Morton?" I asked, sharply.

And then the very queerest thing in the world happened. Dolly's face whitened a little as she rose and put out her hand.

"Yes, you old goose," she said, "I love this Mr. Morton."

It didn't take me long to gather Dolly into my arms. The next five minutes are not to appear in this narrative.

"Dolly," said I, blissfully, "did you ever know such a stupid old fool as I am?"

"Never in all my life," said the sweetest of girls, her voice coming from the vicinity of my coat collar.

"And do you suppose that woman meant me when she told me that gossip, my darling?"

"Of course she—did," said the voice, "and I'm glad she said it; I don't believe you'd ever have asked otherwise."

My answer would not look well on paper.

"Do you know, Dick, that you never have asked me before?"

And when I came to think of it I never had.—"The Folks at Home."

Curious Russian Sects.

A curious sect in Russia is that known as the Runners, because its members run away like a sick animal to some lonely spot to die when disease overtakes them. Another is known as the Runner-Smotherers. When any member of this extraordinary sect is seized with a mortal or supposedly mortal illness, instead of being allowed to run off to die he is put out of the world by a woman whose title is the smotherer. The ceremony is, for safety's sake, generally performed, not in the victim's house, but in the common praying room, a secret room conveniently situated to escape the prying eyes of authority, and provided with numerous exits in case of a surprise. While psalms are sung and the censer swung, the old woman who usually holds the honorable office of smotherer performs her task with a small cushion held over the sick person's nose and mouth, the body being afterward secretly buried in some remote spot, whither it is conveyed under a load of some innocent matter, such as hay.—New York Tribune.

Cut After Deal.

The British telegraph authorities count "stepfather" for two words, and "grandmother" for one.

Mrs. Maschild read the information to her husband and asked: "Wonder what they count mother-in-law?"

It was his play: "Out."

And she cut the head end support of the hammock.—Truth.

If you shake hands with anyone, and his hands are clammy, that settles it; he writes poetry.

When a woman chases a man, it makes him think he is a daisy, and causes him to look higher.

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

Longing for Days of Youth.

ROMANTIC indeed the career of the shepherd boy David, who passed swiftly from the sheep's cote to the king's palace. But the palace, with its soft, silken ease, threatened simplicity, and with luxury came self-indulgence. Tempted, the king was false to his people, to the chivalry of arms, the friend betrayed his friend. Soon the outraged people threatened revolution, and fearing the public wrath the king fled from his capital, to be hunted like a partridge upon the mountains. Once they found out his stronghold, his enemies besieged the king and prepared to starve him out. Then, like Dante, David learned the bitterness of the exile's lot. Like Rob Roy, he saw himself engirt with fire. In that hour conscience stirred consciousness, and remorse slew all happy memories. In bitter agony David realized that he had fallen out of good men's regard. His palace seemed only a hut, his purple robes were rags, his scepter was a broken reed. Then as by a lightning flash he retrod the dark road by which he had descended. In that hour what treasure would he not have given to return to the old days. Gone forever those happy hours when with eyes big with wonder he played in his father's vineyard. Gone the white robes of his innocence! Gone his sensitive revulsion from the thoughts of evil! Gone his eager, tremulous hunger for friendship, pity and goodness. Oh, it was a piteous tragedy—its pathos and pain—the treasures of youth lost forever, and providence preserved for mankind the king's bitter cry.—Dr. N. D. Hillis.

The Christ of the Ages.

Look, child of time, He comes, the Son of God!
First promise to the fathers from of old!
His steps, through the long ages, marked with blood,
He comes to die the death so long foretold.
First and last promise, lo! he comes, he comes,
To fight our battle, crush the serpent's head,
To conquer death, to burst earth's iron tombs,
Himself the Lord of living and of dead.
The prophet's eye is dim,
The prophet's lips are dumb,
But He, the prophet's theme,
The woman's seed, has come!

Creation's gladness, hope of weary man,
How clear thy splendor, though but seen afar!
Light of the universe, long pale and wan,
Now rising in thy strength, heaven's sweetest star.
Son of the Blessed, lo! he comes at last,
The songs of ages now in him fulfilled,
God manifest in flesh. The night is past,
And the true day begins to be revealed.
The prophet's eye is dim,
The prophet's lips are dumb,
But He, the prophet's theme,
The woman's seed, has come!

He comes to bear our sins, to soothe our woe,
To die the death which only he can die;
To do the work which only he can do,
And lift the lost one up to stand on high.
With crown and scepter, lo! he comes to reign,
As Prince of Peace to sheathe war's wasting sword;
With glory, honor, blessing, in his train,
He comes, creation's righteous Heir and Lord.
The prophet's eye is dim,
The prophet's lips are dumb,
But He, the prophet's theme,
The woman's seed, has come!

—Horatius Bonar.

The Cross and Happiness.

Where work wears out one, worry wears out thousands. There is less happiness among the great than among the humble; among the rich men than among the poor. "But if these limitations could only be removed!" "If I did not have to work so hard!" "If I could be my best self!" "If I could have that for which I know I am fitted!" Ah! greatness of gift always implies greatness of responsibility; if one limitation goes another comes; that which seems to give freedom only increases slavery. Almost all men, like birds, beat themselves against their cages, longing to get into some different world, to soar beneath some more splendid skies, ignorant of the abysses in that larger world and of the storms which sweep those skies. Of the Master it was said: "Who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross." The cross preceded the joy, as the mountain climb is before the vision of the earth and sky. The Stoic said: "The way to be happy is to cease to desire or aspire;" in other words, deny yourself. Christ's message is: "The surest way to be happy is the way of the cross. Sacrifice yourself. Make all you possibly can; give every faculty its fullest development; be as beautiful, as cultured, as wise as circumstances will permit, not that you may be happy, but that you may use powers, faculties, gifts, as I have used mine—for humanity. In that way, and that alone, lies happiness."—Amory H. Bradford, D. D.

A Great Life.

Do not try to do some great thing or you may waste all your life waiting for the opportunity which may never come. But since little things are always claiming your attention, do them as they come, from a great motive, for the glory of God, to win His smile of approval, and to do good to men. It is harder to plod on in obscurity acting thus than to stand in the high places of the field, within the view of all, and do deeds of valor at which rival armies stand still to gaze. But no such act goes without the swift recognition and the ultimate recompense of Christ. To fulfill the duties of your station; to use to the uttermost the gifts of your ministry; to bear the chafing annoyances and trivial irritations as martyrs bore the pillory and stake; to find the one noble trait in people who try to molest you; to put the kindest construction on unkind acts and words; to love with love of God even the unthankful and evil; to be content to be a fountain in the midst of a wild valley of stones, nourishing a few lichens and wild flowers, or now and again a thirsty sheep, and to do this always, and not for the praise of man, but for the sake of God—this makes a great life.—F. B. Meyer.

The Power of God.

The exceeding greatness of the power of God toward us who believe is the very same power that wrought in Christ to raise Him from the dead, to set Him at God's right hand and to put all things under His feet. It does the very same for us. It raises us from the death of sin into the newness of spiritual life; it places us in divine security and it subdues under us all our foes.

All Around the Globe.

The international Christian Endeavor convention will meet in Nashville July 6-11, 1898.

There are 1,400 Mormon missionaries now at work, and they travel and labor without salary.

Nineteen of the mayors of corporations in England are active members of the Wesleyan church.

George K. Reed of Lancaster, Pa., has recently given $2,000 to the Y. M. C. A. library of that city.

The oldest society of Christian Endeavor in Texas is connected with the Second Presbyterian Church of Dallas.

The Louden Tablet makes the statement that the Catholic Church in England receives from 600 to 700 converts a month.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational Church at Kewanee, Ill., has organized a night school in that place.

Huldah M. Beebe, a Quaker missionary, well known in New England, New York and Pennsylvania, recently died at the age of 87.

One hundred and seventy-five missionaries, 800 Bible women and 16,000 pupils in schools are supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) has been called to the pastorate of the Kensington congregation. His salary will be £1,000. In his present pastorate in Liverpool he receives a salary of £1,200.

A wealthy manufacturer in Bahia, Brazil, recently gave a new school building, completely furnished and equipped, capable of accommodating 150 pupils, to the Presbyterian mission of that place.

There are three blind organists in Scotland—Alfred Hollins of St. George's, Edinburgh; N. J. Cramplin of North Berwick Parish Church, and A. Stericher of the Finnieston U. P. Church, Greenock.

Dr. Henry Preserved Smith, in accordance with the terms of endowment by which his professorship of biblical history and literature at Amherst College is supported, has been made associate pastor of Amherst College Church.

In Victoria, N. S. W., the Christian Endeavor societies are divided among the denominations as follows: Forty-eight are Baptist, ten Church of Christ, eleven Church of England, thirty Congregational, fifty Presbyterian, and 352 Methodist.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, the round-the-world white ribbon missionary, pledged Bishop Thoburn to secure means for the tuition for three years of 100 girls in India at $10 a year. Already forty-five of these girls have been adopted by individuals or missionary societies in Oregon.

Arrangements are well in hand for the international council of the Congregational church to be held in 1899 in Boston. The English committee, consisting of prominent ministers of that denomination, has unanimously resolved to recommend that Principal Fairbairn of Mansfield College, Oxford, England, be invited to preach the sermon.

England's Stage Beauty.

Miss Julia Neilson can lay claim to being not only the most classically beautiful, but also the tallest woman on the British stage. Alma-Tadema considers hers the ideal Greek figure, and he is very fond of designing her costumes. On more than one occasion he has even suggested various ways in which her hair might be done. Miss Neilson, whenever it is possible, always wears her own hair on the stage. She has had the advantage of being coached by her sister-in-law, Miss Ellen Terry.—Argonaut.

The Missing Evidence.

Hattie—Maude doesn't show her age at all, does she?

Ella—I should say not; but you can see where she scratched it out of the family Bible.

Almost every woman displays the traits of an elocutionist in telling about her troubles.

The painstaking man doesn't always suffer the most pain.

JOLLY JOKER.

He—"I hate to be squeezed in a crowded theater like this, don't you?" She—"Yes; there are too many people around."—Life.

Hawkins—"So you sent for a doctor? Does he think you will be out soon?" Robbins—"I imagine so. He said he wished I had sent for him sooner."—Puck.

"There's a burglar in the house!" she gasped. "I have never yet uncovered my head for any man," her husband rejoined, with an affectation of hauteur.—Puck.

"Darling!" he cried, and threw himself at her feet. The haughty damsel shivered, as in apprehension. "That low Princeton tackle!" she muttered, striving to be calm.—Life.

She (reading)—"Mice are fond of music, and will get as close to it as they can." He—"Just cut that out and I'll send it to the girl in the next flat."—Yonkers Statesman.

Recruiting Sergeant—"Do you know anything about the drill?" Recruit—"Av coorse. Didn't Oi jist tell ye Oi wurked in a quarry these folve year past?"—Philadelphia Record.

Beginning early: Bridegroom—"Where shall we go, dearest—Niagara Falls or Washington?" Bride—"We might go to both places and see which we like best."—Brooklyn Life.

Elsie—"When all the boys sing together it is just charming. But why don't you have soloists in your glee club?" Teacher—"They prefer to divide the responsibility."—Princeton Tiger.

Wickwire—"I like Timmins' stories. He has such a light touch." Simmins—"Yes, that's one thing in Timmins' favor; he rarely strikes one for more than two or three dollars."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Mr. Grumpy," said the chronic borrower, "I'm financially embarrassed to-day. Can you help me out?" "Cheerfully." Then Grumpy kicked his caller through two offices and a long hanway.—Detroit Free Press.

Household Diplomacy: "Yes, I always give Dickie a magic-lantern every Christmas." "Why do you do that?" "It keeps my husband at home for several nights trying to make it work."—Detroit Free Press.

"I never do anything by halves," remarked the man who was hurrying along the street. "That's all right, mister," replied Meandering Mike, who had just overtaken him; "a quarter or seventy-five cents 'll do."—Washington Star.

Henry—"Did it ever occur to your mind that some of the greatest works of literature have been wrought out in prison?" William—"Yes; why wouldn't it be a good idea to send about two dozen of our 'rising young authors' to jail?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"I had the worst kind of luck in the Klondike," said the returned gold-seeker. "Didn't you find any gold?" asked his friend. "Oh, yes, I found gold. But every time I had three of a kind I was dead sure to run up against a full house."—Puck.

Tom—"Did you give Miss Gotrox a Christmas present?" Jack—"I tried to. Offered her myself, you know." Tom—"And she refused you?" Jack—"I suppose that's what it amounts to. She said she didn't believe it was right for a girl to accept very costly gifts."—Brooklyn Life.

"Do you know why it is that so many explorers seek the Arctic and so few the Antarctic regions?" "Well, I think I could make a pretty good guess." "Why?" "The Arctic regions are not quite so far away from the headquarters of the managers of the lecture bureaus."—Chicago Post.

Mrs. Hymen—"I am afraid you do not think so much of me, Charles, as you used to. I can remember when you declared I was worth my weight in gold." Mr. Hymen—"That's what I still say, but you must remember that you have lost at least twenty pounds the last year."—Boston Transcript.

"What do you think? My wife's father told me before we got married that he would give me a handsome present on our wedding day." "And didn't he?" "Well, I waited over a week, and as he didn't mention the subject, I asked him for it; and all he said was: 'Why, didn't I give you my daughter?'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Of course," he said, reflectively, "I am not making any complaint about it. All I desire to say is that I can't understand it." "You can't understand what?" inquired his wife. "Why can you put gilded spheres and gaudy fabrics all over a Christmas tree six feet high and four thick for seventy-five cents, when it costs at least $18 to trim a bonnet four inches in diameter."—Washington Star.

Merchant (presenting itemized statement)—"Look that over, Mr. Litteral, and send me a check at your leisure. And, by the way, let me congratulate you on your marriage. I must say that the lady is one of the most charming it was ever my pleasure to meet. I am certain she must make you a most excellent wife." Mr. Literal (examining statement)—"I must confess that she fills the bill."—Boston Courier.

The haughty young type-writer drew herself to her queenly height. "George Vermillion," she said, in icy tones, "no once could mistake your attentions to me. My lawyer says I have a beautiful case. Either I will sue you for breach of promise or else you must give me the legal right to write 'Mrs. George Vermillion' on my calling cards." "Write it?" gasped the unhappy employer; 'great Caesar, girl, you can't even spell it!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FUNNY FINISH TO A FEUD.

Ormondes and Desmonds Had Quarreled for Six Centuries.

It is seldom in this workaday age that one encounters a genuine family feud inherited from sire to son through no less than six centuries. Such a feud actually existed in the dominions of Queen Victoria until a short time ago, and its final settlement was brought about by the ingeniousness of a boy of 9.

The two leading Anglo-Irish families in Ireland had long been the FitzGeralds and the Butlers. From being comrades in arms of the invading Strongbow they became by degrees rival barons and fierce contestants for the vice sovereignty of their adopted country. In the wars of the roses the Butlers sided with the white rose of Lancaster, the FitzGeralds with the red rose of York. Factions gathered around the two great houses and the bitter feud brought forth death and bloodshed from as early as 1250 down to the Williamite wars. The Butlers, whose chief had obtained the dignity of Earl of Ormonde, succeeded in crushing the power of the elder branch of the FitzGeralds, Earls of Desmond. It is told of a warlike Desmond that while being borne prisoner on the locked shields of his feudal foe's clansmen the Butlers taunted him with the bitter words:

"Where is now the proud FitzGerald?"

To which the indomitable earl answered:

"FitzGerald is where he ought to be—on the necks of the Butlers."

This proud reply will give an idea of the intensity of the strife.

Now, it happened that her majesty's Irish viceroy gave a garden party in the viceregal lodge at Dublin, and thither were bidden by accident the Marquis of Ormonde, head of the Butler family (familiar to the Americans through his yachting interests), and the little Duke of Leinster, boyish chieftain of the house of FitzGerald. With the duke, who was not quite 9 years of age, came his widowed mother, one of the beautiful Duncombe sisters.

The Duchess of Leinster lost sight of her son for a space, and in going to look for the lad found him engaged in earnest conversation with a tall, elderly gentleman, in whom she was surprised to recognize the Marquis of Ormonde. What was her horror when, on approaching nearer, she distinctly heard the youthful Geraldine remark in somewhat slangy phrase:

"Well, I suppose I ought to punch your head on account of the feud; but I say, you know, you're too jolly decent a chap for that. Can't we shake hands and call it square?"

With the utmost gravity Lord Ormonde grasped the small hand of his hereditary foe, and when the amused mother came to congratulate them on the happy settlement of 600 years of bitterness she found young hopeful perched, like his famous ancestor, on the neck of the Butler.

Thus ended a feud, undoubtedly one of the oldest and possibly the bloodiest in the world.

WIFE OF TAMMANY'S CHIEF.

Mrs. Richard Croker a Good Mother and a Devout Church Woman.

Wherever American newspapers are read, Richard Croker's name is known in connection with Greater New York's first municipal campaign, but the Tammany leader in the role of husband and father and head of a household is a character quite unfamiliar to the public. In these roles he is described as "delightfully old-fashioned."

It was twenty-four years ago that Richard Croker and Miss Elizabeth Fraser were married. She was 19 years old and a beauty. He was 28 and was always referred to as a "promising young man." It was a love match, the surest foundation for a happy home. They commenced life on a humble scale. Mrs. Croker was a favorite in

MRS. RICHARD CROKER.

the neighborhood. She has not lost a whit of her early charm of manner.

She went to early mass then and she does so still. Her hand soothed many a fevered brow in those days. She is still charitable still keenly sympathetic. She is still a handsome woman. She is tall and well proportioned. Her features are delicate and regular. Her eyes are dark, with finely arched brows. Her hair is black. Her cheeks have the hue of health.

Early in September, when the political campaign was opened, Mr. Croker left the home on 74th street and took up his residence at a hotel. This move by the chief of Tammany is a mark of consideration toward his family and servants. Mrs. Croker is an indulgent wife and housekeeper. "Mrs. Croker doesn't know the name of the County Clerk nor Sheriff and I am glad of it," her famous husband has been heard to say, and the mere mention of women in politics brings a frown to his brow.

A good word might be said in favor of congress gaiters, but shoes with tongues should be able to speak for themselves.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 25 1898

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, California. January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg. 15 min. E. 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No. 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2, 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains hole 10 links to right 8.37 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M." (identical with original load line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U.S.S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg. 50 min. E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U.S.L.M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains. The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min. east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg. 34 min. W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg. 30 min. E 12.12 chains 9.09 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.09 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1 50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode true monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1 67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2 50-100. Thence deflecting 93 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M" (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L.L.S.M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No, 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Course No. 4, N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1430.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 min. to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat, about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same before this office within sixty days from the first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

Summons.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Bernard McGorray, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Bernard McGorray, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: The N W 1-4 and N 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,095, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $84.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Abiather F. Potter, defendant

Action brought in the superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abiather F. Potter, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The E1-2 of S E 1-4 of Sec 36, Township No. 13 south, range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,076, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

James O. Kane, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to James O. Kane, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment for closing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Sec 36, township No 21 south, range 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereof, No. 12,695, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above requirep said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Elvira C. Clark, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Elvira C. Clark, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Sec 36, township No. 14 south, range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,989, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $33.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The S 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range 37 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereof, No. 12,030, from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Solomon Ducos, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Solomon Ducos, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The S 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range 37 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Stephen W. McGorray, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Stephen W. McGorray, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The south 1-2 of southwest 1-4, section 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,096, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $28.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Alexander D. McEvoy Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alexander D. McEvoy, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The N E 1-4, S W 1-4 E 1-2 of N W 1-4, S W 1-4 of N W 1-4 Sec 16, Township No. 7 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,394, from the State of California for nonpayment of interest amounting to $112.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896 upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent; for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

William Dugan, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Dugan, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1-2 of S W 1-4, Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range No. 37 east; M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,451, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 22 south, Range No. 38 east M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,485, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $224.00 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896 upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Maria L. Wells, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court

The people of the State of California send greeting to Maria L. Wells, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 39 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,637, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.40 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Alonzo H. Rector, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alonzo H. Rector, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The N E 1-4, S W 1-4 E 1-2 of N W 1-4, S W 1-4 of N W 1-4 Sec 16, Township No. 7 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,393, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $88.60 due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Martha J. J. Sanborn, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten day, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec 36, Township No. 24 south, Range No 39 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,552 from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Sarah E. Stayton defendant

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Sarah E. Stayton, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 22 south, Range No. 38 east M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,567, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Mary E. Hannah defendant

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court

The People of the State of California send greeting to Mary E. Hannah, defendant

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36, Township No 24 south, Range No 38 east M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,460, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Maria L. Wells, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Maria L. Wells, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No 24 south, Range No 38 east M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,155, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $67.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 25 1898

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Abby C. Wesson, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abby C. Wesson, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec 16, Township No. 24 south, Range No 40 east, MDM. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,867, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Josephine Lichens, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Josephine Lichens, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within the county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The W 1-2 of Sec 36, township No. 21 south, range No. 39 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,879, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $156.80, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within the county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: Sec. 36, Township No. 8 south, Range No. 35, M.D.M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,56 , from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $31.36, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO MRS. J. STILLMAN: You are hereby notified that I have expended ($600.00) three hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the three lodes or veins in the mining claims known as Hidden Treasure, Golden Treasure and Bunker Hill, S W of Auville Springs, about a mile, in Bute Valley, South Park Mining District, Inyo Co., Cal., as will appear by certificate filed about the 27th of December, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Sec. 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold said claim for the year ending in 1897, and if within 90 days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

} Seal. } SANDY McDONALD.
H. W. RUPELL.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal.
January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324. JOHN A. COYLE.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs v.

John Bamber, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to John Bamber, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36, Township No. 18 south Range No. 38 east, M.D.M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 11,343, from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $134 40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of the said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896 D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

State of California } January 13, 1898.
County of Inyo }

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600 00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to-wit: $150,00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 189 R. C. SPEAR.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 7, 1898, up to the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners in the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each—for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1898 and ending June 30, 1899. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, made January 6 1898 sealed proposals will be received for publishing the list of delinquent Taxes of said county and State for the fiscal year 1897-98. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June from copy to be furnished by Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1898, and opened by said Board on the seventh day of April, 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a m., on Thursday, April 7, 1898, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 7, 1898, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 7th day of April 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door patrons.

Customers supplied on all points at Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

ECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Pub li patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

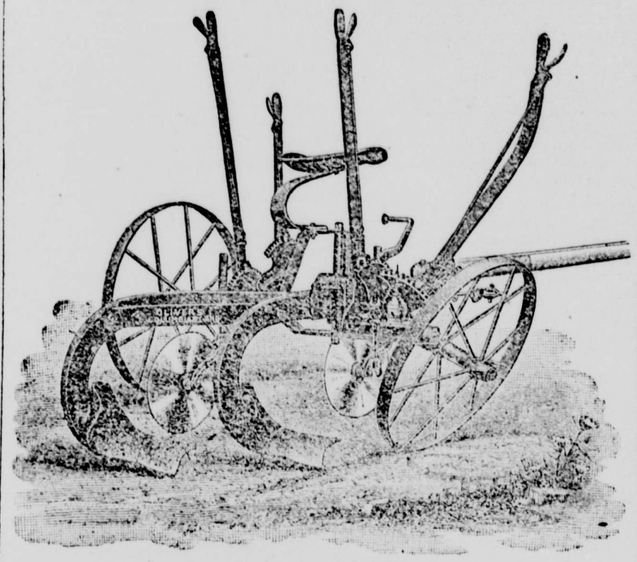
Saturday.....January 1st
" .....February 5th
" .....March 5th
" .....April 2nd
" .....April 30th
" .....May 28th
" .....July 2nd
" .....July 30th
" .....August 27th
" .....September 24th
" .....October 22nd
" .....November 26th
" .....December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson Inyo Co., Cal.

JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention'

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

TRAVELING.

Inyo **Stage Company.**

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv. 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 57 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

The Power

of *Schilling's Best* baking powder is wonderful.

638

Dressing the Hair.

Real tortoise shell combs in various handsome patterns are coming into marked favor. If this proves true, the projected style of dressing the hair low on the head, as recently determined upon, will not have a monopoly. There is no reason why the high Spanish comb, with the coiffure en pompadour on the one hand and the coil or braid of hair worn on the nape of the neck on the other, should not severally prevail, in addition to the psyche knot, arranged at the center of the back of the head, from which fall a number of short zephyr curls.

A Woman Brakeman.

A woman brakeman is the latest innovation in a field heretofore held inviolate to man. Mrs. Jessie Mulligan, the widow of James Mulligan, a railroad conductor who was killed on the Yellowstone division of the Northern Pacific railroad six months ago, is now working for the company in the capacity of freight train brakeman. She is reported as taking kindly to her new sphere of activity, setting brakes, coupling cars, turning switches and performing various other duties as well as the ordinary brakeman.

It is estimated that the United Kingdom produces something like 1,500,000,000 gallons of milk every year over and above what is used on the farms for rearing calves, etc.

London has an army of 100,000 pickpockets.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A small boy who asks too many questions drives his parents to prevarication.

DEMAND FOR MORE BATTLESHIPS.

The Secretary of the Navy has demanded more battleships and there can be no doubt that Congress will consider his recommendations. Protection is what our sea ports require, and fortifications will not adequately supply this. Defense against all disorders of a malarial type is, however, adequately afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an efficient remedy, also, for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism and nervousness.

"Cheerful people live longest in this world." "Of course, their jokes kill off other people."

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

KLONDIKE SUPPLIES

San Francisco's Outfitting Headquarters.

The Emporium Golden Rule Bazaar

Everything needed at lowest prices.

Send for our Outfitting Price Lists

FAT FOLKS REDUCED 15 to 25 pounds per month. HARMLESS! no starving! 22 years' experience. BOOK FREE. Address DR. SNYDER, P. McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

"CHILDREN TEETHING." Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A German investigation has shown that, in addition to the ordinary magnetic phenomena of the earth, there occur at times magnetic waves or disturbances having periods ranging from fifteen to thirty seconds.

At Ruhrort, the coal and iron center of Germany, a scheme is being floated to erect a central station and distribute electrical energy for lighting and power to the many surrounding manufacturing establishments.

One of the latest horseless carriages in France is adjusted to take the place of engines on steam railway tracks for the delivery of mail late at night in small villages, which is required by the government. The railroads find their use an economic advantage.

The same amount of nutrition is contained in a quart of milk, three-quarters of a pound of fat beef or five ounces of wheat flour. Milk is a perfect type of food, but only for the young. It fails to furnish the necessary amount of heat and force in adults.

One of the uses of skimmed milk is in the manufacture of an artificial ivory, which in most respects resembles the original. The milk is mixed with borax and subjected to a high pressure. The product is well suited for combs, billiard balls and pipe mouthpieces.

Dr. Sabouraud, in the Annales de Dermatologie, firmly believes that baldness is contagious, and that barbers' instruments are most common carriers of the contagion; but as customers come and go from one barber shop to another, it is difficult to trace each case to its source.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has recently applied electricity to a new use—that of working turntables for locomotives. Four men were required to turn a locomotive by hand, at a cost of 12 cents per locomotive, whereas the electrical machine reduces the cost to half a cent. The saving effected will be about $700 a year.

A French physician has proved to a certainty that the contagious period in whooping cough comes previous to the appearance of the "whoop." Now the question arises, How are children to be guarded against the contagion, and of what use is it to quarantine them against going to school after the "whoop" has made it evident that they have the disease. Physicians are now studying these new problems.

The steamer Warrimo, from Australia, brings advices as follows: H. M. S. Penguin has just returned to Fiji after surveying the proposed Pacific cable route from Suva to Honolulu. The bottom of the ocean was found to be very uneven. One or two uncharted patches near Honolulu were discovered, but, as they have seven or eight fathoms of water over them, they are not dangerous to navigation.

The average person believes that in reading a newspaper paragraph he reads the whole of each type's impression, while, in fact, he only notices the upper half of each letter. Cover the upper half of a line with a sheet of paper, being careful to hold the paper exactly in the middle of the letters, and you will not, without difficulty, decipher a word. Then place the paper over the lower half of the line. It can be read without the slightest trouble.

It appears from the experiments of a French scientific man that oak trees are in more danger than other trees of being struck by lightning. Beeches, on the contrary, are not good conductors of electricity. The danger of trees from lightning is great in proportion to the electrical conductibility of their wood. Dead trees and dead wood generally form a much better conductor than living, growing woods, which offer great resistance.

It is proposed to put in special water-pipes in New York for extinguishing fires, the salt water to be taken from the river front. It is claimed that such pipes would reduce insurance rates so largely as to justify construction. They might be so arranged as to be used by the fire-extinguishing boats now employed to protect buildings on the water-front from conflagration. The aggregate value of buildings and property between Chambers Street and 14th street, New York, is put at $500,000,000. A 5 per cent. reduction on the insurance rates on such property would be enough to lay many blocks of the proposed water-mains.

An English chemist has recently analyzed a sample of a silk dress that was submitted to him by a lady. He found that it contained only a fraction over 48 per cent. of silk, and as much tin was found in it as that present in poor tin ores from Cornwall. The tin occurs in the so-called weighting of the silk. The chemist states that he at once realized the fact that the silk dresses worn by the ladies in Regent street and Bond street, London, taken together, would represent a Cornish tin-mine of very fair quality. He was informed by an expert that the silk he had examined would not stand more than three months' steady wear.

It is known that iron, even when carefully covered with a coating of paint, still shows a tendency to rust. This has usually been attributed to minute cracks in the paint caused by the action of cold and heat, under whose influence the iron and the paint do not expand and contract equally. But experiments in Germany have led to the conclusion that there is another cause at work, namely, that paint, when swollen by moisture, is pervious to both water and gases. Under such circumstances oxidation can take place beneath it. Paint that contains the largest possible quantity of oil is the best for protecting iron.

The gold of Alaska, on which the attention of mankind is just now fixed with brilliant anticipation, may not, in the end, turn out to be the greatest treasure which that land possesses. The Alaskan forests appear to be among the most valuable in existence. Extending from Cross Sound, a little south of Mount Fairweather, to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, partly in Alaska and partly in British Columbia, lies what Garden and Forest describes as the greatest continuous body of timber of the cone-bearing or pine family in the world, "almost unmarked as yet by the ax, safe from fire, and of easy access." Security from fire, due to the moist climate, is regarded as one of the chief causes of the continues existence of these magnificent forests.

Stiffened cement has recently been used successfully in the construction of a boat. The frame is of steel bars a third of an inch in diameter, over which is spread a wire netting. On this the cement is laid, and the outer surface is polished. The boat is heavier than if it were built of wood, but is cheaper, and slips better through the water. Experiments have proved its strength.

THIRTY-NINE YEARS IN BED.

Queer Whim of an English Woman Who Died Quite Recently.

A spinster lady of fortune died a short time ago at Teignmouth, Devonshire, who for the last thirty-nine years had led a most extraordinary life.

One evening in the year 1858, being then in her 38th year, and in perfect health, she retired to rest as usual. The following morning she remarked that bed was the most comfortable place in the world, and announced her intention of remaining there for the rest of her natural life. And she did.

From that day until the day upon which she was placed in her coffin she never got up again, although remaining to within a few months of her death in the best of health. For two years she lay in an upstairs room, but for the last thirty-seven her bed was placed in one on the ground floor, commanding the entrance to the house and grounds. From this vantage point, by an ingenious arrangement of mirrors, she could see everything that went on around the house and in the gardens, while her sense of hearing became so acute that nothing transpired inside its four walls which escaped her attention.

Neither the death of her father nor that of her mother, which took place after she had retired for this long rest, operated to alter her resolution. On the latter's decease she found herself possessor of the property. She had the house locked up at 9 o'clock every night and the keys put on a table at her bedside. She proved an excellent woman of business, transacting all her affairs, managing her servants, entertaining her guests and revising her visiting list, without turning a counterpane, so to speak. Neither did she change her diet in any way, but, despite her recumbent habit of life, continued to eat her usual meals, dining at 8 and consuming such things as ducks, game, peaches, pork and all things indigestible and taking her coffee and liquors regularly all her life.

Doctors visited her, but she had no need of their prescriptions, and it was only a few months ago that the effects of her extraordinary manner of life began to be visible. Then she gradually broke up. The medical men who made a post-mortem examination of her remains found that her heart and lungs were free from disease, so that had she led an ordinary existence she would in all probability have lived for another ten or fifteen years. At her death, at the age of 77, she weighed nearly seventeen stone, and the coffin in which she was buried was considered the largest ever made in South Devon. She was no miser, but lived well, gave freely and handed on her fortune unimpaired to her collateral descendants.—London Mail.

Farm Hands in Cuba.

Many newspaper writers have remarked on the youthfulness and apparent stupidity of the regulars in Cuba. I suppose 75 per cent of them are under 25, says a writer in The Arena. They are mostly plowboys, freshly caught by the conscription, and shipped across the seas without any training or drill whatever. Spain has kept her older troops at home to protect herself against the Carlists and the Republicans, who are supposed to be plotting against the Government.

These boys are set down far from home, in a strange land, where yellow fever and smallpox prevail by turns the year round. They are treated with the greatest brutality by their officers, robbed by the commissaries, insufficiently clothed and fed, shot down from ambush by enemies whom they cannot see and cannot catch, and are paid irregularly or not at all. Can such soldiers be expected to prove efficient?

I have seen a whole company crying like children because one of their number had received a letter from home, and the rest were homesick. I have seen a major general in the Spanish army lash a private over his face and head with a whip, because the man did not notice his approach and failed to salute him quickly enough. I have seen half a dozen of these soldiers scrambling on the floor of a coffee house for a few coppers contemptuously thrown to them by an American correspondent. Are these the proud soldiers of Spain, the descendants of the foot soldiery that were the terror of Europe a few centuries ago?

Weighing the Earth.

The earth has been weighed by the scientists of the present century, who have ascertained that the weight of the earth is 5,852 trillions of tons or thereabouts. They found the force of attraction by certain bodies of known dimensions, and then, the size of the earth and its attractive force being known, they worked out the problem.—New York Evening Journal.

Curtail Their Privileges.

The privileges of the young men of to-day are being slowly undermined. At St. Louis those who are bonded by the surety companies are reported to their employers if seen hanging around a stage door or frequenting the society of theatrical women. Taking a soubrette to supper almost risks the forfeiture of a bond.

England's Big Merchant Marine.

The merchant ships of the United Kingdom have more than 12,000,000 tonnage; no European power has so much as 2,000,000.

You are always grumbling about the boys having dirty hands. Look at your own hands occasionally, particularly during very cold weather.

The mice always play when the cat's away, but the cat finally catches on to it.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Chance.—A big bank account will not make a man. Give your boy the same chance that you have had. Throw him overboard.—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, Presbyterian, Chicago, Ill.

God Is Near.—God hovers by his spirit over us, and the tired child is wooed to rest and soothed to slumber even in the midst of earth's throng and press.—Dr. J. W. Weddell, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nobility.—Man is noble by reason of the position he occupies—his apexing nature; his intimacy with and union with God. Man is noble in his destiny.—Rev. S. E. Young, Presbyterian, Newark, N. J.

Industry.—Eternal industry is the price of success in the kingdom of grace. God is saying to the modern church that territory shall be hers which she measures off with the soles of her feet.—Rev. A. H. Stephens, Presbyterian, Chicago, Ill.

No More War.—The commercial interests of the nations of the world are becoming more complex and more reciprocal every year. So much is this the case that war is becoming more and more unlikely.—Rev. H. W. Reed, Presbyterian, Toronto, Ontario.

Modern Society.—Society has always had its own religion, and in our day it has reached a high or low stage, according as you have a mind to call it, apart from what we understand to be the religion of Christ.—Rev. George C. Lorimer, Baptist, Boston, Mass.

Oppression.—The world is getting very weary of the weighty arm of oppression, whether it be military or industrial. Unconsciously men are yearning for the new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.—Rev. F. M. Carson, Presbyterian, Chicago.

Soul Culture.—Christianity is in the highest sense soul culture. It has assumed the task of stamping man's spiritual nature with the image of God and of developing all the graces of which the soul is possessed.—Rev. J. M. Cromer, Lutheran, Kansas City, Mo.

The Children.—All of us ought to live more in the lives of our children than we do. They will not be children always. The little feet will not be pattering on the stairs very long. Be patient and loving and tender.—Rev. George B. Vosburgh, Baptist, Denver, Colo.

The Individual.—Let not one of us think for a moment that he is not welcome to Christ. Nay, he would draw all to him. We have but to yield ourselves to his attraction and we shall find ourselves getting ever nearer.—Rev. B. Ezra Ely, Jr., Presbyterian, Rockford, Ill.

Misery.—Gold is tried by fire, a brave man by misery. The word of the ancient Greek dramatist who so frequently probed the very depths of the soul remains forever true, "He who achieves must suffer, so sounds the primeval decree."—Rabbi D. Philippson, Hebrew, Cincinnati, O.

Like the Hawk.—As the hawk pouncing upon the choiring birds causes each lark and robin to disappear and causes silence to be where sweet song was, thus fear and worry are birds of ill omen that silence the heart's hope and happiness.—Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

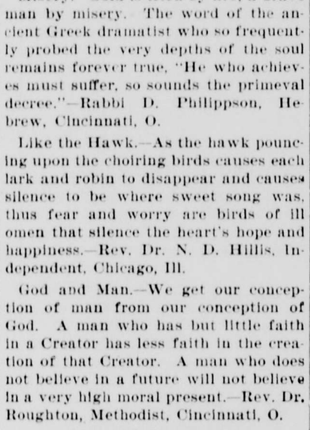
God and Man.—We get our conception of man from our conception of God. A man who has but little faith in a Creator has less faith in the creation of that Creator. A man who does not believe in a future will not believe in a very high moral present.—Rev. Dr. Roughton, Methodist, Cincinnati, O.

RECKLESS TRICK RIDER.

William Shields the Best Acrobatic Wheelman in This Country.

A man who prefers to ride on the handle bars of his bicycle rather than in the saddle and who is happier when suspended over the front wheel of his machine than when properly balanced over the pedals is something of a degenerate among wheelmen, but a degenerate whose example is not likely to be followed too extensively. This eccentric rider is William Shields, better known as "Rube." He is a professional cyclist and a trick rider, but he doesn't confine his performances to indoor audiences.

Shields is doubtless the best acrobat wheelman in this country. March 31, 1897, he rode down the steps of the west front of the capitol building at Washington, D. C. Dozens have ridden down the east steps, but Shields is the only wheelman who has successfully made the descent of the west flight, which has seventy-four steps and three landings. He made the descent in fifteen seconds and did not touch one of the last sixteen steps. In Cincinnati last July he electrified a crowd of spectators by riding out of a



PREFERS THIS POSITION ON A WHEEL.

second-story window on a ladder. The crowd expected to see him dashed senseless, if not dead, at its foot. He shot down the rungs, however, and landed safely in the street.

That which a man dreads most in marriage a woman thinks most of.

If a Mary writes her name Mae or Marie, that settles it; she can't cook.

Our Foremothers.

The Tribune has no desire to insist the word "she" shall always be placed before or after the word "he" in order that women may have their fair share of recognition. It is quite willing to accept the generic use of masculine terms and to claim woman's right to vote under the masculine pronoun as now they are taxed under it and would be punished under it if they commit any crime. Still it is refreshing to find this nation's obligations to women as well as men clearly and definitely recognized in the halls of congress, where they have been treated with scant consideration. Senator Allen of Nebraska, in his resolution for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, which he introduced on the third day of this session, pointedly included women among those who had laid the foundations of this nation's liberty. He said:

"When the splendid men and women of 1776, by their valor and devotion to the cause of liberty, erected the standard of a republic on this continent and tore down the banner of King George and threw it into the street, all Europe said they were incapable of self government and that a republic would be a failure, but we can thank those men and women for statesmanship and patriotism of a high order and for placing us in possession of a continent where true manhood and womanhood are above all other considerations and where they count for so much."—Woman's Tribune.

If Denver Women Had Their Way.

If the women of Denver had the doing—

The auditorium would be built.

Carlsbad would materialize.

The short line to Cripple Creek would be a "go."

Taxes would be lowered.

Interest would be lessened.

Arbitration would flourish.

The necessity for labor strikes would disappear.

Denver would retain and use its own franchises.

It would be sure extermination to stuffing ballot boxes.

The merry gambolier would emigrate.

Bank failures would be a dangerous pastime.

Sunday closing would close.

The curfew law would be enforced or repealed.

Politics would vanish from the fire and police service.

Injunctions to keep the nickel in the slot machines running would be unheard of, as well as the judges who would grant them.

These are not all the reforms that would come if women had their way, but they are enough to promise in one day.—Colorado Women's News.

A Pleasure Book.

One of the women's magazines gave an account a few months ago of a woman who kept a "pleasure book." She had had a great deal of affliction in her life, but she believed that at least one pleasant thing happened to everybody in the course of each day. To test her theory she kept a brief diary of the pleasant things, and for years not a day passed that she was not able to record some pleasure, if only a small one.

This struck the present writer as a good idea, and last Thanksgiving day she started a pleasure book. It has proved such a source of gratification and such an encouragement to cheerfulness that she hereby recommends it to all her friends, especially to those who are apt to be at all low spirited. Keep a pleasure book!—Alice Stone Blackwell in Boston Woman's Journal.

Women on Municipal Boards.

Mayor Malster of Baltimore is so appreciative of the aid already rendered by women in the management of public institutions of which women are inmates that it is altogether probable several new women members will soon be added to the municipal boards. Of the three women who are serving with much acceptance Mrs. E. A. Robinson is a member of the jail board, and Miss Kate McLane and Dr. Mary Sherwood are trustees of the poor. Dr. Sherwood, who is a specially brilliant woman, is a native of Ballston Spa, N. Y., and a former Vassar professor.

FIBROID TUMOR

Expelled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

MRS. B. A. LOMBARD, Box 71, Westdale, Mass., writes: "I have reason to think that I would not be here now if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cured me of a fibroid tumor in my womb.

"Doctors could do nothing for me, and they could not cure me at the hospital. I will tell you about it:

"I had been in my usual health, but had worked quite hard. When my monthly period came on, I flowed very badly. The doctor gave me medicine, but it did me no good. He said the flow must be stopped if possible, and he must find the cause of my trouble.

"Upon examination, he found there was a fibroid tumor in my womb, and gave me treatment without any benefit whatever. About that time a lady called on me, and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; said she owed her life to it. I said I would try it, and did. Soon after the flow became more natural and regular. I still continued taking the Compound for some time. Then the doctor made an examination again, and found everything all right. The tumor had passed away, and that dull ache was gone."

It can be truthfully stated that such a result can be accomplished by no other remedy upon the market, and forcibly proves the peculiar virtue of the Vegetable Compound

AVIVA OR NEW LIFE

Invigorates the delicate, feeds the nerves enriches the blood, adds brilliancy to the intellect, produces cheerfulness, and prolongs life. In tablet form, pleasant to the palate. By mail, 50 cents.

THE AVIVA COMPANY,
Peralta P. O., - - Alameda Co., Cal.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE TERRORS OF CONSUMPTION.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF AN AMERICAN MEDICO-CHEMIST, AND ITS GREAT VALUE TO HUMANITY.

HOW EVERY READER MAY OBTAIN THREE FREE BOTTLES OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE THAT CURES.

THE FREE DR. SLOCUM NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

ALL THOSE THAT USE IT GET WELL.

EDITOR'S NOTE—All readers of this paper anxious regarding the health of themselves, relatives or friends, can have Three Free Bottles of the Doctor's New Discoveries, as represented in the above illustration, with complete directions, by sending full address to Dr. Slocum's Laboratory, 98 Pine Street, New York City.

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He has demonstrated the dreaded disease to be curable beyond a doubt, in any climate.

Indisputable facts prove that the Doctor's New Discoveries are an absolute cure for Consumption and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest troubles; stubborn coughs, winter catarrhal affections; Scrofula, rheumatism, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh, and all wasting conditions; and to better demonstrate its wonderful merits, he will send Three Free Bottles (The Dr. Slocum New System of Medicine) with full instructions, to all readers of this paper who send for them.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, Manufacturing Chemist, 98 Pine street, New York, giving name and full address.

There is no charge for medicine or correspondence-advice—strictly confidential.

Knowing, as we do, of the undoubted efficacy, we urge every sufferer to take advantage of this most liberal proposition.

Please tell the Doctor, when writing, that you read this generous offer in this paper.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

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Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
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IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUSIANNA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

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Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

"PAW," asked the little boy, who had been tackling statistics in the daily paper, "how does it come that most of the whiskey and beer is drunk by people in the temperate zone?"

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898.

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TOO SOON.

She came, how sweet and fair she came
To our rude earth, and stayed awhile,
A tender spirit, free from blame,
And lit with an angelic smile.
Ah me! that smiles so sweet should fade
From lips that in the grave are laid.

She was so young, the light intense
That seemed to guard her from her birth
Spoke but of stainless innocence,
And purity too great for earth.
Ah me! that light so pure should fade
From eyes that in the grave are laid.

And then she left us, as a barque
White winged sinks dimly from our sight,
Or as some sweet song-burdened lark
Soars upward to the realms of light.
Ah me! that youth and hope should fade
When beauty in the grave is laid.
—Chambers' Journal.

AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"MURDER! Murder! Help! Murder!" It was a woman's shrill scream that rang out on the murky air and caused a great commotion on the usually quiet street. Men ran, hatless, from their supper tables; women with frightened faces followed.

"What has happened? What can be the matter?" they asked each other.

"The cries came from Dean's," one man said, making haste in that direction.

From up and down the street people came running, and in the dusk they crowded and hindered each other, and the opposite streams met and jammed the gate at Dean's. But men leaped the low pickets and rushed around the house, for whatever it meant the disturbance was in the back yard.

Almost instantly one came hurrying back.

"Neighbors," he shouted, "there has been murder done! Mr. Dean has been killed! He is lying there, all blood, his head split with an axe. Somebody go for a doctor," he called back from the corner of the house.

"Police! Police!" some one yelled.

The increasing crowd swarmed inside and overran the yard and filled the house and surged to and fro, excited and eager for a glimpse of the unfortunate victim.

Bulletins for the information of the hindmost were sent back, second by second, from mouth to mouth, by those nearest the scene of the tragedy, and whose imaginations supplied them with their knowledge of the facts, and many were the contradictory statements that flew about and enlarged themselves in passing, as is natural and usual.

The messengers dispatched for doctor and police spread the news as they ran, and on returning heard on the outskirts of the crowd that stretched far up the street that not only Mr. Dean, but Mrs. Dean, and even the two children, had ben butchered in cold blood. The screams were from the servant girl, who had found the mangled bodies, etc.

So does human nature love the horrible, and gloat over it.

As Mr. Dean was cashier of the bank, the President and other officers were notified by swift and willing volunteers, and presently they added themselves and their neighbors to the human mass of excitement and curiosity.

It was at last definitely learned that no one was hurt but Mr. Dean; that no one else happened to be at home at the time; that Mrs. Dean, returning late from something somewhere, had found him lying in the back yard apparently dead.

A few of the bystanders were so fortunate as to get a fleeting view of the inert figure as it was carried into the house; and then the police with their bludgeons undertook to drive out the crowd.

"Off with you!" they cried. "If you stamp and prance all over the place, how do you think anybody is going to find a trace of the murderer?"

"Yah, much good you'll do!" jeered one.

"That's so! Much good you'll do!" repeated another, taking it up. "I'd like to know what the police amounts to anyway when a man can be murdered in broad daylight within two blocks of the square."

"We might all be murdered in our yards and you not know it," said a third.

"It was not done in broad daylight, as you know very well; and we are not expected to prowl around in back yards, looking for possible assassins," the police retorted hotly. "But get out of here, every one of you; we've got to search the premises." And with much taunting and resisting the mob at last withdrew.

Reporters for the several newspapers, the bank officials and a neighbor or two were allowed to remain; the Mayor, a personal friend of the family, came in, and together they awaited in an outer room the announcement of the result of the examination by the physician.

The wound on the head was found to extend from forehead to crown.

"The whole bit of the axe," said one of the doctors; but although it was an ugly gash it did not seem to have penetrated the skull; and aside from that there was not a bruise or wound of any kind on the body.

The man breathed, and it seemed possible that he might recover if he escaped concussion of the brain.

Having done everything possible for his comfort and well-being, attention was turned to a close examination of the place and everybody concerned, in hopes of finding something that would explain the murderous attack on Dr. Dean.

Encouraged by the knowledge that her husband still lived, Mrs. Dean had recovered her composure, and was able to state quite clearly the little she knew of the affair, in compliance with the somewhat pompous request of the chief of police, who felt that his hour had come.

"It was late," she began. "And I came home in a great hurry; it was so dark that I could not see distinctly across the street. I hurried in and lighted the lamps, wondering where Mr. Dean could be. The children I did not expect home until after tea at their auntie's; the girl should have been here, but was not. Mr. Dean, I knew, had some work he was anxious to finish, and it was a surprise to me to find the house dark and no one about."

"Did you see or hear anything at all unusual on the street, or about the house or yard as you came in?" asked the chief of police.

All felt that it was a very serious occasion indeed, and they crowded closer and listened with intense interest, the reporters' pencils flying, as Mrs. Dean answered.

"No, I noticed nothing unusual about the place, except that the lamps had not been lighted."

"Did you meet any one who might have come from here?" he asked.

"I met no one on this street," she answered, and then went on with her story. "After lighting the lamps I went into the kitchen and found the outside door open——"

"Ah, ha!" ejaculated the chief, knowingly. "'Outside door open.' Was it wide open?"

The bank president frowned at the interruption.

"Yes," said Mrs. Dean. "It was wide open; that was strange, and I felt that something was wrong. I called Mr. Dean several times, but got no answer, so I ran out into the back yard and found him stretched out on the ground," she faltered a little at recollection of the dreadful sight, but rallied immediately.

"It was lighter on the west side of the house, and Mr. Dean had on his gray clothes, and so I saw him quite plainly at once. He was lying on his back, the blood had streamed down over his face, and I thought he was dead—and I began to scream—and to try and lift him up. He was so limp and helpless that I grew more frightened at touching him, and I thought I would faint before any one came. It seemed so long that I called and called for help before anybody heard me. Just for an instant I couldn't think what had happened, and then I knew that some one had murdered him, or tried to." And she paused, wiping the tears from her eyes.

"If you had been obliged to search the back premises for Mr. Dean you would very likely have discovered some trace of the assassin, but coming upon him at once in that condition the shock and excitement would, of course, render it impossible for you to observe the surroundings carefully," said the chief. "It is my opinion that the murderer heard you coming and made off down the alley."

"And I am sure he ran up the alley, as he could more quickly get in hiding behind the business houses," said the bank president positively and added: "Very likely he slipped around and came down into the crowd."

The chief sniffed a little as he replied:

"He would have to have a great deal of nerve to do that. Anyhow, it is plain that he was frightened away before he accomplished his object, as the contents of Mr. Dean's pockets were not disturbed."

"His object was to obtain possession of the keys, of course," said the bank president, twirling the bunch in his fingers.

The servant girl, when she was examined, stated, with much incoherence, that she had stepped out to see a friend a couple of blocks away for a few moments; stayed longed than she meant to and was still away when Mr. Dean came in; that as she was hurrying home she saw a man come out of the alley and cross the street and a few seconds after she heard Mrs. Dean's screams.

The chief rubbed his hands and cast a triumphant glance at the bank president, as he said:

"The very man! He ran down the alley and was making for that string of old sheds and stables. I am seldom mistaken in my surmises, and the man whom I sent out to search in that direction will probably bring him in."

The girl's testimony was very important, and she was looked at with interest as one who had seen the murderous villain. Questioned closely, it was found that she could not give a description of him; that he was almost on a run and held his head down; that he made across the street diagonally, and was at least a half block from her, and she could tell nothing as to the color of his hair, eyes or clothing.

The men, presently returning, did not bring him in; had found no trace of him, and nothing had been discovered to give them a clew, though the whole place and the alley behind the store buildings had been very carefully searched.

The bank president grew impatient. It seemed to him the miscreant might have been found at once had it been rightly managed.

"We must have a strong guard at the bank to-night," he remarked to one of the directors as they wended their way thither, the chief accompanying them. "I am satisfied that the fellow who attacked Mr. Dean was only one of a gang who have planned to rob the bank, and they may try it yet, although he failed to get the keys. He ought to have been taken before this."

The chief was nettled and interposed hotly.

"You intimate, sir, that carelessness and incompetency on our part has allowed him to escape. I can assure you that no one could have been more prompt and thorough in the search than we have. The depots are watched and every spot where a fugitive could be lurking has been, or is now being, overhauled."

"Oh, of course, Jenkins," the bank president answered. "You are doing as well as you know how, I suppose; but this is beyond the common town police. I shall telegraph to the city for a good detective at once."

"You can do as you please," snapped the chief, in high dudgeon.

"Certainly," answered the president, blandly.

Such a bold attempt at crime had never before been made in the quiet town, and it was excited beyond measure. The Morning News, being the only morning paper in the place, had a big scoop on its several evening rivals, and made the most of it. Column after column was filled with the stories of different people, narrating all that was known, suspected or imagined, and it sold like hot cakes.

The city detective arrived early and excited much interest and comment, but like the great man that he was he preserved a dignified reserve and silence.

The physician who had cared for Mr. Dean through the night reported him as much better; that he had passed from unconsciousness into natural sleep, and would probably awaken rational and able to give an account of the attempt on his life. The detective requested the privilege of being present (out of sight, of course, as a strange face might excite him) when Mr. Dean rallied enough to be questioned.

The night had passed quietly as far as the bank was concerned. A number of arrests had been made and suspicious characters were reported as having been seen on all sides.

It is surprising how after-events will clear the mental vision. Many remembered distinctly the villainous appearance of men whom they had observed slouching along the streets. The detective had made known nothing of his mind on the case, except to intimate that he should probably telegraph for several men from his force in the city, and his manner only served to strengthen the air of mystery that brooded over the place.

People looked at each other with questioning eyes, as if wondering if some of their own townspeople might not prove to be implicated in the affair. It was supposed by every one that Mr. Dean had seen enough of his assailant to be able to identify him if known, or describe him if a stranger, and business was almost suspended in the anxiety and eagerness all felt when it was whispered about that he had awakened rational.

Only the officers of the law and the bank president were admitted to the room adjoining the one where Mr. Dean lay. After uneasy movements, partially arousing and drifting off to sleep again, he had finally opened his eyes and looked about. Noticing the doctor, he said:

"Why, doctor, you here?"

The doctor merely nodded, watching him closely as he rubbed his eyes again, felt his head and then exclaimed:

"Oh, I remember now! This is to-morrow, is it not?"

"Yes, this is to-morrow," the doctor answered. "How do you feel now?"

"All right," he answered promptly, and then added, smiling, "but that blow was a swinger, wasn't it?"

The listeners, out of sight, craned their necks and strained their ears to catch every word. He seemed to come suddenly to a full understanding, for he said quickly:

"Why, I must have been pretty badly stunned to lie so all night. Were you frightened, Alice?" he asked his wife.

"Oh, yes," she answered, almost in tears; "I thought the wretch had killed you."

"Who?" he asked, then added: "There was no one."

"There, never mind," said the doctor, soothingly. "Drink this and don't get excited."

Though everybody was aching to hear what he had to say about the assassin, they feared the abrupt way in which Mrs. Dean had mentioned him would retard matters.

"Ought to have been led up to very carefully," muttered the detective.

"I am not excited," said Mr. Dean to the doctor. "But I want to know what my wife meant. Is it supposed that somebody attacked me with an axe?"

"Certainly," said the doctor, seeing that the truth would be the best. "And he very nearly killed you, too. Can you tell us who he was or what he was like?"

In their eagerness the listeners edged inside the door. Mr. Dean lay and laughed; then catching sight of the bank president, said:

"Good-morning, Mr. Akers. You here, too?"

"Yes," said the president, "we are anxious to know all you can tell us about it—what he was like, what he said, and if he let out anything about the gang——"

The doctor put up his hand.

"Don't hurry him," he said. "Take your time, Mr. Dean."

Mr. Dean laughed again as he said:

"There was no one here but myself; positively no one."

"But you were struck a murderous blow by some one. Don't you remember?" said the rather impatient president.

"Nobody struck me at all. I did it myself," said Mr. Dean flatly.

There was a sensation.

"He doesn't know what he is saying. He is not rational," said some one.

Mr. Dean looked at the blank faces and put out his hand, saying:

"You will find my pulse quiet, doctor. I have no fever. I know very well what I am saying. I remember how it happened."

"He certainly is all right," said the doctor. "Tell us about it, Dean," he continued.

"I usually split wood a while for exercise after coming home from the bank. There was no one at home, and I left the kitchen door open, meaning to carry in a big armful. I got hold of a particularly tough stick and I was bound to split it. I swung the axe with all my strength, to fetch a tremendous blow, and it caught on the wire clothes line above me, bounded, turned and came down on my head before I could possibly dodge it. You see how easily that could happen. So easy that I wonder you did not discover it for yourselves." And he laughed again.

Yes, they saw now how easily it could happen. They were convinced.

"Well, I'll be blowed!" exclaimed the bank president, slowly, and as they silently dispersed Mr. Dean sent his parting shot after them:

"If I had killed myself I suppose you would have always believed me to have been murdered and would have fastened it upon some poor fellow and punished him for it."—Waverley Magazine.

GARRETS AND BOOKS.

Delights of Which the Modern Child Knows Nothing.

I do not believe that the modern child knows anything about an attic. The fin-de-siecle attic is a respectable place, where boxes are solemnly piled and where moth camphor sheds its fragrance abroad, says a writer in Lippincott's. There are hardly any old books to be found, for most people send them to the Hebrew merchants on the side streets. Our attic was a long, low room, with mysterious dark corners, into whose depths we did not penetrate. There was an old hair trunk in one corner that held some of grandmother's muslin dresses. It was opened only on rare occasions and I was allowed but a glimpse of the faded beauty within. There was an old spinning wheel where spiders hung fantastic wreaths and there was a guitar with broken, moldered strings.

But the corner where the books were piled was the spot I liked the best. An old-fashioned, tiny-paned window let an occasional sunbeam stray across the "Ladies' Repositories" and "Saints' Rest." There was a fine old elm tree that tapped against the window and sometimes a robin sent a thrill of song into the dusty corners. Just beneath the window seat I used to sit, a small crouched form, bending over a musty volume.

But when I wished to read under the most blissful conditions I fortified myself with half a dozen russet apples, whose juice would have given flavor to a treatise on Hebrew grammar. Now, I never see a russet apple without seeing also the dim old attic and an utterly contented child, and I am sure the market women misunderstand my wistful glance, for they draw closer to their baskets and look at me in suspicious fashion. An apple, so some tell us, deprived us of our Eden; but apples were an important feature of my childish paradise. So let us leave them in Pomona's care and look at the intellectual part of the feast.

Their Method.

Edna Lyall's style of hairdressing reminds one of Topsy, inasmuch as it is a frizzy pompadour. Maxwell Gray draws her hair over her ears, almost, but not quite, in the exaggerated fashion of Alice and Phoebe Cary, whose hair hung pouch-fashion around their ears and necks.

The curl was and is in favor with women who write. Elizabeth Barrett Browning's expressive face was framed in a shower of dark curls, which enhanced the look of youthfulness under her dark-fringed eyes. The all-round brown curls of Jane Austen were the admiration of her friends, who regretted her early adoption of the cap which English women still think it decorous to don at middle age.

Amelie Rives (Princess Troubetzhof) is fond of the fluffy bang and the graceful coil low in the neck. Miss Sarah Orne Jewett wears, in place of the bang, a little parted wave.

George Eliot wore her hair simply divided and falling in smooth neck curls. So did Mrs. Anna Jameson.

The bang seemed in part a concession to older and more extravagant styles of hair, and numberless are the women who adopted it and wear it still despite its tendency to die out of fashion's grace. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has always worn it low over her high forehead. When younger her hair was simply divided behind it to fall over the tips of her ears and coil low in the neck, but now she has adopted the bang and the French roll. Clara Louise Burnham, too, wears the bang and a figure eight at the back of her head. Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood indulges, too, in this bang. So does Jennie June.

There is a certain dignity about the style known as the English bun. It is especially striking when worn on top, but it is not every face that will stand it. Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge adopts it with grace and effect; also Marion Harland and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr.

Constance Fenimore Woolson wore the bang with her curled low in her neck. So did Miss Anne Reeve Aldrich, the promising young poet who died in 1892. Ella Wheeler Wilcox wears it and also the Grecian, or what is better known as the Psyche knot. It becomes her, as most girlish styles do. Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop makes concession to the bang, and so does Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton. Even Maria Edgeworth had to wear a dark frisette when the gray peeped from under her cap behind.

Carry a Black Cat for Luck.

The workers at Barrow-in-Furness makes it a point of carrying a black cat on every ship that is built there. They consider that this brings luck to the ship.

What Else Does It Look Like?

Diggs—Looks like snow, doesn't it?

Biggs—Looks like snow! Why, it is snowing.

Diggs—Well, what did I say?

THE THREE OLDEST QUEENS OF EUROPE.

QUEEN LOUISE OF DENMARK. QUEEN VICTORIA OF GREAT BRITAIN. QUEEN OF HANOVER.

TRICKS FOR PARLOR SPORTS.

Clever Delusions Once Practiced by Alexander Herrmann.

There are four little tricks which are said to have originated with the late Alexander Herrman, and which for awhile baffled those who saw them performed by him. Indeed, they continue to be baffling, for their secret is sleight of hand as well as knowledge.

The easiest of them is the putting of a bird in its cage by an optical delusion. Take a round piece of pasteboard and on one side of it draw a canary bird. If you cannot draw you can cut a small bird out of a picture and paste it on the card. On the other side of the pasteboard draw a cage.

THE EMPTY CAGE.

When you show this card to the audience show them the side of the card only upon which the cage is drawn, yet do it in such a way that they imagine they have seen both sides of the pasteboard.

Tie a piece of thread through opposite sides of the card and twirl rapidly before the eyes of your audience. The bird and the cage will move so rapidly that the audience will see a bird in its cage where before they saw an empty cage.

THE BIRD IN ITS CAGE.

The simple trick of putting a needle through a nickel can be done without private rehearsal. Take a cork and run a needle through it, leaving the point flush with the cork. Now place a nickel between two blocks of wood, put the cork upon it and give the top a sharp blow with a hammer. When you have pulled the cork off the needle the point of the needle will be found to have penetrated the nickel. This is most successfully accomplished by taking a marked nickel from anyone in the company.

THREADING A NICKEL.

Disappear and return a minute later with the needle driven through the nickel.

The very attractive feat of causing a table to move can be done by means of a thread attached to the trousers leg of the skillful operator. Let the thread be caught also around the leg of the table.

During the evening, as the conversation turns upon peculiar phenomena, the subject of table tipping can be introduced. The wily operaton, sitting by a table, suggests that he can make the table move. All are anxious to see him do it. He begins by rubbing the top smartly with a silk handkerchief to generate the electricity. Then he makes peculiar passes over it, and finally, stepping backward, he commands it to follow him. Needless to say, it obeys him, walking faster or slower, according to his demand. If this is practiced upon a dark floor with a slender black silk thread the deception is perfect.

MAKING THE TABLE MOVE.

The bird cage delusion suggests another often practiced. A young man in the audience tells a story about going to a photographer to get his picture taken. He shows the card, a circular piece of board with his picture upon it. It is mounted a little to one side, but that makes no difference. He now twirls the card by pieces of string, and the delighted audience sees two photographs side by side, one of the young man and the other of a pretty young woman. Of course, the young woman's picture was mounted on the reverse side of the card, but when twirled rapidly they seemed to be side by side.

These little tricks are enough to amuse a parlor full of people, and when you have done your share of the entertainment you can step aside for the next one to take your place.

PARIS.

An Extraordinary Example of Outward Beauty and Inward Filth.

"For a month," says Miss Lilian Bell, writing of Paris—one of her bright letters of travel—in the Ladies' Home Journal, "I have been in this city of limited republicanism; this extraordinary example of outward beauty and inward uncleanness; this bewildering cosmopolis of cheap luxuries and expensive necessities; this curious city of contradictions, where you might eat your breakfast from the streets—they are so clean—but where you must close your eyes to the spectacles of the curbstones; this beautiful, whited sepulchre, where exists the unwritten law, 'Commit any offense you will, provided you submerge it in poetry and flowers;' this exponent of outward observances, where a gentleman will deliberately push you into the street if he wishes to pass you in a crowd, but where his action is condoned by his inexpressible manner of raising his hat to you, and the heartfelt sincerity of his apology; where one man will run a mile to restore a lost franc, but if you ask him to change a gold piece he will steal five; where your eyes are ravished with the beauty, and the greenness, and the smoothness and apparent ease of living of all its inhabitants; where your mind is filled with the pictures, the music, the art, the general atmosphere of culture and wit; where the cooking is so good but so elusive, and where the shops are so bewitching that you have spent your last dollar without thinking, and you are obliged to cable for a new letter of credit from home before you know it—this is Paris."

Absolute Truth.

The eldest son of a certain family is devoted to a worthy young woman who has a tendency to be exceedingly stout. The suitor's younger brothers, with a deplorable lack of delicacy, chaff him upon his affection and the absurdity of his appearing in public with a lady of twice his size. But their mother, a woman of wit and humor, not only takes his part, but does it with weapons so sharp that sometimes it is hard to tell which way they cut. One day the young man announced his intention of going to a lecture that evening.

"Who's going with you?" called the most unbearable of the boys.

"There, my dear," said the mother, "don't ask questions. It's very ill-bred."

"But I want to know! I want to know awfully. Say, Harold, who is it? One, or more than one?"

"Don't notice him, Harold," said the mother, with dignity in her voice, but with merriment in her eye. "I'll answer for you. Harold is going with a large party."

A Heavy Animal.

According to Nilsson, the zoologist, the weight of the Greenland whale is 100 tons, or 224,000 pounds—equal to that of eighty-eight elephants or 440 bears.

The man with a shady character ought to be able to keep cool.

A UNIQUE DISTINCTION.

Daughter of a Revolutionary Hero and Widow of a Veteran of 1812.

Mary Forbes Cobb, of New London, Ind., enjoys the distinction of being the daughter of a revolutionary soldier and the widow of a veteran of the war of 1812. She was born in Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 11, 1803. Her father was an officer in the revolutionary war, serving five years with distinction and being several times wounded in battle.

Mrs. Cobb's father was Capt. Daniel Gano, whose father and four brothers also served their country faithfully and well at that critical period. The senior member of this fighting family, John Gano, was chaplain of Washington's favorite company of archers.

Mrs. Cobb's first husband, Louis H. Bryan, the great-grandfather of William Jennings Bryan, whom she married in 1820 in Clark County, Ky., was a widower, a veteran of the war of 1812. The elder Bryan was a private soldier in a company of Kentucky militia mustered by Capt. Isaac Cunningham. Louis H. Bryan died in 1834, and a few years later the widow was married to Elisha Cobb, who died in 1844. Mrs. Cobb's last widowhood has extended over a period of fifty-four years.

Mrs. Cobb has lived in the times of all the Presidents since Washington.

MARY FORBES COBB.

Her Kentucky home was near the Henry Clay homestead, and she was well acquainted with the great commoner. She distinctly remembers the visits of De Kalb and Lafayette to America. She is the mother of eleven children, five by her first marriage and six by her second.

Nature's Balloons.

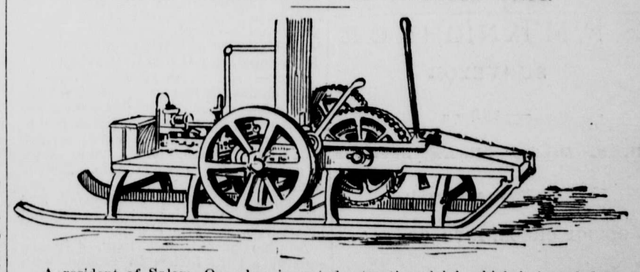
The island of fire, known by the natives as "The Home of the Hot Devils," is a recent discovery in Java. In the center of a huge lake of boiling mud and slime exists a phenomenon absolutely unique, and so wonderful that tourists brave the difficulties of the long journey inland simply to see it. Scores of enormous bubbles are formed in the sticky slime by the gases which arise from the lower depths, and these grow and increase to an enormous size, looking like nothing so much as the large model balloons sent up sometimes to ascertain the direction of the wind. These bubbles, some of them, attain a diameter of five or six feet before they burst, which they do with a loud explosion. The sounds are described as resembling a constant series of heavy platoon firing.

Uses Only English.

The king of Greece, when conversing with the members of his family, never employs any but the English language. He seldom speaks French, and only uses Greek when compelled to do so.

Probably the first thought that comes to a woman in a railroad accident is how silly it was of her to put on her old petticoat that morning.

GASOLINE SLEIGH FOR THE CHILKOOT PASS.



A resident of Salem, Ore., has invented a traction sleigh which is intended for use on the Chilkoot pass, between Dyea and the lakes. It carries a gasoline engine, mounted on a framework of wrought steel runners curved at both ends. The engine works a drum, around which is coiled 300 feet of ⅜-inch steel cable. The cable, which weighs 200 pounds, is carried ahead as it unwinds, and is made fast to a rock, tree or any other natural projection. The winding of the cable around the drum by the gasoline engine draws the sled, with a train of freight-laden sleds attached to it, to the point ahead. The sled is expected to average four miles a day. It consumes six gallons of gasoline a day and ten gallons of water. The sled is to be shipped from San Francisco, where it was made, to Seattle by steamer.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 1 1898

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SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY,

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE. 2 W

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24 tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE NO. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, California. January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg. 15 min. E. 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No. 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2, 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains hole 10 links to right 8.37 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. N M." (identical with original load line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U.S.S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg. 50 min. E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U.S.L.M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min. east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg. 34 min. W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg. 30 min. E 12.12 chains 9.00 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.09 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1 50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode true monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1 67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2 50-100. Thence deflecting 98 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M" (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L.L.S.M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No, 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Course No. 4, N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1430.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 min. to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat, about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same before this office within sixty days from the first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

Summons.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Bernard McGorray, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Bernard McGorray, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: The N W 1-4 and N 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,095, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $84.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Abiather F. Potter, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abiather F. Potter, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The N 1-2 of Sec 16 Township No. 24 south, Range No. 38 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,056, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

James O. Kane, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to James O. Kane, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment for closing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Sec 36, township No 21 south, range 37 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above requirep said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Elvira C. Clark, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Elvira C. Clark, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California towit: The E1-2 of S E 1-4 of Sec 36 Township No. 13 south, range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,983, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $33.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896 upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Solomon Ducos, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Solomon Ducos, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sec. 16, Township No. 16 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,788, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $31.89, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896 upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The S 1-2 of S W 1-4 of Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range 37 east, M D M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,272, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Stephen W. McGorray, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Stephen W. McGorray, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The south 1-2 of southwest 1-4, section 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,096, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $28.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plainliff

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Alexander D. McEvoy Defendunt.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alexander D. McEvoy, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The N E 1-4, S W 1-4 E 1-2 of N W 1-4, S W 1-4 of N W 1-4, Sec 16, Township No. 7 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,318, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January 1896, upon said State School lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent; for two dollars cost of publication ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

WILLIAM MALONE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Malone, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state School Lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 19 South, Range No. 39 East, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,318, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January 1896, upon said State School lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent; for two dollars cost of publication ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Barbara Thaw, defendant:

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, state of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Barbara Thaw, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The E1-2 of S E 1-4 of Sec 36, Township No. 24 south, range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,399, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $112.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896 upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent; for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

INTHE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

William Dugan, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Dugan, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The N E 1-4, S W 1-4 E 1-2 of N W 1-4, S W 1-4 of N W 1-4, Sec 16, Township No. 7 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,304, from the State of California, for nonpayment of interest amounting to $61.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1-2 of S W 1-4, Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range No. 37 east; M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,451, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

W. H. BRIDGE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to W. H. Bridge, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state School Lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 39 East, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,085, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $224.00 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D., 1896 D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

ALONZO H. RECTOR, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alonzo H. Rector, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Sec 16, Township No. 22 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,637, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $67.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A.D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Maria L. Wells, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Maria L. Wells, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: N W 1-4 of Sec 36, Township No. 22 south, Range No 37 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,155, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $67.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A.D. 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Rosa Graham, defendan

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Rosa Graham, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within, thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, state of California, towit: The S 1-2, N W 1-4, N E 1-4 of N E 1-4, S 1-2 of N E 1-4 Sec 16, Twp 8 south, N W 1-4 of N W 1

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL..

FRIDAY, APRIL 1 1898

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.
The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
Abby C. Wesson, Defendant
Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.
The People of the State of California send greeting to Abby C. Wesson, defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California and to answer the complaint filed therin, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.
The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec. 16, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 40 east, MDM. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,867, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,
Seal Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.
The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
Josephine Lichens, defendant.
Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.
The People of the State of California send greeting to Josephine Lichens, defendant:
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.
The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The W 1-2 of Sec 36, township No. 21 south, range No. 39 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,879, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $156.80, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,
Seal Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.
The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.
Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.
The People of the State of California send greeting to Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.
The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School Lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec. 36, Township No. 8 south, Range No. 35 e, MDM. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,566, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $31.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,
Seal Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO MRS. J. STILLMAN: You are hereby notified that I have expended ($500.00) three hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the three lodes or veins in the mining claims known as Hidden Treasure, Golden Treasure and Bunker Hill, S W of Auville Springs, about a mile, in Rute Valley, South Park Mining District, Inyo Co., Cal., as will appear by certificate filed about the 2 th of December, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Sec. 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold said claim for the year ending in 1897, and if within 90 days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.
} Seal. { SANDY McDONALD.
H. W. RUPELL.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal.
January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:
You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.
JOHN A. COYLE.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:
Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.
Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.
George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.
Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.
All are cordially invited to be present at these services.
THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.
The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs vs.
John Bamber, defendant.
Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.
The People of the State of California send greeting to John Bamber, defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.
The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 38 east, M.D.M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 11,343, from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.
And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Witness my hand and the seal of the said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,
Seal Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

State of California }
County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonnough.
You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to wit $300.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the state of California," App roved March 31st, 189
R. C. SPEAR.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 7, 1898, up to the hour of not later than 10 o'clock a m of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners in the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each jail—for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1898 and ending June 30, 1899. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said board of Supervisors.
Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
A. C. FREEMAN.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 6 1898, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the list of delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1897-98, the first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June from copy to be furnished by Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such supplements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.
All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1898, and opened by said Board on the seventh day of April, 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.
A. C. FREEMAN.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a m., on Thursday, April 7, 1898, for contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County or the term of one year beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899.
Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.
The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.
The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.
Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
A. C. FREEMAN.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 7, 1898, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899.
Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.
The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.
Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—Consisting of—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo
A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.
In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton
Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF.
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
Meals furnished on the American or European plan.
SINGLE MEALS..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.
ECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.
THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines——
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE——
TAILOR
——*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*——
Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

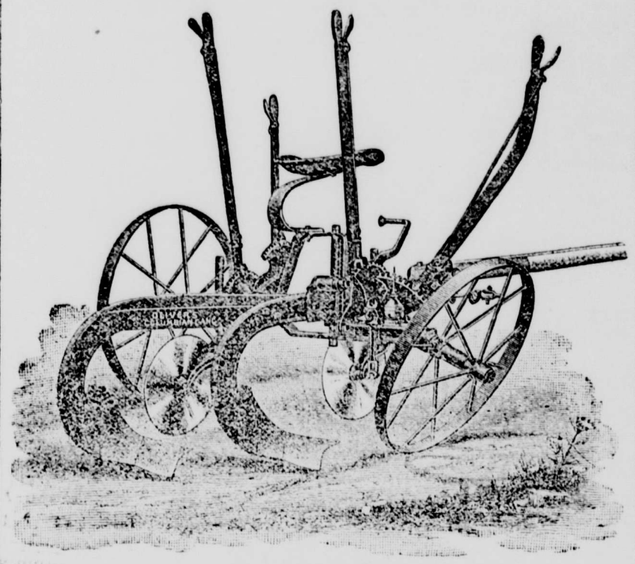
The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday.....January 1st
" .....February 5th
" .....March 5th
" .....April 2nd
" .....April 30th
" .....May 28th
" .....July 2nd
" .....July 30th
" .....August 27th
" .....September 24th
" .....October 22nd
" .....November 26th
" .....December 24th
THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS
Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.
Leece & Watterson Inyo Co., Cal.
JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.
PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, Inyo Co., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.
AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
Mail orders will receive prompt attention.
Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH FAST STOCK
The route lies through the the uresque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m
Stage leaves Keeer, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER, Propr.

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.
H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:30 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.
At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.
At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.
At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.
This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD
GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..
H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T &, PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.
Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.
A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.
Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK
Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

KLONDIKE.

The cold is as bitter in many sections of our Western country as any freezing corner of Klondike. Twenty degrees below zero is not an uncommon condition of winter weather, and by reason of this intense cold, rheumatism has its best chance to grow painfully intense and chronic in its continuance. We need not, therefore, borrow an idea of cold from Klondike. What we want is the best cure for rheumatism, and anywhere and everywhere, whether in freezing cold or melting heat, St. Jacobs Oil is known, valued and used as the Master Cure of this universal plague of mankind. The proof of its efficacy can always be produced, and its efficacy in the cure of the disease goes on in all conditions of weather.

"I'm feeling sew-sew," said the thread to the needle; "how are you feeling?" "Oh, I'm broke," snapped the needle. And the sewing-machine mistress had no further use for him.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DOMAIN.

The commissioner of the general land office has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. Compared with last year, it shows a decrease of 3,298 homestead entries, aggregating 378,625 acres. Quite proportionate to this is the falling off in general health when no effort is made to reform irregularity of the bowels. This can easily be accomplished with the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, also a remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, rheumatism and liver trouble.

"What is your favorite poem?" inquired the newspaper reporter. And, after hard thought, the Spanish general answered: "If at First You Don't Succeed, Try, Try, Again."

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.
THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

AFTER being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 747, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The new separate colored schools at Alton, Ill., are all but deserted. In one, the Lovejoy School, there was only a single pupil for the Lincoln birthday exercises. The complete teaching force has, however, been steadily maintained, and the costs are as much as if the schools were crowded. In the mandamus case the attorneys for the city have forwarded notice of intention to file an amended answer, and this will be resented in court.

!!

Beware of "cheap" baking powders. Alum makes good medicine but bad food. Ask your doctor. 612

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An Adventure in Valparaiso.

'Twas a bright morning in the summer of '60, said Capt. Handy, that Jack Bolles and I, a couple of boys, not yet 20 years old, were discharged in Valparaiso from the whaling bark Golconda, of New Bedford, with a hundred and ten dollars apiece in gold "condors" in our pockets. All the romance of whaling in the South Seas and its attendant dangers which had filled our imaginations when we shipped as green hands at the "Pooh lay," had been effectually dissipated by the greasy realities of "blanket and hawse pieces," cutting up in the "blubber room," "down scraps" and "trying out," supplemented by a ten hours' pull in the boats every other day, poor food, and rough, if not brutal, treatment, from the officers.

So, as we stood that morning on the jetty, clinking the money in our pockets and watching our old ship disappear in the offing, we felt, indeed, "monarchs of all we surveyed."

At last she was hull down, and turning away with sighs of relief, we clattered once more up the ill-paved street to the Consul's office, where we had been paid off, and inquired of him when we could take passage for home. We learned, much to our disappointment, that there were no ships in port bound for the States, nor would there be any, except an occasional whaler, for six months to come.

"We must resign ourselves to the inevitable," said Jack, "and the next question is, Where are we going to stop?"

The Consul assured us that an American named Henderson kept the only decent place in town, outside of the rough sailor boarding houses, and recommended us to go there. We found Henderson a good fellow, who gave us a large room with two beds in it, and after seeing our chests safely stowed away, we strolled out to look at the town, and incidentally to get work.

After walking about the city for an hour or two, we descended to the first or commercial street to look for work. Being young, persistent and fairly well educated, we were lucky enough to find employment with two English firms, branch houses of London and Liverpool traders. Next morning we went to work, and for a couple of months our lives moved on, tranquilly enough. In the evenings after supper we smoked our cigarittos, and managed, with the aid of an old grammar, to learn a little Spanish. Occasionally, on moonlight nights, we walked out through the town, but we never went far, as Henderson warned us that it was no uncommon thing for a stranger to be found in the outlying parts of the city with his pockets rifled and a dagger wound in his breast.

One evening my superintendent discovered that a mistake had been made in the outward manifest of the ship Lord Palmerston, and noting that she was lying "off and on," with her anchor atrip, ordered me to board her as soon as possible before she squared away for old England, and rectify the error. So, without delay, I hurried to the jetty, embarked, and in a half hour climbed up the side of the Palmerston.

My business detained me longer than I had anticipated, and it was fully 9 o'clock before I stepped to the side. As the tide was on the ebb, my boatman had to land me at the nearest point, and I figured that I had about four miles to walk home.

It was moonlight, but here and there the dark shadows seemed to invite the assassin, and as I hurried on, I cast many an anxious glance behind me. I had reached the outskirts of the city and was congratulating myself, when suddenly, from under an overhanging "balcon," a woman darted forth and clutched my arm, crying out in piteous accents:

"Por el amor de Dios! Senor Americano! Por el amor de Dios!" (For the love of God, Senor American!)

"Que quiere conmigo, Senorita?" (What do you want with me, lady?) I replied, as I stepped under the solitary lamp on the corner and looked at her more closely. She was dressed in somber black and the mantilla she wore was so drawn over her face that but one eye was visible; that single orb, however, shone with singular limpidity and beauty.

She was evidently greatly excited, and as she went on in her voluble Spanish, I gathered from the little I knew of the language that her father was lying at the point of death in a house near by and she wanted me to go with her to his assistance. Why she wanted me to accompany her, I could not understand; therefore I asked her why she did not appeal to her own people.

She replied that she and her father were strangers, who had but recently come from Santiago, and that there were so many "ladrones," or robbers, among her own people that she dared not trust them, and in a still more urgent tone, begged me to go with her.

Truly, "he who hesitates is lost," for as I thought of Henderson's warning, the lateness of the hour, and the woman's singular persistence, and faltered, undecided, she dropped her mantilla, and in an instant every scruple had vanished. The light from the moon illumined a face perfect in its classic beauty, and as innocent as that of the Madonna, and as I saw the girl's tear-stained cheeks (she was only about 16) and looked into her beautiful, imploring eyes, I threw caution to the winds.

"WITH INCREDIBLE STRENGTH SHE STROVE TO DRAG ME FORWARD."

sailor-like, and motioned her to lead and I would follow.

A look of joy overspread her face, and she fervently murmured her thanks as she guided me up the dark and narrow street. Here and there some building was fantastically silhouetted by the moon, and among its grim shadows I fancied I could see a dark form moving, but at the low, sweet sound of my fair guide's "Por aca, senor" (This way, sir), all my suspicions would vanish, and I felt heartily ashamed of myself and hurried forward in her wake. Graceful as a fawn, she bounded lightly up the steps which led to the street above, revealing as she did so a beautiful foot and ankle, and I, agile though I was, could hardly keep up with her.

Panting with exertion, at last we reached the top of the plateau, which overlooked the town, and my guide gracefully waved her hand toward a light, like a star in the distance, and murmured:

"Ahi esta la casa" (Yonder is the house).

At that moment the moon sank behind a mass of black clouds and everything became dark about us; but my guide, pressing her little palm into mine, advanced steadily toward the light. Everything was as still as the dead and a damp and chilly mist penetrated my very marrow.

As the moon shone out in radiant beauty, my blood for a moment seemed to freeze in my veins, for there, before me, gleaming brightly in the moonlight, and winding like a serpent among the doddering crosses and mouldering graves of the Pantheon, was the path that led to our destination.

The low-lying wall of the Pantheon lay directly in front of me, and my guide quickly tripped up the steps which led over it, beckoning for me to follow. Though loath to go further, yet the wondrous beauty of the girl held me as in a spell, and step by step I advanced until I stood upon the top of the wall.

As I looked downward I though I saw the gleam of steel beneath the steps, and the shadow of a man's form crouching there.

I halted and called out to the girl:

"Espera!" (Wait!)

At that moment the moon was again obscured and in the semi-darkness (for there was no street lamp there, and now all my senses were on the alert) I felt, rather than saw, her form as she mounted the steps, and reaching forward, took my hand, saying, "Porque?" (Why?)

"Porque no me voy!" (Because I shall not go!) I answered, sternly.

As I spoke, her fingers clutched mine and with incredible strength she strove to drag me forward, but, ignoring her efforts, I cast a final look downward, and this time I saw distinctly (for the cloud had passed from the moon) a man coming swiftly and silently toward the foot of the steps.

With one glance at the girl, whose face was now transformed by fury into that of a demon, I hurled her aside, rushed down the steps, every nerve strung to its highest tension, and ran at my utmost speed toward the city.

I heard a man's hoarse shout behind me, and had reached the steps which led down into the city, in safety, when suddenly I caught my foot, stumbled, and half fell to the ground. Just as I fell forward something grazed my cheek, searing it like a redhot iron, and fell, with a ringing sound, on the steps far below me.

Terror now lent additional wings to my speed, and I never paused until I felt exhausted through the portals of Henderson's home. Managing to crawl up the steps I staggered into the dining-roow, where Jack and Henderson sat, anxiously awaiting me, and sank breathless into a chair.

Their looks of astonishment were succeeded by those of horror as Jack exclaimed:

"My God, Henderson! Look at the blood!"

Putting my hand up to my face I withdrew it wet with blood, and Henderson, who busied himself in washing it away, disclosed a cut two inches long where the knife had just touched me.

Explanations followed and as I ate the meal waiting for me, I told the strange adventure to my willing listeners. As I finished, Henderson, who had listened quietly, as was his wont, burst out excitedly:

"This explains it all, boys. It's no longer a mystery!"

Pressing him for his reasons, he went on to say that for the last two years foreigners had frequently been found, stabbed, in outlying and solitary parts of the city. The victims were invariably well dressed, but as no money or papers were ever found upon them, investigation had been of no avail.

"But here's a clew which can be followed up," said Henderson, "and tomorrow morning we'll consult the chief of police."

Bright and early next morning (for we got but little sleep that night) we repaired to the chief of police, and to him I told my tale, Henderson acting as interpreter.

The chief was very much surprised and pleased by my information, and after cautioning us to keep silent, dismissed us by saying "we'd hear from him in a few days."

Two days later the foreign element of the city was thrilled by another atrocious murder. This time it was a rich young Englishman, named Burton, who had come down from Lima to visit some friends, and who, after spending the evening with them, left about 11 o'clock for his hotel, which was only two blocks away. Next morning his body, robbed of all his valuables and papers, was found, floating in the bay, with a gaping dagger wound in the back.

Burton's friends, who were rich and influential, backed by the British Consul, made a vigorous attack upon the supine methods of the police, and at last aroused the authorities to something like activity. Following up the clew received from me, the "Jefe" took a personal interest in the matter, and, within a few days, succeeded in capturing the gang, which consisted of five persons—the girl, who was used as a decoy—and four men. It was estimated that more than two score foreigners had been murdered by this gang during the eighteen months of their sinister operations. At the trial Burton's wallet and passport, found in the robbers' rendezvous, convicted the men, and my identification of the girl completed the case. The men were sentenced, and, according to the methods of that country, were shot three days after the trial. The girl, owing to her youth and beauty, was sent to finish her days in the penal colony at San Carlos.

The years have rolled away since then—years of danger and adventure. Many a time during the war of the rebellion have I looked death in the face, and yet my blood thrills when I think of that night's adventure in Chili."—Philadelphia Times.

Way He Was Welcome.

"Here, Harry, is a dime for you," said Mr. Harper to the little brother of the one he loves. "Have you ever heard Miss Bessie say anything about me when I wasn't here?"

"Oh, lots of times," replied the sweet child.

"And what does she say, Harry?"

"She says she's always glad to have you come here when she's feelin' all wore and tired."

"And," continued the delighted young man, "does she ever explain why she likes to have me come at such times?"

"Yes. She says you're so easy she can go to sleep and still keep you guessin'."—Cleveland Leader.

Easily Remedied.

Mamma—I'm afraid that young Wilder will not make you a good husband, Clara!

Clara—Why not, mamma?

Mamma—It seems to me that he rather neglects his personal appearance.

Clara—Yes, that's true, mamma, and I'm glad you mentioned it. I'll see that he makes his personal appearance here every evening after this, instead of only twice a week.

Sympathy often moves the people when patriotism fails; sympathy caused the late war.

Christian Fellowship.—Fellowship with Jesus secures the highest culture known to men.—Rev. Dr. F. Sample, Presbyterian, New York City.

Intimacy.—The confidence in God is one of the noblest attributes of the soul, but intimacy causes contempt.—Rabbi Friedman, Denver, Colo.

Divine Help.—Every man must be his own savior. God will help only those that help themselves.—Dr. Joseph Silverman, Hebrew, New York City.

The Mission of Life.—Life is a mission where we are to build the foundations for an illimitable future.—Rev. B. Fay Mills, Evangelist, Boston, Mass.

Discipline.—The trust in Providence robs disappointment of its sting, and sorrow becomes a method of discipline.—Rabbi Friedman, Hebrew, Denver, Colo.

Hope and Faith.—Faith being absent, all is absent. Faith is mightiest where there is neither means nor hope.—Rev. Dr. Roughton, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Spiritual Courage.—Only a moral hero, while the body quakes and the face is pallid with fear, can rise to spiritual courage.—Rev. H. I. Nicholas, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

True Prayer.—Humility is the foundation of all true prayer, and without it every other grace of the soul will wither and die.—Rev. Edward McHugh, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Human Destiny.—There is but one destiny. Some day every soul, however stained, however small, however distorted, shall rise.—Dr. Minot J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.

The Bond of Society.—Truth at all costs should be the watchword of every honest soul. The bond of society is confidence whose basis is truth.—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, Baptist, Chicago, Ill.

The Only Way.—We must bring the affections and intellect into closer conjunction if we would reach a fully developed manhood and womanhood.—Mrs. Celia T. Woolley, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

Sacred Work.—All work done in a religious spirit is sacred work, for Christianity ennobles and consecrates all work which is done for the welfare of man.—Bishop Fallows, Episcopalian, Chicago, Ill.

Looking Backward.—Thousands of men and women start for the kingdom, but they look back. Man, if you look back, you are not fit for the kingdom of heaven.—Rev. James McFarland, Presbyterian, Denver, Colo.

Home and Harmony.—Put honor on the mother, and the home goes up in sweetness and harmony and elevation of sentiment and in all refining influences.—Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, Congregationalist, Chicago, Ill.

Heavenly Beauty.—Even the wayside mud puddle, if viewed at the proper angle, is a thing of beauty and mirrors the sky and reflects in its bosom the clouds of heaven.—Rev. J. D. Long, Presbyterian, Babylon, N. Y.

Answer to Prayer.—The lesson for you and for me is that the best answer to our prayers is in God's coming to us and revising our plans for higher use.—Bishop W. F. Nichols, Episcopalian, San Francisco, Cal.

A Missouri justice of the peace at the close of a case announced with great dignity: "I will hold this case under advisement until next Monday morning, at which time I will render judgment for the plaintiff."

It is said of an Illinois judge who as an attorney had been somewhat noted as an objector that during his term on the bench when an improper question was asked by a lawyer exclaimed, "I object." As the hilarity in the court room subsided he said with great dignity, "That objection is sustained." No one took exception.

Enthusiasm and emotion in an official document appear for once at least in an ancient report by a Mexican officer who had been commissioned to place a grantee in possession of land. He says: "I took him by the hand and led him over the whole tract, he shouting and plucking up grass and throwing stones in the name of the king, saying, 'Long live our beloved monarch, Don Fernando VII., whom God may preserve,' with hurrahs and shouts, and I shed tears of delight at his acclamations."

Unique Celebration.

A highly-esteemed midwife at Stolfe, in Germany, celebrated lately a singular feast. She had just assisted at the birth of her 6,000th child to whom she had given services, and, in honor of that event, she invited all the children whom she had helped to come into the world to her country house to partake of a banquet. Very many big and little children accepted the invitation, passing a pleasant afternoon. When they left in the evening they made a torchlight procession past their benefactor's house, and then took the train to Berlin.—Lloyd's London Weekly.

A Peculiar Bridge.

French engineers are constructing a peculiar bridge over the Seine at Rouen. On each bank of the river miniature Eiffel towers 175 feet high have been erected. From these heavy steel cables will support a track bed, which is to be suspended 160 feet above the surface of the water. Moving platforms on wheels are to be run backwards and forwards over this track bed on rails, and from them will hang huge chains, to which will be attached monster swinging carriages.

Famous House.

A London broker announces as for rent the house in Upper Holloway, London, formerly occupied by Claude Duval and Dick Turpin.

Interesting Figures.

The State Board of Agriculture, in their recently issued annual report, deals at some length with the fruit industry of the State and its profit to the grower. The total value of the orchard products of the State for 1897 is estimated at $21,289,545. This total is divided as follows: Citrus fruits, $3,850,000; prunes, $2,900,000; dried fruits other than prunes, $2,600,000; raisins, $2,275,000; deciduous fruits, $2,000,000; nuts, $600,000; canned fruits, $7,054,545. This is a good showing, but unfortunately the value of the crop is misleading when considered as an index of the profit to the grower. On this point the report says:

"Comparing the values of California's productions for the past season, it will be observed that the orchard products of this State are second only to wheat. With these values, in some instances much lower than usual, we show a valuable orchard yield, and it is to be regretted that the grower should receive (excepting for citrus fruits) the smaller portion of the returns, the great bulk of these values going to make good the enormous expense of marketing the product. In the shipments of deciduous fruits under present methods, it is safe to say that refrigeration, transportation and charges of commission men will average from 75 to 90 per cent of the entire sales, to say nothing of material and labor in preparing shipments. At present prices for cured fruits, the amount returned from sales thereof, pays but little over cost of picking and packing, leaving no returns for investment and time of grower."

Watson Denny, a wealthy farmer who lately removed to St. Joseph, Mo., with his family from Ringold county, Ia., shot his wife in the head and then fired a bullet through his own heart. Denny is dead and his wife is dying. The cause is that Denny attempted to transfer a lot of his real estate in Iowa without his wife's knowledge, forging her name to instruments. She discovered the trick, and when she threatened to sue for a divorce Denny undertook to kill her and himself.

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Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

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WOMAN TO WOMAN.

Women are being taught by bitter experience that many physicians cannot successfully handle their peculiar ailments known as female diseases.

When the woman of to-day experiences such symptoms as backache, nervousness, lassitude, whites, irregular or painful

menstruation, pains in groins, bearing-down sensation, palpitation, "all gone" feeling and blues, she at once takes Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, feeling sure of obtaining immediate relief.

Should her symptoms be new to her, she writes to a woman, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., who promptly explains her case, and tells her free how to get well.

Indeed, so many women are now appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, that a score of lady secretaries are kept constantly at work answering the great volume of correspondence which comes in every day.

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INYO INDEPENDENT

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

APRIL 1.....1898

SAN FRANCISCO'S SHAME

It is getting rather monotonous to read of the shipwrecks occurring between San Francisco and Alaska, with consequent loss of life. Any old tub, so it looks like a boat, answers the purpose of the ghoulish transportation agents. The wreck of the Helen W. Almy last week, in which twenty-seven lives were lost, was no less than deliberate murder, but under our laws, those responsible will go scott free, and will doubtless soon find another old hulk to send to the bottom loaded with passengers. The owners express their sorrow for the disaster, but their sorrow is a poor consolation to the wives and children who were deprived of husbands and fathers in order that the owners of the bark might gain a few paltry dollars.

To add insult to injury, a San Francisco paper, in commenting editorially on the affair, says that those who lost their lives were in a large measure to blame, as they should have ascertained the condition of the vessel before embarking. It would be just as reasonable to contend that a man killed in a train wreck was a victim of his own carelessness for not taking a monkey-wrench and a hammer and making an examination of the running gear before boarding the train. The majority of the gold hunters who were on the ill-fated boat were from Oklahoma, and as that territory is far removed from navigable bodies of water, the chances are that they did know a binnacle from bilge-water, and therefore were not competent to determine the sea-worthiness of the craft.

San Francisco has spent thousands of dollars to advertise to the world that it is the proper point to outfit for Klondike, and has made special efforts to get the trade from Seattle. It would seem now that the Alaska Trade Committee should take steps to ascertain the condition of vessels on which their customers may take passage in the future, as the average miner does not care to furnish food for sharks, and unless he is insured a reasonably safe means of transportation is very apt to buy his dessicated onion and coffee extract at some other port.

Senator Stewart has introduced the following resolution in Congress, which is the initiatory step towards abolishing the unjust system of letting star mail routes to non-resident contractors:

Resolved. That the Postmaster-General be directed to inform the Senate what was the aggregate amount of money expended during the calendar year for carrying the mails by the use of horse or other animals over what are commonly known as star routes; how much of the money so much of the money so expended was paid to the sub-contractor. Also whether any original contractors obtained more than one contract which he subcontracted. If so give the name and number of contracts which each person received and sublet, and the amount that he received from the department over and above what was paid to the sub-contractor.

Adolph Sutro, the San Francisco millionaire, is dying.

Randsburg Notes.

Correspondence Los Angeles *Review:*

The Independence mine and the Boston mine have changed owners. Both were cash propositions.

The Wedge Mining Company have just had a mill-run of seventy-five tons of ore at the Johannesburg reduction works. The cleanup resulted in four gold bricks worth $2500 each.

The Merced in the Stringer district is having forty-four tons worked at the Eureka mill in Randsburg. This ore will run about $70 to the ton.

The Magganetta mine has had a small run at the Randsburg mill, which went $130 to the ton. Other ore equally rich is being taken out.

From the Napoleon, owned by Pridham, Munson and Lacy, twenty-five tons have just been hauled to the Eureka mill. This ore is very rich, and will not run less than $100 per ton and may go much better.

The Rand Company is running a tunnel into the mountain to strike the Trilby vein at a depth of several hundred feet below the surface, in a distance of 150 feet seven distinct ledges have been crossed, all prospecting well, and one which is fifteen feet in width, and assays $92 per ton.

A great deal of ore is being taken out on all sides, and the future of the camp is looking good. The Rand people are ready to put up a fifty-stamp mill if proper arrangements can be made for water

Machinery in Modern Farming.

The smallest implement upon a big wheat farm is a plow. And from the plow to the elevator—from the first operation in wheat farming to the last—one is forced to realize how the spirit of the age has made itself felt here and has reduced the amount of human labor to the minimum. The man who plows uses his muscle only incidentally in guiding the machine. The man who operates the harrow has a half dozen levers to lighten his labor. The sower who goes forth to sow, walks leisurely behind a drill and works brakes. The reaper needs a quick brain and a quick hand, but not necessarily a strong arm nor a powerful back. He works sitting down. The threshers are merely assistants to a machine, and the men who heave the wheat into the bins only press buttons. The most desirable farm hand is not the fellow who can pound the mauling machine the most lustily at the county fair. He is the man with the cunning brain who can get the most work out of machinery without breaking it. The farm laborer in the west today, where machinery is employed, finds himself advanced to the ranks of skilled labor and enjoys a position not widely different from that of the mill hand in the east. Each is a tender to a machine.

The man who rides a bicycle on a 100-mile trip is simply a "wheelman;" he who rides 500 miles becomes a "tourist;" but the individual who makes the trip a-wheel across the continent almost invariably reaches his destination a full-fledged "newspaper man."—Ex.

News comes from England that Gladstone is failing rapidly, and that the end is not far off.

T. V. Cator has at last done something that goes far to redeem his none too savory past. For years Cator has posed as the apostle of reform, and has been the choice of our Populistic brethren for United States Senator from California. After years of rainbow chasing, Cator this week accomplished a feat that should justly earn him the thanks of every honest voter in the State, irrespective of party affiliations, viz., having the Stratton primary election law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. This measure was, without question a vicious one, and its enforcement would have resulted in the practical disenfranchisement of a large number of voters. Mr. Cator made an able argument in behalf of his views, and is entitled to a full measure of credit for his efforts. In fact, it is a practical illustration of a blatant reformer really reforming something.

Many arguments have been advanced in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, but it is doubtful whether a more forcible one has been presented than was contained in a short paragraph published a few days ago in connection with the departure of the United States battleship Oregon from San Francisco for Key West. The paragraph stated that the Oregon would have to replenish her coal at Callao, Peru, en route around Cape Horn, and then proceeds to point out that even if a good rate of speed is maintained all the way, it will take forty days longer to reach Key West than if a Nicaragua Canal existed through which it could pass. Now, and herein lies the strength of the argument, the cost per day of the vessel while steaming is about $1000, so that the extra expense involved in being obliged to go around Cape Horn will be $40,000—and that for one trip of one vessel only.—*Reviews.*

A decision of considerrble interest to mining men was lately rendered by the United States Circuit Court, District of Nevada. The case at trial was that of the Justice Mining Company vs. Barcla and the point involved was whether a a claim was or was not lost to a locator by disappearance of the stakes The decision of the court was to the effect that the fact that the stakes and monument, as designated in a notice locating a mining claim, were not visible at the time of a subsequent relocation does not vitiate the former location if the law in all other essential requirements has been complied with.

Trout season opens today.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

TUBER MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, No. 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California

Location of works, Panamint District, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 22d day of March, 1898, an assessment (No. 1) of fifty (50) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 3d day of May, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 2d day of June, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

Office: 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual
3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 10 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1898, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board hereby rejects the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

INYO COUNTY, CAL., March 15, 1898.

To Mrs. E. R. Stellmann:—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred ($300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Bunker Hill and Hidden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Anvil spring in Butte Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 1896 in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if in ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner your intetest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY MACDONALD

NOTICE

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
March 24, 1898.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Anthony Rossi against Isidore Girand for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 988, dated December 14, 1896, upon the W ½ of N E ¼, Section 33, Township 8 S. Range 33 E, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Registet.

INYO INDEPENDENT

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

APRIL 1.....1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, March 25, 1898.

People vs. Marshall H. Naylor:—Wells Barnes resumes the witness stand.

SATURDAY, March 26.

People vs. Naylor—Wells Barnes resumes the witness stand. J. R. Turner called for the prosecution. Bertrand Rhine called for the prosecution.

People vs. S. E. Laplant—On motion of S. E. Vermilyea, attorney for defendant, it was ordered that the defendant be released on his own recognizance.

MONDAY, March 28, 1898.

People vs. Naylor—By consent Witness A. Gale excused for the term. John Alexander recalled for the prosecution. A. M. Given called for the prosecution; sworn and examined. O. C. Harper called for the prosecution.

TUESDAY, March 29, 1898

People vs. Naylor—O. C. Harper resumes the witness stand. Norman Mairs called for the prosecution. D. J. Hession called sworn and examined. Geo. F. Willis called, sworn and examined.

WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1898.

People vs. Naylor.—Geo. F. Willis called for the prosecution. John Alexander recalled for the prosecution. Martin H. Church called for the prosecution. A. M. Given recalled for the prosecution. Prosecution rest.

Martin Church called for the defense. John White called called for the defense and sworn. Lemuel Baxter called for the defense and sworn. Dayid Stubblefield called for the defense and sworn. I. H Mulholland called for the defense. Michael McSweeny called for the defense. Frank Lawrence called for the defense.

Real Estate Transfers.

Neal A. Wilson to Archie M. Wilson—Golden Queen and other mines in Pleasant Canyon, $5.00

Sarah C. F. Wrinkle to L. F. J. Wrinkle—Certain tracts of land at Georges Creek, $15.

E. L. Cross to Joe Peterson—Joe Peterson mine, $1.

Ed Harking to J. J. Evans—Nitre beds, placer claims at Amargosa, $5.

Gay W. Brown to the Colorado and California Minera. Davelopment Co.—Certain Borax mines in Salt Wells mining district. $15,000.

Manuel Diaz and others to Jesus Carrasco—Undivided six fifty-fourth interest in certain lots in town of Lone Pine, $5.

Fred Metzler to Louis Metzler—Iron Queen and other mines in Argus Dist., $10.

Bishop Creek Ditch Co. to Thos. Williams—160 acres of land in Round Valley $800.

The Naylor case will doubtless be concluded by tomorrow night.

A cattle man from Ventura named Gibson has rented the Lake and Ed. Shepherd ranches, and is on his way here with a large band of cattle.

The weather has turned off delightful and warm.

The Board of Supervisors meet in regular session next week.

The dancing club will give a dance tomorrow night at Mairs' Hall

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. to-morrow night.

Frank Fitzgerald is in Lone Pine dangerously sick. Dr. Woodin is in constant attendance.

A. W. de la Cour Carroll is visiting town. The gentleman is constantly adding to his valuable collection of Indian curios.

Mrs. J. J. Gunn and daughter, Miss Helen, came in from the Minnietta on Thursday, and will remain in town for some time.

George Bixby, a former resident of Inyo county, now living near Santa Ana, was in town early in the week. He is looking for feed for a band of cattle.

Mrs. Fred. Samuels, accompanied by her little son, Harold, arrived at Independence on Wednesday, and is visiting with her mother at Camp Independence.

A gentleman named DeWitt, of the Department of Justice, has been in town all the week taking testimony relative to the Josephine mill, which was destroyed at Old Coso in the early sixties. The owners filed a claim for damages against the government, alleging that the property was burned and destroyed by renegade Indians.

S. W. Austin, at present Superintendent of Schools of this county, and F. E Densmore, Esq., of Independence, have been appointed Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, vice I. H. Mulholland and A. W. Eibeshutz, whose terms expire April 19th. They are both thoroughly well qualified for the position, and will make efficient and capable officers. Mr. Austin will doubtless resign his position of school superintendent at the coming meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending March 31, 1898:

Highest barometer	26.285	27th
Lowest "	25.608	25th
Highest temperature	67.0	31st
Lowest "	27.0	27th
Mean "	46.0	
Average dew point	11	
Average humidity	28.	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36 N W	26th
No. clear days	6	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	00	

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer in Charge.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
March 24, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Paulina Aguirre of Independence, Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 772, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N W ¼ S W ¼ Sec 35, Tp 12 S, R 34 E MDM, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday the 30th day of April 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of such land: William G. Morton, Edward B. Smith, Frank E. Rickey and Michael C. Muldoon, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

WAR NEWS.

The latest telegraphic advices on the war proposition is that the flying squadron of the United States has been sent to intercept the Spanish torpedo flotilla and to destroy it if it proceeds beyond Porto Rico. That the United States has sent an ultimatum to Spain that Cuban independence must be recognized and the war terminated within forty-eight hours. That Spain has replied to the United States refusing to accept the ultimatum. The case stands here and hostilities may be expected at any moment.

NOT GUILTY.

The case of the People vs. Marshall H. Naylor was given to the jury this evening at five minutes to six. The jury went to supper and upon their rerurn to the Court room rendered their verdict of "Not Guilty" on the second ballot, the first ballot standing ten for acquittal, one for conviction and one blank. The case has occupied twelve days

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of Assessment (No. 31) levied on the 24th day of December, 1897, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. Certificate	No. Shares	Amount
J & S Dannenbaum, trustee	403	916	183 20
S&H Barnes) S H Barnes trus	289	500	100 00
S H Barnes, trustee	353	154	30 80
Geo Dillman	530	980	196 00
F A Berlin	487	400	80 00

And in accordance with law and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the twenty fourth day of December 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at their office, Room 38, Phelan building, San Francisco, California, on Friday, the 22d day of April, 1898, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

M. A. CANN, Secretary.

Office, Room 38, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

ANOTHER GREENLAND.

Explorer Borchgrevink's Find. Belief in an Antarctic Coal Belt.

In The Strand Magazine C. E. Borchgrevink reviews briefly the results of his visit to South Victoria Land in 1895. He says:

"In my opinion the great southern continent is the Greenland of the south, with just as many possibilities. I do fully believe that little or no known animal life will be found in South Victoria Land. Captain Larsen on the whaler Jason brought back petrified wood from Graham Land, south of Cape Horn, which fact, of course, proves great climatic changes in those regions during succeeding periods. As our knowledge of the great southern continent now stands, we must believe it really to be a continent, and not a mere accumulation of islands, as well from the appearance of the land, as it has been sighted nearly all round, as also from sea soundings, and last, but not least, from the nature of those specimens of rocks which I brought back with me from Victoria Land. If it is all land, it is probably of an area twice the size of Australia.

"Already the first sight of Victoria Land convinces one that it is of volcanic origin. The volcanoes of Victoria Land show a tendency to follow the same line. From Mount Sabine to Mount Melbourne the trend is south-southwesterly. Mount Erebus and Mount Terror lie almost due south of Mount Sabine. Farther north from Mount Sabine the great earth fold, on the septum of which this chain of volcanoes is situated, probably bends a little westward, as shown partly by the surroundings, partly by the position of Balleny island. Northwest of Balleny island the great fold trends perhaps to the knotting point between the Tasmanian axis of folding and that of New Zealand, the former, perhaps, running through Royal Company island, and the latter through or near Auckland island and Macquarie island. The knotting point would probably be somewhere (approximately) near the intersection of the sixtieth parallel of south latitude with the one hundred and fiftieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich. It would just join the line of extinct volcanoes along east Australia on the west, and, perhaps, the active volcanic zone of the North island of New Zealand, or, at all events, the fold which bounds that continent on the east.

"Traced in the opposite direction, the volcanic zone probably runs through Seal islands, the active volcanoes of Christensen and Sarsee, and through Mount Haddington, an extinct volcano in Trinity Land, to Paulet and Bridgman islands, active volcanoes."

FINEST PARK IN THE WORLD.

What John Burroughs and Others Say of the Rock Creek Reservation.

In his entertaining book "Wake Robin," and in the chapter entitled "Spring at the Capital" (pages 165-166), John Burroughs says: "Outside of the city limits the great point of interest to the rambler and lover of nature is the Rock creek region. Rock creek is a large, rough, rapid stream which has its source in the interior of Maryland and flows into the Potomac between Washington and Georgetown. Its course for five or six miles out of Washington is marked by great diversity of scenery. Flowing in a deep valley, which now and then becomes a wild gorge with overhanging rocks and high, precipitous headlands, for the most part wooded—here reposing in long, dark reaches, there sweeping and hurrying around a certain bend or over a rocky bed; receiving at short intervals small runs and spring rivulets, which open up vistas and outlooks to the right and left of the most charming description—Rock creek has an abundance of all the elements that make up not only pleasing but wild and rugged scenery. There is perhaps not another city in the Union that has on its very threshold so much natural beauty and grandeur, such as men seek for in remote forests and mountains. A few touches of art would convert this whole region, extending from Georgetown to what is known as Crystal springs, not more than two miles from the present state department, into a park unequaled by anything in the world. There are passages between these two points as wild and savage and apparently as remote from civilization as anything one meets with in the mountain sources of the Hudson or the Delaware."—"Life and Light."

Atlantic Liners.

There are fully 1,000 tons of piping of various kinds, it is said, in the average Atlantic liner. The condensers will pump up at least 50,000,000 tons of cool water a day. The furnaces will consume no less than 7,500,000 cubic feet of air an hour. The boiler tubes, if placed in a straight line, would stretch nearly ten miles and the condenser tubes more than 25 miles

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 43. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., APRIL 8, 1898. WHOLE NO. 1462.

INYO INDEPENDENT
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year (post paid)	$400
Six Months	200
Three Months	150
One Month	50
Single Copies	10

TROUBLE BORROWERS.

There's many a trouble
Would break like a bubble,
And into the waters of Lethe depart,
Did we not rehearse it,
And tenderly nurse it,
And gave it a permanent place in the heart.

There's many a sorrow
Would vanish to-morrow,
Were we but willing to furnish the wings;
So sadly intruding
And quietly brooding,
It hatches out all sorts of horrible things!

How welcome the seeming
Of looks that are beaming,
Whether one's wealthy or whether one's poor!
Eyes bright as a berry—
Cheeks red as a cherry—
The groan and the curse and the heart-ache can cure.

Resolve to be merry,
All worry to ferry
Across the famed waters that bid us forget,
And, no longer fearful,
Be happy and cheerful—
We feel life has much that's worth living for yet.
—Waverley Magazine.

THE SERGEANT'S HARD LUCK.

"BULLDOG" Carney had been at it again. It was horses this time; and when horses follow a man off without rhyme or reason, there is often shooting from one side or the other.

And the owner of the horses that had gone off with "Bulldog" Carney lay in hospital in Fort McLeod with a plug of lead in his lung. He was a "rustler" himself, and the general opinion was that Carney had only stolen from a thief.

But the plug of lead—that was a different matter. A man has got to be pretty tough before the shooting of him counts for nothing.

So Sergeant Hetherington and Constable Williams were sent out, with three days' rations, to look Carney up in one direction, while a couple of other constables took the train in another.

Much riding and the viewing of much open plain were the result of the first day's campaign.

On the second day they rode again but the plain was not quite so open. There were several lakes and various other interruptions of the vista.

"What's the sense of this?" said Hetherington to the other constable. "You might as well look for a needle in a haystack or a prayer-book in barracks as look for Carney in this God-forsaken hole. We'll never get a sight of him."

So they camped where they were, beside a small lake, and smoked the pipe of peace, and ate their rations, and cursed the government that had cut their pay down to 50 cents a day; howbeit the sergeant was getting more than that now since his promotion. But that was regulation form—the routine; and so they smoked long and swore hard, and denounced the service any way as being no good to a man, for it made him lazy and unfitted him for anything else. And it was a wild-goose chase, and Carney was a hundred miles away, and they were a pair of fools, as great as the man who had sent them out.

And with the gray regulation blankets pulled over their heads, and their feet warm against the blaze of the smouldering camp fire they slept—slept the prairie sleep, which is long and deep and strong, and as unlike the other as a strong growing bush is unlike a hothouse plant. Slept among the wild roses and great yellow marguerites, and the little, wondering sunflowers—slept on the dry, crisp grass, that was as a gentle spring mattress.

And as they slept a man came and looked at them, and pulled his blonde mustache a little, reflectively, and then stepped back into the night again, and all was still; only the munching and occasional stamp of a horse's hoof over to one side, where the horses were picketed, and the little sneezing blow of the nose of the feeding animals as they cleared the dust out of their nostrils.

"There were ducks flying over all last night," said the sergeant, as he pulled on his long boots. "They're nesting here in these lakes, and I'm going to have a look for some eggs."

Soon a voice came up from the reeds and cat-tails growing in the edge of the lake to the constable, as he busied himself at the morning fire:

"Come down here, Williams. They're slathers of eggs here."

The ducks there were as other ducks; they pulled down the lance-like blades of grass, and plaited them into nests, just out in the water a piece—that was Dame Nature's insurance scheme; but she hadn't reckoned with the sergeant and his merry constable. The long boots and the gray socks and the brown trousers were off in a jiffy, and with shirts tucked up under their arms the two warriors were soon filling their helmets with duck eggs.

"I've got me hat full," said the sergeant, "an' here's a nest with thirteen eggs in it. What'll I do?"

"Better leave it alone," said the constable. "Thirteen's an unlucky number."

"But I want the eggs," pleaded the sergeant. "It's unlucky to go on tinned beef when you can get fresh eggs; besides, me luck couldn't change for the worse, anyway," he added, as he thought of what the exile life in that lone land meant.

"Well, then," said the constable, "if you don't mind the bad luck, wrap them in your shirt, and I will hold your chapeau," and he waded over to the other and held the helmet.

"I'm a quare-looking bird now," said the sergeant, as he peeled the gray flannel shirt over his head, like stripping an otter, and proceeded to transfer the eggs from the watery nest to the impromptu bag.

"I miss my guess, or you'll run up agin hard luck this trip. I wouldn't touch a nest with thirteen eggs in it with a ten-foot pole," said the constable, as they made their way out through the scrub growth on the edge of the lakes.

"Having a bath, gentlemen?" asked a cheery voice from the wilderness, as they emerged into the open.

It was the man who had looked upon them the previous night as they lay sleeping.

The sergeant was so astonished that the corner of the shirt slipped from his hand, and the thirteen eggs rolled into a batter at his feet.

And it was no wonder that he was astonished, for he was looking upon two policemen.

The three V-shaped stripes on the right arm of one of them—the speaker—showed that he was a sergeant. Something about the clothes struck him as being strangely familiar. He could almost swear to a spot or two on the front of the tight-fitting brown jacket.

"Sorry to trouble you, gentlemen," said the same cheery voice, as the owner of it toyed with the butt of a big regulation revolver at his side; "but my partner here and myself took a notion we'd like to join the force; so we just slipped into your clothes till we'd see how we'd look, and as the two suits will hardly go round the four of us, suppose you stack our duds—they're just over there by the camp fire."

As he spoke he absent-mindedly drew forth the big revolver, and rubbed his thumb reflectively over the hammer, and waited for them to make their toilet.

"Ye're up to larks this morning," said the sergeant, thinking that the bad luck of the thirteen eggs was already getting its work in on him. He noticed that their carbines and revolvers and cartridge belts had all been taken possession of by the strangers. He realized that himself and the constable were in the hands of the strangers, and he made a pretty shrewd guess that the man they were after had turned the tables and captured them.

"By George! I guess there's no help for it," said the sergeant, good-humoredly, as he began to crawl into the other man's clothes.

"What's you fellows' game, anyway?" he said, as he pulled on a pair of deer skin riding breeches.

"Well, I take it you're rather a tough lot," said the man with the stripes on his arm, "an' we're going to arrest you for horse-stealin'."

"Well, that's pretty rich for my blood," said the sergeant, as he completed his toilet with a broad-brimmed cowboy hat.

"Now, I suppose you're not much accustomed to wearing jewelry," said the other; "but I'll have to trouble you to put these darbies on," and he tossed the sergeant a pair of handcuffs. The sergeant laughed, but made no movement to put them on.

"Put them on him, Bill," the stranger said, "and if he moves I'll let daylight through him; now the other," he added, as Bill clapped the handcuffs on the sergeant, and in a twinkling they were both handcuffed prisoners. Then they were mounted on the bronchos belonging to the two men who had them in charge, while the latter took their two good police horses and rode beside them.

"You'll get into a fine row over this," said the sergeant to his captor.

The latter laughed good-humoredly.

"Not half so fine a row as I would have got into if it had been the other way about. If you'd got the drop on me first, and I was wearin' the bracelets now, then I would think there was trouble ahead."

"What're you going to do with us, anyway?" said the sergeant. "You can't eat us. Are you going to hold us up an' make the government ransom us out?"

"We're goin' to leave the constable here with a friend who keeps a fashionable hotel in a shack down at Dead Man's Crossing on Deep Cut Creek, an' we're goin' to take you to Maple Creek an' turn you over to the superintendent there. You shouldn't have run off the horses, you know, an' then when the man objected you plugged him."

"You seem to know all about it," said the sergeant. "I suppose you are 'Bull Dog' himself."

"You seem a bit mixed, my friend," replied the stranger, coolly. "You're 'Bull Dog' Carney, and I'm Sergeant Hetherington, in charge of this outfit," and he pulled from his pocket the sergeant's papers, neatly inclosed in a blue government envelope, and smiled derisively at Hetherington.

"You won't be able to work that racket at the barracks at Maple Creek, for some of the fellows'll be sure to know me there."

"Well, if they do, you'll have a longer ride, that's all," answered his captor, "for I mean to get you put in this time sure, for you've escaped often enough before."

That afternoon they came to Dead Man's Crossing, and Williams was left there in charge of a man they found in the shack. He had evidently been expecting Carney, but he opened his eyes with much wonder when he saw the prisoner, and when he understood the situation he went around with a broad grin on his face that was particularly tantalizing.

Maple Creek was seventy miles from Dead Man's Crossing. They stopped all night at Dead Man's Crossing, and made sixty miles of the seventy next day.

In the morning the sergeant had another lesson in the deep diplomacy with which Carney negotiated matters.

"Ride on, Bill," he heard him say to his mate, "and inquire if Sergeant Hetherington has come in yet with his prisoner. You can tell them that you were out on a little reconnoitre for Carney's mate, and that I expected to be there at the barracks about ten o'clock. If there is anybody there knows me—Sergeant Hetherington—just hit the trail back a piece, and we'll move on to the next post. I want to give this man Carney up to strangers, you see; I'm afraid his friends mightn't treat him well. Anyway, I think you'd better ride back to meet me."

Bill galloped away on his errand, and after putting an hour or so to give him a good start, Carney and his prisoner struck camp and followed up.

Bill met them about five miles out of Maple Creek, and reported that there wasn't a soul in the troop stationed there that knew Hetherington. "But they're dead on to Carney's racket, though," he said, "and when I told them that we'd captured him, they thought 'twas a pretty slick piece of business. They say he's harder to trap than a coyote."

"You see," said Carney to the sergeant, "the easier you take this thing, and the loss racket you make, the better you'll get along. If you get rusty and insist that you're sergeant, some of the follows'll round on you, and the bad luck the thirteen eggs brought you'll be nothing to the trouble you'll get into then."

As soon as they got into the fort, Hetherington saw at once that Carney must have been in the force at one time.

He asked for the sergeant-major as soon as they rode into the barracks square, and asked him to report to the superintendent that he had brought in the desperado Carney, who was wanted for horse-stealing and shooting a man.

"I was afraid to take him back to Fort McLeod," he said, "for fear he'd play some trick and get away. He almost made me believe he was somebody else, until I found this letter on him addressed to John Carney."

It was in vain that the sergeant swore that he was Sergeant Hetherington himself; the more he swore against the fate that had tangled him up the more they laughed at him, and told him to drop it.

Carney's reputation for slipping out of the toils stretched from Winnipeg to the highest point of the Rockies, but he'd find that he couldn't do them up at Maple Creek; they were on to his little game.

"Are you quite sure you're not Major Steel himself, or Commissioner Hackie?" asked the superintendent, looking at him with a knowing smile.

At this sally of wit Carney and the rest of them laughed so heartily that the superintendent was so pleased with himself that he told the prisoner he might sit down.

"Your police duties must make you tired," he said, with a wink at Carney.

"All the same, sir," said the poor sergeant, tears almost starting to his eyes as he saw how completely he was in the other's clutches, "you'll be sorry for this when you find out what a mistake you're making."

"Oh, no doubt, no doubt," said the superintendent. "When they find out that you're really a sergeant in the force I'll be reduced to the ranks for this and you'll be made inspector."

"At least, sir," said Hetherington, "you might keep this man who claims to be a sergeant here until this matter is cleared up."

"Capital, capital!" said the superintendent. "A capital idea. We'll keep him here so that your mate can get clean away; then I shall get promotion for that brilliant idea. You're bagged, but you'd rather that your mate got away, eh? Sergeant Hetherington here tells me that he was pretty hot on your mate's trail, and one of the objects for bringing you in here was that he might have his hands clear to follow it up."

So the sergeant was put behind the bars, and Carney and Bill were made free of the canteen, and the superintendent congratulated himself upon the prospect of being able to forward on "Bull Dog" Carney, who had been wanted at headquarters for some time.

Then toward evening, when the fierce heat of the noonday sun had sped itself, Carney and Bill rode forth to hunt up the other man, "the mate," and Maple Creek never saw again the good police horses that went with them, nor the rifles, nor the revolvers, and it took a year's official correspondence to clear up the mystery as to who was to blame for committing Sergeant Hetherington, of the N. W. M. P., as "Bull Dog" Carney, horsethief, and handy man with a gun.

There is a legend that it never was cleared up.—Temple Bar.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

A cause for action for personal injuries resulting from negligence is held, in Lehmann vs. Deuster (Wis.), 37 L. R. A. 333, to be assignable under statutes which provide for the survival of actions for damages to the person.

The preference of a claim for wages given by statutes is held, in Falconio vs. Larsen (Or.), 37 L. R. A. 254, to constitute an incident of the debt or claim for wages, which is assignable and which may pass by an assignment for creditors.

The fact that a certificate of deposit was taken for money deposited in an insolvent bank is held insufficient to relieve the banker from criminal liability, in the case of state vs. Shove (Wis.), 37 L. R. A. 142, and the situation is not changed by the fact that part of the deposit received when the bank was insolvent was made by surrendering a certificate of deposit.

CALIFORNIA has celebrated with imposing features the semi-centennial anniversary of the discovery of gold, a discovery which attracted a large immigration to the state and laid the foundation for the prosperity which it now enjoys. The gold which James W. Marshall and John A. Sutter found in the tail race of their saw mill was not of itself the most valuable product of California; the inflowing population found the climate and the soil of the country to be just as rich as its gold mines. As many millions were coined in real estate as were found in

PLACER MINING NEAR SUTTER'S FORT.

the diggings. The ground upon which the postoffice in San Francisco now stands was sold for $750 and bought back a decade later for $500,000. Lick, the man who left a fortune to build the big telescope, purchased a bit of ground on Montgomery avenue for $50, which he sold thirty years afterward for $1,000,000. The history of the gold discovery of the Pacific coast is full enough of romance and pathos to be told with a degree of confidence at this time.

John A. Sutter was a man of enterprise

SAN FRANCISCO IN 1848.

and had wandered from Baden, Germany, where he had been born in 1803, having been a Swiss guardsman, first to Vancouver, then to the Sandwich Islands, and finally to "Alta California," where he settled, built a farmhouse, gathered flocks and herds, got into his employ skilled workmen, and was prosperous. He, however, wanted one thing—a saw mill. He had been compelled to get his lumber at great labor and expense from the mountains, far distant from his farms. So he sent his millwright, James Wilson Marshall, to find a saw mill site. Marshall, who was a native of New Jersey, had joined Sutter in 1845. He was then 33 years of age. This search for a mill site made a nation rich, filled the pockets of many millionaires, but ruined Sutter and sent Marshall to the poorhouse.

Marshall went in search of the saw mill site in May, 1847. He was a the habit of taking long walks alone, and in one of these—to be exact, on Jan. 24, 1848—he made his great discovery. Watching the tail race of the new mill he noticed bright yellow particles mingled with the dust which had been washed out by the recent rains. At first he attached little importance to it, but upon examination, seeing more and more of it, and some in shining scales, the thought occurred to him that it might be gold. He sent an Indian to his camp for a tin plate, and in this washed out some of the dirt. He found a few grains of clear dust and went off to meditate. He said something to his companions to the effect that perhaps he might find a gold mine. To which they replied with smiles: "Guess not; no such luck." But he could not put the idea out of his mind. The next day he made a closer examination of the washed-up soil, and found a nugget, but was not yet sure that it was gold. He weighed it in his hand. He bit it. He hammered it between stones. Surely it must be gold. And so it was, and so the great secret of the Sierra stood revealed.

He found more of the metal, and then mounted his horse and hastened back to Sutter, to whom he told the story. A private examination by the partners up the river disclosed gold along its course, and in the tributary ravines and creeks.

Sutter regarded the discovery as a misfortune. Without laborers his extensive works must come to a stop, presaging ruin. Gladly would he have shut the knowledge from the world, for a time at least. With the men at the mill the best he could do was to make them promise to continue their work and say nothing of the gold discovery for six weeks, by which time he hoped to have his flour mill completed, and his other affairs so arranged as to enable him to withstand the result. The men, indeed, were not yet prepared to relinquish good wages for the uncertainty of gold gathering.

If only the land could be secured on which this gold was scattered—for probably it did not extend far in any direction—then interloping might be prevented, mining controlled, and the discovery made profitable. It was worth trying, at all events. Mexican grants being no longer possible, Sutter began by opening negotiations with the natives, after the manner of the English colonists on the other side of the continent. Calling a council of the Calomas, an dsome of their neighbors, the lords aboriginal of those lands, Sutter and Marshall obtained from them a three years' lease of a tract some ten or twelve miles square, on trifling payments of cheap ornaments. Sutter then returned to New Helvetia, and the great discovery was consummated.

A messenger intrusted with this portentous secret to Colonel R. B. Mason, then the chief representative of the United States government in California, let the cat out of the bag, and prevented Sutter and Marshall from reaping the reward of their great discovery. This man was a mill hand—Charles Bennett—one of Marshall's associates, who was instructed to say nothing about the gold find, but assist Marshall to make arrangements to secure the saw mill and the land about it with "mineral rights" from the government. But Bennett could not keep the enormous importance of his errand to himself. He met some prospectors who had an idea of finding coal, and during their talk exclaimed: "Oh, I have something here better than coal," exhibiting his specimens. He showed them to others, and so the matter got abroad. Bennett and Marshall found Colonel Mason at Monterey, who, when the messenger exhibited the gold, refused to make any promises as to a grant of land.

The upshot was that gold seekers began to pour in about Caloma and the saw mill from Francisco and Monterey, and Sutter had finally to abandon most of his industrial enterprises. The stories of those days would fill volumes, and it only remains to chronicle the fate of the two luckless men who found the treasure, but did not profit by it. Sutter's saw mill did not prosper, be-

THE FIRST QUARTZ MILL.

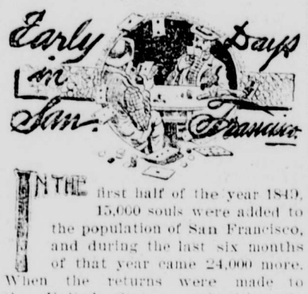
cause the gold fever had absorbed all of the labor, and no hands could be gotten to do work other than gold mining. Neither he nor Marshall succeeded in doing much at mining, and so they went from bad to worse.

Marshall was driven away from Caloma by the fights between the Indians and the inrushing gold seekers. When he returned several years afterward he was bankrupt. He did all sorts of things for eight years, and in 1857 returned to his old home and made a living by sawing wood, making gardens, and cleaning wells. Subsequently he received a small pension from the state, but died in 1885 in poverty at the age of 73 years. Sutter met almost as bad a fate. He died almost in want, and was at one time threatened with dreams of the almshouse.

Marshall's secret once out, the world began to pour into California. There were no railroads and no other sort of roads to the Golden Gate in those years, but all that then were in the West led to California, and crowded caravans crossed the Sierras constantly and thronged packet ships sailed from Europe and from the Atlantic coast of America round the Horn to the glittering shores of the new El Dorado.

From February, 1848, to May, 1848, more than 300 square-rigged vessels were lying in the harbors stranded and disabled for want of sailors, the crews having deserted to go to the gold region.

At this time the average yield of gold for each man engaged was far greater than in any subsequent year, yet the tools were primitive, a they were a year ago in the Klondike, being merely a pan, a rocker, and a knife. The latter was used only in crevicing; that is, to pick out nuggets from the cracks of the rocks, or occasionally in dry diggings rich in coarse gold. But the returns were large because there were few to share the gains and those few had the choice of the best placers. In this way in the fall of 1848 and the winter of 1849 there were gathered by a population of 8,000 or 10,000 gold to the value of $10,000,000, an average of $1,000 and more to each man for the season.



IN THE first half of the year 1849, 15,000 souls were added to the population of San Francisco, and during the last six months of that year came 24,000 more. When the returns were made to the United States authorities in 1851, the town contained 371 individuals, and very few more resided in it up to the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill. Like the magic seed of the Indian juggler, which grew, blossomed and bore fruit before the eyes of the spectators, San Francisco seemed to accomplish in a day the growth of half a century. The people came from every State in the Union and every land under the sun. They lived in board shanties, and in canvas tents pitched in the midst of sand and mud. They slept in rude cots, on boards, tables, counters, floors, trucks in the open air; some had horse blankets, others only a covering of fleas.

The employments of the newcomers were as varied as their nationalities. They worked an anything and everything. Common laborers received $10 per day and ordinary mechanics $20. Five dollars a day was about the smallest stipend paid even to boys. A pick and a shovel were worth $10; a tin pan or wooden bowl $5, and a butcher's knife $30. Lumber rose to $500 per 1,000 feet. Wheat flour and salt pork sold at $400 a barrel; a small loaf of bread was 50 cents, and a hard-boiled egg $1. You paid $3 to get into the circus, and $55 for a private box. Ordinary coarse boots cost $40 a pair; a stout pair was worth $100. When a shirt became dirty the wearer threw it away. Washing cost $15 a dozen in 1849.

Rents were monstrous. Three thousand dollars a month was paid in advance for a store hurriedly built of rough boards; and a small room on the second floor used as a lawyer's office rented for $1,000 a month. Lodging was equally extravagant. A bedroom in a hotel costing $250 a month, and a sleeping berth or "bunk," one of fifty in the same apartment, $6 a week.

In the social life of San Francisco at that period the gamblers cut the widest swath. They constituted a controlling class, with whom was all the physical, moral and financial force. Nearly everybody gambled and the stakes were sometimes enormous. As high as $20,000, it is said, have been risked upon a card. Five thousand, three thousand and one thousand were repeatedly ventured.

Sunday was a "wide-open" day in California in 1849. It was looked upon only as a day for trading, recreation, spreeing, business meetings and preparation for the business of the ensuing week. It was very common to see large cards hung up in boarding-houses and business places like this: "All bills paid up here on Sunday." That was the day for miners to get their blacksmith work done and lay in their supply of provisions for the week; the day for holding public meetings for the enactment of other municipal business.

MRS. M. S. ALLEN.

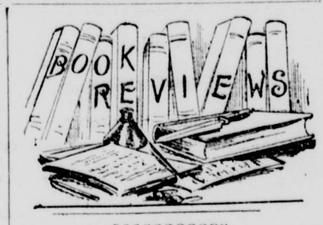
Her Record for the Year Was 21,026 Miles and 117 Centuries.

Mrs. M. S. Allen, of Worcester, Mass., is a proud woman. One hundred and twenty-eight century bars hang from the lapel of her cycling jacket and eleven more are to be added. She has beaten the 1896 record of Mrs. A. E. Rinehart, of Denver, who made 17,196 miles and 116 centuries, by riding last year 21,026 miles and 117 centuries. Out of the 365 days of 1897 she was in the saddle 266.

That Mrs. Allen didn't ride 365 days of the year was not her fault. An attack of pneumonia, a sprained ankle

MRS. ALLEN.

and prohibitive weather alone are at fault. And now Mrs. Allen is looking forward to a year of cycling feats that will outdo her own wonderful achievements, including a trip awheel, unaccompanied, from Boston to Chicago and to other Western cities.



General Wade Hampton is writing a book which will be entitled "The History of the Cavalry of Northern Virginia."

F. Marion Crawford waited over fifteen years to see his first magazine article published. In the meantime he had written about a dozen two-volume novels.

Rudyard Kipling has made a new price for his prose. His railroad story, "007," published in Scribner's, numbers 7,000 words, for which he received $1,500, or about 21 cents a word.

R. D. Blackmore when asked about his rate of speed replied in verse:

The proper point about a book—
Or be it praised or smitten—
Is not to ask how long it took,
But what it is when written.

Sir Walter Besant says that he finds the rate at which a novel advances in his hands, taking one day with another, is not more than about 1,000 words a day. A long novel of, say, 180,000 words, takes from eight to ten months. He does not find that it is the least use attempting to work at fiction for more than about three hours a day.

Hall Caine says: "As a novelist I have never been able to consider my work in relation to speed and time. As a journalist in the old days I was compelled to do so, and can remember that at the death of Prince Leopold I wrote a memoir of many long columns between 7 o'clock at night and the time of going to press with the morning paper. 'The Deemster' occupied, I think, about nine months in the writing of the text, but it had been nearly a year in hand before I began to write. Something like the same circumstances occurred in the case of 'The Boudman.' 'The Scapegoat' was written either two or three times, word for word. The first half of 'The Manxman' was written twice. If I do three or four days' writing in the week and produce 5,000 or 6,000 words with which I am content I am satisfied, and more than satisfied."

THE WORLD'S ESTIMATE.

It Is Usually Not Far from Correct, Witness the Incidents.

Men, as a whole, form quite accurate judgments of the characters of their associates. Occasionally, when this is expressed in the quaint words of foreigners, the apiness of the judgment is very apparent.

Some years ago two young men obtained employment under an influential company in Calcutta. They were brothers, and set up housekeeping together. The six native servants whom they employed were not long in forming an estimate of the new arrivals.

"Our masters," they declared, "belong to a new caste that we have not known. They do not smoke, nor drink strong drink; neither do they swear, and they speak and behave kindly to us. We like the new caste well."

As true an estimate was formed by a student in the University of Peking. He entered the university for the purpose of studying English, and not long after went to a native teacher to buy a Bible. He was not content until he had procured an expensive copy of the Old Testament, a parallel English and Chinese New Testament, and a hymn-book. Then he told his reason for wanting them.

The professor whose classes he attended had excited his admiration, because he was wholly unlike the Chinese teachers by whom the young man had been previously taught.

"Why," he said, "Professor King seems to love his pupils. He sympathizes with them, never becomes impatient when they are stupid, and his conduct and language show that he possesses something that I never knew a Chinese teacher to possess, and I do not know where he gets it unless from the Bible. For this reason I want to study the Bible and learn some Christian hymns."

The "world" does not hesitate to declare its approval of the legitimate fruits of Christian belief. If men ever condemn Christianity, it is because those who profess to accept it do not bear these fruits.

On the Nile.

War correspondents with the British gunboats on the Nile describe the banks as well clothed with vegetation, but the strip of green is only a thin mask to the desert behind. It is noticed in ascending the river that the population becomes blacker, more scantily clad and nearer the savage state. An English gunboat on the Nile usually carries 9-pounders and Nordenfeldts, and the fighting crew is less than a dozen men. But the dervishes are weak in artillery and keep out of the way of the floating batteries.

Learning in Texas.

New pedagogue (fresh from the East)—I know exactly what you want, gentlemen. You do not wish a lot of inconsequential facts crammed into the children's heads. You want me to teach the young idea how to shoot.

President of the school board (enthusiastically)—That's it, stranger.—Judge.

Every one's favorite adjective, which he secretly enjoys most when applied to himself, is "prominent."

We have noticed that when a man becomes engaged to be married, he never brags about it.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 8 1898

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE. 2 W

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, California.
January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg. 15 min. E. 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No. 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2, 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains hole 10 links to right 8.37 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M." (identical with original load line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U.S.S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg. 50 min. E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U.S.L.M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min. east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg. 34 min. W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg. 30 min. E 12.12 chains 9.09 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.09 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1 50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode true monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1 67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2 50-100. Thence deflecting 98 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M" (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0 45 chains and U.S.L.M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L.L.S.M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No, 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Course No. 4. N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1430.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 min. to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat, about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same before this office within sixty days from the first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Abiather F. Potter, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abiather F. Potter, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The N 1 2 of Sec 16, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 38 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 056, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Elvira C. Clark, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Elvira C. Clark, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The E1 2 of S E 1 4 of Sec 36, Township No. 13 south, range No. 35 east, M.D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,983, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $33.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896 upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

James O. Kane, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to James O. Kane, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment for closing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Sec 36, township No 21 south, range 37 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereot, No. 12,600, from the State of California, for nonpayment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above requirep said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of Cal ornia, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Bernard McGorray, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Bernard McGorray, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: The N W 1 4 and N 1 2 of S W 1 4 of Sec 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,095, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $84.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Barbara Thaw, defendant:

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Barbara Thaw, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No 35 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,439, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $224.00, de and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Acorney for plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Solomon Ducos, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Solomon Ducos, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The N E 1 4, S W 1 4 E 1 2 of N W 1 4, S W 1 4 of N W 1 4, Sec 16, Township No. 7 south, Range No. 32 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,304, from the State of California, for nonpayment of interest amounting to $61.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The N 1 2 of S W 1 4, Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range 37 east, M D M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,451, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Stephen W. McGorray, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Stephen W. McGorray, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The south 1 2 of southwest 1 4, section 36, Townshtp No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,096 from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $28.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Alexander D. McEvoy Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Alexander D. McEvoy, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The south ½ of Sec 16, township No. 24 south, range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,439, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $224.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896 upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

William Dugan, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Dugan, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The N E 1 4, S W 1 4 E 1 2 of N W 1 4, S W 1 4 of N W 1 4, Sec 16, Township No. 7 south, Range No. 32 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,304, from the State of California, for nonpayment of interest amounting to $61.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1 2 of S W 1 4, Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range No. 37 east; M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,451, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

W. H. BRIDGE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to W. H. Bridge, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School Lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 19 South, Range No. 39 East, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,318, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January 1896 upon said State School lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent; for two dollars cost of publication ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

WILLIAM MALONE, Defendant

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to William Malone, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten day, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: Sec 36, Township No 24 south, Range No 39 east, M D M. And canceling annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 12,052, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $134 40, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fees, and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

ALONZO H. RECTOR, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alonzo H. Rector, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No. 22 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,637, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179 40 due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Maria L. Wells, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Maria L. Wells, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: All of Section 36, Township No 24 south, Range No 37 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No 12,155, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $179 20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Rosa Graham, defendan

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Rosa Graham, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within, thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The S ½, N W 1 4, N E 1 4 of N E 1 4,

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 8 1898

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Abby C. Wesson, Defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abby C. Wesson, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec. 16, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 40 east, MDM. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void, the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,867, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Josephine Lichens, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Josephine Lichens, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1-2 of Sec 36, township No. 21 south, range No. 39 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 11,570, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $156.80, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 189 , upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School Lands of the State of California situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: Sec. 36, Township No 8 south, range No. 33 , M. D. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 11,56 , from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $31.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO MRS. J. STILLMAN: You are hereby notified that I have expended ($400.00) three hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the three lodes or veins in the mining claims shown as Hidden Treasure, Golden Treasure and Bunker Hill, S W of Auville Springs, about a mile, in Bute Valley, South Park Mining District, Inyo Co., Cal., as will appear by certificate filed about the 25th of December, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Sec. 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold said claim for the year ending in 1897, and if within 90 days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

SANDY McDONALD.
{Seal.} H. W. RUPELL.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal.
January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

JOHN A. COYLE.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs v.

John Bamber, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to John Bamber, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 38 east, M.D.M., And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 11,313, from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of the said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896. D. J. HESSION,

Seal Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

State of California }
County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $500.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Cleveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897, and if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, to-wit: $100.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 189 .

R. C. SPEAR.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 7, 1898, up to the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 7, 1898, for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners in the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each jail—for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the board of supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, made January 6 1898, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the list of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1897-98. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty emes for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1898, and opened by said Board on the seventh day of April, 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 7, 1898, for contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 7, 1898, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 7th day of April, 1898, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draws direct on all principal points.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

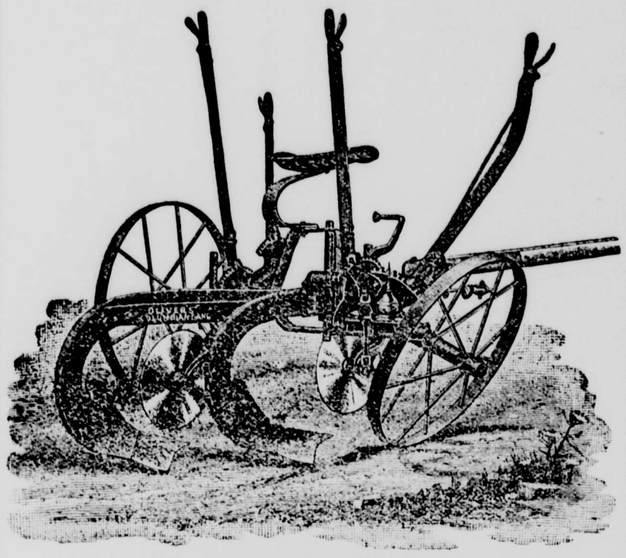
Saturday.....January 1st
" .....February 5th
" .....March 5th
" .....April 2nd
" .....April 30th
" .....May 28th
" .....July 2nd
" .....July 30th
" .....August 27th
" .....September 24th
" .....October 22nd
" .....November 26th
" .....December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson Inyo Co., Cal.

JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:20 a m	5:50 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:10 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:30 p m	12:25 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	2:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:42 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

CHINKS IN A MUSS.

Whatever may be the matter with China and other countries, it is said that for the reason that most of them have so little to feed upon and so very much hard work to do they suffer greatly with neuralgia. It is doubtful if they could suffer more than our people do, owing at times to the extremely damp chilly atmosphere in winter, which seems to have a peculiar influence upon the nervous system so as to produce this affection, but happily for our comfort and the cure of the pain, St. Jacobs Oil is recognized as its sovereign remedy. With pain produced from cold there is an absolute need of the warmth and strength which St. Jacobs Oil gives, and through this means it performs its office promptly and surely.

"Their grandfather was hanged." "How can they hold up their heads as they do?" "Oh, a broken neck isn't necessarily hereditary."

CUSTOMS CASES DECIDED.

The general appraisers of goods passing through the Custom House have made several decisions lately which, until passed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, will hold good. But while there is stability in that quarter, no system failing in strength can be properly sustained without the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a genial tonic and remedy for malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness.

Askins—That was a lively song that Miss Screechy sang, wasn't it? Grimshaw—It was—before she killed it.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, LTD., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A copy of the new edition of Miss Parloa's Choice Receipts will be sent postpaid to any of our readers who will make application by postal card or note to Walter Baker & Co. Limited, Dorchester, Mass.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.
THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

AFTER being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 747, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

The appropriation of $75,000 in the sundry civil service appropriation bill for the detection of violations of the internal revenue laws caused some debate. Kitchin (D.) and Linney (R.) of North Carolina, were bitter in their denunciation of the injustice of the system of paying for information. The former moved to strike out the item. After some further debate a vote was taken and the motion to strike out the appropriation was adopted. Cannon gave notice that he would ask for an aye and no vote when the bill was reported to the House.

Alum

baking powder is almost as strong as *Schilling's Best*.

Yes, and prussic acid is stronger than vinegar. 623

ASTHMA TRIAL BOTTLE SENT FREE. DR. TAFT BROS., 5 Elm St., Rochester, N. Y.

"CHILDREN TEETHING." MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ALASKA BREAD.

How a Practical Miner Prepares His "Staff of Life."

Bread in Alaska means always baking powder bread or biscuit, for no other kind is possible. There is no yeast or any other means of raising dough. An experienced miner, one who has been in Alaska five years, has just given us two of his most useful receipts.

Those who think of going to the Klondike should keep them, and those who stay at home will be interested in knowing how a practical miner prepares his "staff of life."

Bread; quart of flour, two, tablespoonsful Cleveland's baking powder, and half a teaspoonful of salt; mix up with cold water or milk until stiff. Grease the pan, bake until cooked (about half an hour).

Biscuit; quart of flour, two teaspoonsful Cleveland's baking powder, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly while dry with lard or bacon fat. Then mix with water or milk until stiff enough to roll out. Cut into circles with top of baking powder can or cup; bake about fifteen minutes.

Several other Alaska receipts together with lists of groceries, clothing and supplies to take with one are published in a Klondike circular. This circular, together with a cook book of four hundred receipts, will be mailed you free if you send stamp and address to Cleveland Baking Powder Co., 81 Fulton street, New York.

Be sure to mention the Klondike circular if you want it; otherwise, the cook book only will be sent.

ALMOST CAME TO BLOWS.

An Incident Illustrative of Chicago Language and Theatrical Tempers.

The other morning there dropped into the gallery of a photographer who has long made a specialty of taking the pictures of theatrical celebrities a big strapping western man who came to see his friend, the photographer. The young woman behind the counter, who knew the caller, had just been reading in a newspaper a savage "roast" of his native city of Chicago. She handed the paper to the westerner to read, expecting to get some amusement out of his comments. The Chicagoan was in the midst of his reading, bristling with wrath, when the husband of a well known actress entered the room. A framed portrait of the actress, taken several years ago, stood on an easel in a corner. The husband walked up to the picture, and after contemplating it for a few minutes said:

"My wife is certainly a remarkable woman. That picture was taken all of five years ago, yet she is younger looking and handsomer today than it is."

Just then the westerner finished the Chicago story.

"Well, I don't think," he exclaimed loudly and emphatically, throwing the paper down upon the counter.

"What right have you, sir, to think anything about it?" demanded the actress' husband angrily.

"Who gave you control over my thinker?" retorted the astonished westerner.

"Think what you please to yourself, but you shan't insult my wife, sir," shouted the husband.

"Your wife? Where is she? Are you a lunatic?"

"No, sir, but you are a big bully," cried the husband, dancing with wrath.

The little woman behind the counter, who had been convulsed with laughter, tried to explain the mistake, but the indignant husband refused to listen. Nothing but an apology would satisfy him, and he made a dramatic exit from the gallery, saying that the westerner would "hear from him again." He went home and wrote a letter to the photographer saying that he had been insulted and threatening to withdraw his wife's custom if the apology was not forthcoming. The photographer was obliged to write several letters before he could calm the troubled waters. Meantime the Chicagoan went home, firm in the conviction that he had narrowly escaped hitting a crazy man.—New York Sun.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Stories of Henry George.

The activity and power of intellect of the late Henry George did not prevent absentmindedness. A writer in The Review of Reviews says that this quality was "the jest of his circle."

Names escaped him. I heard him say to Mr. Dayton, the candidate on his ticket for comptroller and one of the best known men in New York:

"You won't mind it, I hope, if I forget your name. I am so conscious of the danger of getting names wrong that when the need of remembering comes it rattles me, and away the name goes."

He came late to a dinner at the Lotus club, where he was to discuss with some friends the question of his being a candidate in apprehended contingencies. It was raining, and he took from his pocket the slippers with which Mrs. George had insisted on providing him in case he should get his feet wet, and as he put them on he apologized with honest gravity:

"I lost time looking for a man I kept asking after as Kinsella, and it turned out his right name was Moriarity. At least I think that was what he told me it was when I found him."

But there was no absentmindedness when discussion of the business in hand ensued; he was keen and wide awake.

Antwerp Bells.

From the cathedral tower at Antwerp 80 bells have for over 200 years rung out the grandest music for the benefit of the people living on the green fields which border the Scheldt. Once a year, in the month of February, the authorities select the music, and the organ plays every hour from the old masters of Christian song.

When Cortes invaded Mexico for the second time, he had 80 musketeers and 80 crossbowmen.

GABE TUCKER'S DEFECTION.

There were a good many pretty hard characters among the early-day Kansas cowboys, but it is doubtful if there was one who held any advantage over Gabe Tucker. Gabe often boasted that the one consuming ambition of his life was to become the champion tough and terror of the cattle range. He drank, gambled and fought, and was always ready to engage in a shooting scrape at a moment's notice, and on the least provocation. And swear! Why, he was simply eloquent in the use of profanity.

Gabe had no more respect for religion than he had for the dirt under his feet. He derided and scoffed everything of a religious nature, and some of his remarks were so bold and blasphemous that even his cowboy companions heard them with a creeping sensation of awe and fear.

One of Gabe's chief Sunday enjoyments was to come into town, fill up on whisky and proceed to break up religious services. He would charge up and down in front of the building where services were being held, yelling and cursing in the most horrible manner, and peppering the side of the house with bullets or shattering the glass from the windows. Frequently, when night services were being held, he would ride up to the door and proceed coolly and calmly to shoot out the lights, one after another, until the congregation was left in perfect darkness. Of course the people of the town did not approve of Gabe's style, and they were generally agreed that his devilry ought to be stopped, but when it came to stopping it, that was another matter.

Things went along in this way for a long time, but at last one Sunday a new minister occupied the pulpit. He was a young college graduate from somewhere east of the Mississippi, rash, impulsive and unacquainted with the natures of the untamed western cowboys. In the course of his sermon he took occasion to speak of Gabe Tucker's devilry, and he denounced it in no uncertain terms. His audience listened in astonishment and trembled with fear for his safety. Well, Gabe heard about the preacher's remarks, and the next Sunday he rode up to the church, tied his horse and went in and took a seat among the congregation, but well back from the pulpit. He sat quietly while the opening hymns were sung and a prayer was offered, but the congregation kept eyeing him suspiciously. The minister came forward, read a passage of Scripture, offered a few words of prayer and began to deliver his sermon. When he had spoken a dozen sentences Gabe suddenly arose and drawing his pistol began to plant bullets in the floor all around the preacher's feet. The audience yelled and screamed and crawled under the benches while the preacher hopped and dodged about, scared within an inch of his life. It was an exciting time and Gabe was the only person in the house who was calm and cool. He continued to fire his pistols until he had but two balls left and with those he cut a little bunch of hair from either side of the preacher's head just as a reminder of his proficient marksmanship. Then he went out, mounted his horse, gave a series of whoops and dashed away across the prairie. The young minister went back east right away and for a long while there was no preaching in the town. Gabe's fame had spread abroad, and preachers were disposed to give him a wide berth. He boasted that he had broken up the church and that there would never be any more services in the town while he remained there.

In this, however, Gabe was mistaken, for services were again held in the town, and Gabe Tucker was one of the most regular, earnest and devout attendants. And it all happened in this manner. About three months after the episode just mentioned word came that a woman preacher was coming to the town to hold a protracted meeting. When Gabe heard this news he vowed up and down that no woman would hold any meeting there.

Two or three days later Gabe was out on the range rounding up some cattle. He was charging across the prairie after a refractory steer, when

BEGAN TO PLANT BULLETS IN THE FLOOR.

his horse stepped into a prairie dog hole, pitched over on his head, rolled Gabe off and fell on top of him, fracturing a leg and severely spraining his back.

It was impossible to give the injured man proper attention at the ranch, so he was conveyed to town and located in a room at a little hotel. Now at this hotel there was a lady boarder who had come only the day before. She was not exactly young and pretty, yet there was a wholesome freshness and an expression of goodness about her that made her very attractive. This lady took a great interest in Gabe from the moment when she first saw him, and when she found that he had no one to nurse him she went to the doctor and offered her services. The doctor shook his head and hesitated.

"The man needs a woman's care," he admitted, "but he's not worthy of it. He is a terrible character."

"In what way?" she asked.

"He is a tough. He swears, drinks, gambles, fights."

The doctor went on to give a brief account of Gabe's life or deviltry. The woman, instead of being frightened from her purpose, was all the more confirmed in it.

"If he is that," she said, "there is the more need of throwing kind influences about him. His soul is as precious as any soul on earth, and it is a Christian duty to reclaim it if possible."

From that day she visited Gabe, bringing him dainty little morsels of food and performing many small offices

SHE ALWAYS BROUGHT A SMILING FACE.

to add to his comfort. She always brought a smiling face into the room, and she was unsparing with kind, consoling words.

At first Gabe resented the woman's visits, and she got little from him except dark scowls and a few mumbled words in reply to her questions. She took no notice of his ungracious conduct, or at least appeared not to, and continued to treat him with the same uniform consideration.

After a while her kindness began to tell on him, and she saw it, though he tried to keep it secret. She saw that his face brightened when she came into the room, and that he listened eagerly to her words, however much he pretended not to.

At last there came a time when Gabe could mask his real feelings no longer, and in his rough, brusque way he poured out his gratitude to his nurse. She blushed and smiled and said it afforded her the greatest pleasure to learn that she had been a help and comfort to him.

"I have often wondered," he said, "who and what you are. Won't you tell me?"

"I am afraid I should lose your esteem if I did that," she replied.

"Why?"

"I belong to a class of people that you don't like, so I have heard."

"I don't care what you belong to, you are an angel, and I will never think less of you than I do now."

"Then I'll tell you. I am a preacher."

Gabe was staggered for a moment, then he rallied to his promise and kept it. More than that, when he was able, he attended the protracted meetings the woman was conducting. Attended because she asked him.

The result over it all was that he got religious and fell in love, or perhaps it would be more proper to say that he fell in love first and that led to the other. The curious thing was the preacher loved him and married him, and that he became her helpmeet in her ministerial work.—Utica Globe.

The Force of a Word.

She was a maiden
Of Boston's elect,
Exceedingly homely,
But very correct;
Visiting auntie,
While in New York
Tried to improve on
Everyone's talk.

He was a chappie,
Plenty of money,
Often by accident
Said something funny;
"What's that you said?
Hated the shopping?
Oh, by the way,
Where are you stopping?"

A sneer on her face,
A look of disgust;
"I'm staying with auntie,
Not stopping, I trust;
Pray, what could I stop?
The meaning you hide."
"Perhaps I was thinking
"Of clocks," he replied.

—From a Book of Columbia Verse.

Character from Wallets.

An observing young man with a Sherlock Holmes touch in his moral make up says that the age and character of a woman may general be determined by the contents of her pocketbook. The business woman always has a number of receipted bills and a quantity of cash in her pocketbook. The mother of a family usually has many unreceipted bills, little cash and the sides bursting with samples and bargain advertisements while the average young lady has a favorite poem stowed away in a corner and invariably a souvenir of something bordering on the superstitious.

Italian Works of Art.

Last year Italy exported 21,000 antique and modern works of art, valued at $600,000. More than half of them went to Germany.

The Dog in the Bible.

The dog is mentioned thirty-three times in the Bible.

A headstrong man is as apt to be wrong as he is right.

When sick, the best thing you can take is a rest.

FOIBLES OF RICH PEOPLE.

Some Think It Degrading to Ride in Common Street Cars.

"That one-half of the inhabitants of New York has no conception of the manner in which the other half exists goes without saying," remarked a society woman recently, "but I never realized how differently the lives, habits and occupations of the rich of our own differ from those of 'nous outres,' who are only moderately well off, until the other day, at a sort of drawing-room debating club that we started this winter the various methods of transit were under discussion, when Mrs. Midas, who was my neighbor, said to me:

"'I cannot speak from experience in any of the matters, for I have never been in a public conveyance in my life, except, of course, the railroads.'

"'Do you mean to say,' I exclaimed, for I could not realize that a woman of 50 years of age, living in New York all her days, could, whatever might be her condition, really live so far apart from the great mass of her fellow creatures, 'that you have never been in an omnibus or a street car?'

"'Never,' she answered.

"'But the elevated railroads,' I persisted. 'What do you do when you wish to go a long distance?'

"'I drive,' she replied, looking mildly astonished. 'Surely you do not climb those stairs and go into those awful things?'

"No wonder that these people feel as if they were made of different clay from the rest of humanity. No aristocrat in Europe could hold herself more proudly aloof from the hoi polloi than do such women who by the power of money and the money alone are thus alienated from their kind. Such class distinctions between those who have and those who have not, based upon nothing but sordid considerations, are undoubtedly widening the breach between the rich and the poor in this country."

"They mean well, these rich women," said a hard-working philanthropist who had devoted years to the people and their needs, not merely bodily, but socially and intellectually. "And we greatly need the money that they give, but I do wish they would not drive down to our clubs with their carriages and footmen. I do not like to say that it was inappropriate and tended to destroy rather than foster the feeling of friendship and self-respect that we are trying to have established, but I tried to suggest to Mrs. Croesus, who has taken so much interest and donated such a large sum to our library, that it would save her so much time if she came down in the 'L.'

"'My dear Mr. T.,' she exclaimed, 'I would not go into one of those slums for the world without John and Thomas to protect me,' a remark which showed how hopelessly ignorant she was of the real meaning and scope of our work."—New York Tribune.

Will Say "Madam."

Henceforth the employes of an Eastern railroad company who have occasion to address women patrons of the road will use the word "Madam," instead of "Lady," a change that educated persons will appreciate, whatever the reasons that dictated it. One of the company said by way of explanation: "It has become a growing and very noticeable evil—among the conductors particularly—of late that women patrons of the road were addressed as 'Mrs.,' sometimes as 'Miss,' not infrequently as 'Lady,' and occasionally as 'Madam,' and it was often the case that the person addressed as 'Mrs.' should have been addressed as 'Miss,' if strict propriety were observed, and vice versa, and individual complaints of such cases have been reported. By the adoption of a uniform greeting, such as 'Madam,' it relieves the conductor and motorman of the responsibility of distinguishing between 'Mrs.' and 'Miss,' and at the same time prevents any possible offense being given."

Make a Fly Look Twelve Miles Long.

Prof. Elmer Gates, of Washington, says he has worked out a process by which objects can be magnified to a size 500 times greater than by any of the microscopes now in use. His invention, he claims, will revolutionize microscopy, and will advance science to a point hitherto unheard of. His discovery, he says, will be of special value in bacteriology and the study of the cellular tissues. The professor declares that he has succeeded where all other scientists have failed—in discovering a way by which the magnified image projected on a lense can be magnified by a second as if it were the original object. To do this has been the aim of scientific photographers and microscopists for many years. Prof. Gates does not take the public into his confidence sufficiently to divulge the details of his invention, but he says he will be ready to give it to the world in a few weeks. The power of the new instrument is mentioned as 3,000,000 diameters.—Washington dispatch to Indianapolis Journal.

Blind People.

So far as the most recent statistics go, the known proportion of blind people is about one in fifteen hundred, which would give a total of one million blind in the world. The largest proportion is found in Russia, which has in Europe 200,000 blind in a population of 96 millions, or one in 480. Most of these are found in the northern provinces of Finland, and the principal cause is ophthalmia, due to the bad ventilation of the huts of the peasantry and the inadequate facilities for treatment. There is a great deal of blindness in Egypt due to blowing sand.

It Was Successful.

"Ah, doctor; glad to see you. I've been anxious to hear about that operation you were telling me of the other day. How did it come out?"

"Oh, beautifully! It was one of the best bits of work I ever did. Very successful in every way."

"And the patient—how did he stand it?"

"Well, he died."—Cleveland Leader.

The Modern Chaperon.

"Oh, yes, I hire my chaperon by the year and she costs me a very tidy sum."

"She must be highly cultivated."

"She is. She can jump, run and wrestle, and you never saw a cleverer woman with her fists!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A woman's idea of true nobility is to offer a woman her new winter dress to copy the style.

Effects of a Bee Sting.

An English physician relates an instance of a lady who was stung by a bee. At the first moment she seemed to pay very little attention to it, but very soon her face became flushed and spots appeared all over her body. Suddenly she developed a most severe attack of asthma, finding great difficulty in breathing. Another instance is that of a young lady who was stung on the back of her head by an ordinary honeybee. In less than five minutes her face began to swell, and very marked red and white spots appeared all over the surface of the body. The swelling extended over the entire person, accompanied by severe pain, burning and giddiness. The eyes were almost closed and the countenance was so distorted as to be unrecognizable. Very free bathing in soda water, with a little soda taken internally, and hot applications to the feet and thorough massage finally afforded relief, but it was some hours before the patient recovered from what was truly an alarming condition. Violent attacks of nervousness accompanied the trouble, and the sense of suffocation was almost intolerable. The young woman had been stung a number of times before without any apparent unpleasant result. The physicians were of the opinion that the bee had been feeding upon some extremely poisonous plant, which became concentrated in the venom of the sting. Be that as it may, the condition was such as to excite grave apprehension, the more so as it was several days before recovery was complete.—New York Ledger.

A Boston newspaper complains that the famous Bunker Hill monument, which when first erected was the tallest creation of man in this country, has now become quite insignificant in height. It is 220 feet high, or 327 feet shorter than city hall tower in Philadelphia.

Greater Glasgow, with a population of 853,000, has only 494 medical men, or one doctor to 1,726 of the population. It must be a healthy place.

The lack of water affects not only the hydraulic and quartz mines but the drift mines as well.

ONE ENJOYS

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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From Mrs. J. S. McGillas, of 113 Kilburn Avenue, Rockford, Ill.

"I was dreadfully ill—the doctors said they could cure me, but failed to do so.

"I gave up in despair and took to my bed. I had dreadful pains in my heart, fainting spells, sparks before my eyes, and sometimes I would get so blind I could not see for several minutes. I could not stand very long without feeling sick and vomiting.

I also had female weakness, inflammation of ovaries, painful menstruation, displacement of the womb, itching of the external parts, and ulceration of the womb. I have had all these complaints.

"The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. My husband told me to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, which I did, and after taking it for a while, was cured."

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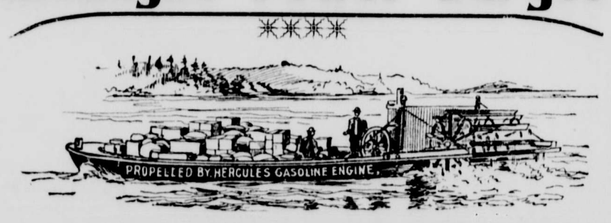

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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Lay him away,
It matters not where;
Dig a hole in the ground
And deposit him there;
'Twill be useless to raise
A shaft o'er his head,
For heaven's aware
Of the fact that he's dead!

Lowly his lot,
And humble his sphere,
The world—the big, busy world knew not
That he ever was sent to minister here;
He gathered no millions, he built up no trusts—
Cornered no markets, robbed no one of bread;
His raiment was ragged, he lived upon crusts—
But heaven's aware of the fact that he's dead!

Did he worship in church
In the orthodox way?
Did the rafters ring when
It was his turn to pray?
Alas, I know not—
But let it be said
That heaven's aware
Of the fact that he's dead!

The orphan he fanned
Through feverish days
May live or may not
To cherish his praise;
The sick that he nourished when stricken himself,
The starving that, when he was hungry, he fed,
May pray for him now, or may not, as they list—
But heaven's aware of the fact that he's dead!

Lay him away,
It matters not where;
Dig a hole in the earth
And deposit him there;
When the last trumpet sounds
He will hear, he will hear
As well as the man
O'er whose head people rear
The highest of columns—
Aye, put him to bed!
If there is a God He will not forget
That this lowly man lived—and is dead!
—Cleveland Leader.

ON THE CARDS.

"CAN you tell fortunes?" she asked, leaning her elbows on the table and shuffling the cards. "Some people's. Shall I try your mother's?" Her mother was dozing in the armchair by the fire.

"Oh, don't be silly! Mum's fortune is told."

"Poor mamma!"

"Well, you know what I mean—all that's worth telling. She refused the fair man and married the dark one; wasn't very rich and wasn't very poor—quite poor enough!" She shrugged her shoulders and made a dainty grimace—alas! unnamable. "Had two tiresome boys and one very nice girl—voila mo!"

"Who was an incorrigible little flirt and tease," I suggested bitterly.

"Fortunes don't go into such details about secondary persons, even if they happened to be true, which they aren't."

"Oh, yes, they do."

"Since you know so much about it, you can tell mine." She scattered the cards toward me with a crash. "It's all right, mum; I'm only throwing the cards at Cousin Harry." Her mother gave a sleepy smile, and returned to her slumbers.

"You mustn't blame me if the cards are unfavorable."

"I shall know you've made it up if they are."

"I wouldn't dream of jesting upon such a subject," I assured her. "Fortune-telling follows certain essential principles, which are immutable and——"

"Should be practiced, not preached. Go on."

"To start with, then, you are the Queen of Hearts."

"Why?"

"Because the Queen of Hearts represents feminine beauty and charm."

"Oh!" she leaned back and laughed. "If you are only going to flatter me I won't listen."

"I merely state a fact. You are the Queen of Hearts."

"No, I'm not. I'm spades or clubs, because I'm dark."

"Excuse me, it is not a matter merely of complexion, but of general appearance. Spades represent plain people, diamonds passable people, and hearts very nice-looking people. Therefore you are the Queen of Hearts."

"Lots of people wouldn't consider me good-looking at all." Her tone invited contradiction.

"Very likely not." She flashed an indignant glance at me. "But the fortune-teller is the sole judge on these occasions."

"I'm glad the fortune-teller is so appreciative. Of course, I know you're only pretending." She looked at me for denial, but I busied myself with the cards. "Go on!" she cried.

"First, I shuffle the cards—so. Then I cut them—so. Now I place my hand on them—so. You place your hand on top of mine." She did. "Now I place my other hand on top of yours—so—and you put your other hand on top of mine."

"I never heard of this before," said she, doubtfully. Neither did I, but it had occurred to me as an improvement.

"Now you must sit quite still and silent for a full minute."

"I know I shall laugh."

"Then the fortune will be spoiled."

"I don't believe it's necessary."

"Yes, it is—to place the teller and the tellee en rapport."

"But we aren't, you know. We always quarrel—at least, you do."

"Couldn't we be, just for a minute, Milly?" I didn't mean to speak seriously, but I did.

She nodded gravely, and I sat looking at and watching the pink color steal over her pretty face. I think it must have been two minutes that we sat like that, during which I forgave her all her little wickedness.

"There!" said I, reluctantly. "Now for the fortune. Cut the cards, Milly. The fortune must be your own making."

"You have made me feel quite serious," said she with a nervous little laugh.

"It is going to be a serious fortune," I meant it to be.

"Then—then won't you cut, too, Harry? To represent other people? I don't like all the responsibility. Please!" So I cut, too. It didn't matter, you see, because I looked at the cards before I put them down in the shape of an opened fan round the Queen of Hearts. Of course, I don't know anything about fortune-telling, really.

"The disposition of the cards," I said gravely, "indicates many possibilities of happiness and good fortune, if you take your opportunities; but much is left to your own decision."

"What a nuisance! Don't they say how I shall decide?" I shook my head.

"The hearts near the queen show that you are and will be much liked and admired."

"I believe you're making it up."

"The three kings next to her indicate three admirers—perhaps lovers."

"Whoever can they be?"

"The King of Clubs, with the other clubs close by, I take to be a soldier—good-looking, dashing, and, from the diamonds in the same line, not badly off. The hearts at the end of the line denote that you have given him some encouragement."

"I'm sure I haven't," said she, with some warmth. Of course, she knew I meant Capt. Richards. "The cards are wrong."

"Perhaps they mean that you will do so," I suggested, inquiringly; but she twisted up her handkerchief and made no answer.

"The King of Diamonds, with spades following, means an elderly suitor who has prospered in trade. He is shown by the diamonds, ending with the knave, to have made a fortune and retired, handing over the business to his son." I meant old Parsley.

"I call it very unkind of you, Harry." Her lip dropped a little, and I hastened to apologize.

"It isn't my doing. It's the cards."

"Well, you know it isn't true. It's only"—she looked over her shoulder to see that her mother was still asleep—"mamma's silliness. Why, he's as old as dad; and I wouldn't. You know I wouldn't."

"The cards leave it to you, Milly."

"Don't you believe me?" She looked quite hurt.

"Of course—if you say so." I patted her hand, which was lying on the table, but she drew it sharply away and rubbed the touch off with her handkerchief.

"Well? The King of Hearts? What does that mean?"

I considered a moment. "The King of Hearts," I pronounced slowly, "means a handsome young fellow who paid you a great deal of attention when you were staying with the Queen of Clubs, a dark relative—probably your aunt."

"I won't listen to another word!" she cried, indignantly. "It's a nasty, horrid fortune, and quite untrue. There!"

"Very well." I made as if I would sweep the cards together.

"Don't be disagreeable." She looked at me reproachfully, with one of her kaleidoscopic changes. "I want to hear it—my proper fortune—not nonsense."

"Well, isn't this true?"

"No, it isn't."

"Didn't he pay you a lot of attention?"

"Young Jephson?"

"Yes." He was the rival I really feared."

"Nothing special."

"So many pay you attention that you think nothing of it."

"You silly fellow!" said she, scornfully. "Why, he's almost engaged to cousin Annie." I felt as though a weight was taken off me.

"Why," I said, "how stupid of me! She must be the dark lady, I suppose. I ought to have connected him with her instead of with you."

"I don't believe you understand the fortune business a bit."

"It's very difficult," I apologized. "But you see the cards are all right, when you read them properly."

"What else do they say?"

"The next point is money. The seven of diamonds, next to the knave of clubs—probably your uncle—indicates a legacy; and——"

"No, no!" she interrupted. "I don't want to know about money."

"Well, the duration of life is shown by——"

"That doesn't matter," said she quickly, shrugging her shoulders.

"Then I hardly know what else there is to tell." I looked at her doubtfully. There was one thing only that I wanted to tell her. "What do you want to know, Milly?"

She put her elbow on the table and rested her head on her hand. Then she laughed uneasily, and I held my breath for a moment.

"Isn't there—I mean did you finish with—the—the—admirers, as you call them?"

"There is another," I told her, "but he is hardly worth mentioning."

"Why not? Because he doesn't care for—dosen't admire, or whatever you call it—much?"

"Oh, no! But he's poor, you see. Being only the King of Spades, he has to work for a living, so he admires at a distance. There are two cards between him and her, you see."

"But," said she very gently, "they are hearts."

"Yes," said I, "they are hearts; being two, they show that he is distantly related." We are second cousins really.

"They indicate that he is very fond of her, but leave it doubtful if she is more than slightly attracted to him." I looked appealingly to her, but her eyes were cast down.

"How do you make that out?" she asked at length.

"The card next to her is the two; but that by him is the ten, which means great affection."

"What does the rest of the line mean?"

"The nine of spades, on the other hand of the king, shows that he has a great deal more work to do before he can be in a position to ask the knave of hearts—her father—for her hand. Meanwhile the eight of spades and the ace of clubs show that he must toil at some risk in a land across the sea."

She clasped her hands suddenly and looked up.

"Oh, no, no!" she cried.

"Yes," I said quietly and sadly.

"Where?" Her dainty mouth was quivering.

"The cards do not say. But it is the Cape, I believe, where a relative has offered him a good berth."

We looked at the cards in dismal silence for a while. Then she smiled at me ever so brightly.

"There is the ace of hearts at the end of the line, Henry," she whispered. "What does that mean?"

I took the hand near me gently in mine. "I think, Milly," I said earnestly, "it must be my heart because it is over by you. Will you have it, dear?"

She looked down for a moment, then pushed it gently toward me. "I think," she said, "it must be my heart—which is going over the sea with you."—Black and White.

PUZZLED THE SAVANTS.

Wise Men of Washington Were Filled with Alarm.

In one of the many glass cases in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington is a stuffed owl. This particular owl is the one, in the words of the late President Hayes, "that jarred the Washington monument," and therein lies the story.

During centennial year Congress resolved to provide the necessary funds for the completion of the monument, which up to that time had been worked at only while the several smaller appropriations lasted. It was discovered, however, that the original foundation was likely to be incapable of sustaining the enormous weight of marble necessary for carrying the shaft 550 feet above terra firma. A new foundation was therefore needed, and architects thought a solid concrete bed 100 feet square and nearly 14 feet in thickness would accomplish the strengthening desired.

During the operation of replacing the old foundation it was considered expedient to provide means for noting carefully the slightest vibration of the walls lest the monument might be in danger of collapsing. Accordingly a heavy weight was suspended by a stout thread from the apex to a pan of thick syrup located on the base, so that no chance draught of air would be likely to sway the weight. An ingenious contrivance was so attached to the weight that the slightest vibration of the shaft would be faithfully recorded, and its insecurity would at once be an established fact.

One morning a few months after these careful precautions had been taken there was a great commotion among the workmen. A complete record of numerous perturbations and tremblings had ben written on the index, showing conclusively that the mammoth obelisk had jarred, swayed and settled during the night. Scientific heads were dubiously shaken.

After much persuasion one of the men finally consented to go to the top and examine into the cause. The astonishing report into the midst of the anxious throng below that an owl in seeking shelter in the lofty tower had somewhat managed to catch its wings in the thread and was still hanging there, suspended to the interior of the monument, and innumerable flappings and struggles of his owlship had all been recorded by the index as testimony against the stability of plumb-laid marble blocks and solid concrete.

Peculiar Custom in Norway.

Some friends who have just returned from a tour in out-of-the-way parts of Norway tell me of a capital hotel system in vogue there which might be adopted with advantage in some parts of Scotland and Ireland. In every village where no hotel exists some one of the more prominent inhabitants is subsidized by the Norwegian Government, and in return is bound to provide accommodation for not less than four travelers; he may take in more if he chooses, but four is the minimum. My friends made frequent use of these subsidized hostelries and are enthusiastic concerning the excellence of the accommodation and food supplied. I did not gather whether the tariff was regulated by Government, but I presume it is; anyway, the charges are absurdly moderate. Norway owes much of her prosperity to tourists, and she certainly treats them well.—London Sketch.

Blind Girl Gardener.

A blind girl owning a few acres of land in Oak Hill, Texas, is said to be making a living by the sale of vegetables. She has cleared about $200 each season in this way, besides improving her land. She does most all of her own work, and her highly developed senses of hearing and of touch seem to make up for her want of sight.

An Old Man's Work.

George Du Maurier was nearly 60 when he wrote "Peter Ibbetson;" he was quite 60 when he wrote "Trilby;" and 63 when he wrote "The Martian."

It is always safe to distrust the man who goes into a business enterprise "more to please his wife than for anything else."

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

The Kindness of Death.

THE old worn theory that death is man's bitterest foe, is not true. Plato called death a "gain," and asked: "What greater blessing can there be than this, ye judges?" Death can be both cruel and kind. Cruel, to those of us who are left behind, when one by one the old familiar faces pass from our sight; kind, to those who are led by its gentle hand to the larger fellowships of the sacred and the unseen. Tears by the grave should be for the living, not for the dead. The living have burdens yet to bear, and many a bitter draught to quaff from life's mingled chalice. But the dead have done with toil and care and tears. No angry noises will any more disturb their peace, no strife of tongues will break their calm repose. The bitterness of scandal may wage its cruel wicked war, but they will not hear; for the grave is as deaf as it is dumb. Half a century before the great Nazarene spoke to his Galilean disciples of life and death, and the life to come; Aeschylus told his Athenian friends that death was not a foe but a "Savior!" And he further added: "Thou alone art the physician of incurable woes; no sorrow reaches the dead!" Through ages the same great truth has clung to Grecian thought: "Call no man happy until he is dead." Death is cruel and death is kind. But its kindness is to those it takes, its cruelty to those it leaves behind.—Camoens.

Confidence in God.

Come weal or woe, come joy or pain,
Come days of light or days of rain,
My Lord is good and kind,
Come smiles or disappointment's frown,
Come loss or gain, come cross or crown,
I shall a blessing find.

Whate'er may come, whate'er may be,
Whate'er may fail from God on me,
He is my Father still.
Whate'er His wisdom may assign,
Whate'er He sends, He is benign,
And gracious is His will.

Though He should slay me, I will trust;
Though tempted Him to call unjust,
My faith shall never fail;
Though numerous foes should on me rise,
Though death should come in darkest guise,
O'er these I shall prevail.

O Father, Thou art Love in name,
And all Thy ways Thy love proclaim
With more than trumpet sound;
All things that come are good from Thee;
Thy will is like a spreading tree
On which pure fruit is found.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Duties of the Christian Life.

"The obligations and duties of the Christian life are not all external," writes Cardinal Gibbons, pointing out a religious life to young men, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "They are mainly material, and must proceed from the heart. There is no virtue in one's daily actions unless it be first established in the soul, and is only an external expression of the soul's convictions or prolongation of heartfelt sentiments. Yet the external practice of Christian virtues, and the performance of Christian duties, pertain to the integrity, if not to the essential character, of the Christian life. The interior sentiments soon perish without external expression, as life and bodily powers become extinct without due and proper exercise or employment.

"However, as the external duties are not absolutely, and under all circumstances, essential, they vary both in number and frequency, according to environments and opportunities. A business man cannot do all that a clergy man is expected to do; a man in trade not what a man in leisure can accomplish; nor a man of the world all that is possible and easy to one who keeps himself from society. But all, no matter where, no matter what their engagements and secular pursuits, how little or how much time they can call their own, can and are obliged to perform daily acts of prayer and religion, and accomplish many duties of virtue and charity. There is no condition of life which is incompatible with the dictates, and principles, and precepts of the Christian life."

A Poor Man's Gift.

Early in the year 1897 the American Baptist Missionary Union found itself heavily in arrears. During the remarkable and successful movement to raise the needed money individuals made many touching sacrifices, the story of which would recall the zeal of the Israelite women when Moses built the tabernacle. The poorest seemed to have something to give. There was one man who thought he had nothing.

He was a venerable clergyman long past his days of labor, an inmate of an Aged People's Home. The best of his life had been given to religious work, and he longed to do a little to help pay the debt of the burdened society.

One day the Rev. E. F. Merriam, who relates this incident in the Missionary Magazine, received from him a slip of paper containing a written name, with the accompanying hope that the sale of it might bring a small sum of money in aid of the cause. It was an autograph of Adoniram Judson, the first missionary from this country to India. The aged minister had received it while a student at Waterville College, during the visit of the great missionary to America, and he kept it as a precious relic fifty-one years.

Mr. Merriam put it into the hands of Dr. Seymour, of Philadelphia, relating the circumstances, and at the anniversary meeting of the Missionary Union, Doctor Seymour offered it and feelingly told its story. Twenty-five dollars were bid for it immediately, and once started the bids went up "by leaps and bounds" until the precious signature was sold for three hundred dollars—adding so much to the redemption fund.

Not long ago an article was printed by an exchange, stating the respective values of the sign manuals of the presidents. Affectionate patriotism will pay seventy-five dollars for the hand-writing of Lincoln. Christian enthusiasm will pay higher still for the handwriting of the apostle who opened an East Indian province to the religion of the Man of Nazareth. Judson's signature was worth to its purchaser all that it cost him—and it was the gift of one poor man.

There is an added beauty to the story in the example it gives of the productive virtue of a great and good man's name. In the possession of a rich collector the autograph of Doctor Judson might have remained a mere curio. The poor man's hand and heart made it a benefaction. And it was most fitting that the great missionary's name should help the cause he loved, and for which he died.

Rev. Frank Crane's Epigrams.

God wants obedience, not obelsance.

The man who runs away from God has a long way to go.

A religious sinner is worse than a wicked sinner.

Some men are Christians in only the same sense they are Americans or Caucasians.

The religious question is not whether you are going to heaven, but whether you are doing your best to make a heaven here.

When one will not rise to a principle he tries to bend the principle down to him.

We need also to pray, "Forgive us our righteousness," for it is the so-called righteousness of mankind that killed Jesus and yet obstructs Him.

No amount of politeness, education or religiosity can keep a selfish heart utterly concealed; you cannot carry assafoetida in your inside pocket and not be found out.

It is better to flee from the temple than to pollute it.

It is not so easy to explain religion as to explain it away.

Evil is never dangerous until it seems to be good.

A corporation is a contrivance by which to get profits and escape responsibility.

If traditional theology be true the directors in some corporations will have to spend the week days in hell and the Sundays with their family in heaven.

The commercial conscience is the modernized Tetzelism.

The open sinner is only an alien from God; the hypocrite is God's enemy.

"A Little Harder."

Those of us who are inclined to give up to discouragement when things go wrong, might learn a helpful lesson from a young woman who had left home because her father was a drunkard. When she became a Christian, however, she announced her intention of returning, and doing what she could to reclaim him.

"But what will you do when he finds fault with all your efforts to please him?" some one asked her.

"Try a little harder," she answered, with a soft light in her eyes.

"Yes, but when he is unreasonable and unkind you will be tempted to lose your temper, and answer him angrily. What will you do then?"

"Pray a little harder," came the answer with a fearless ring in the words.

The discourager had one more arrow in his quiver.

"Suppose he should strike you, as he did before. What could you do but leave again?"

"Love him a little harder," said the young Christian, steadily.

It is pleasant to add that her splendid faith conquered. Through love and prayer and patient effort, her father was not only reclaimed from his besetting sin, but proved Christ's power to save to the uttermost all that come unto him.—Ram's Horn.

Thankfulness to Man.

We should be grateful to man as well as to God. Life's pathway is made brighter by the giving and receiving of kindness, sympathy and love. In the home life every day ministries of loved ones should be received by spoken gratitude. We are prone to take things too much as a matter of course in our home circles. We receive in silence from loved ones kindnesses which if received from strangers we would promptly acknowledge with thanks. Many a mother's heart would be brightened if children showed their gratitude. In our church life there is many an occasion for an "I thank you." The pastor's heart would be cheered if after the sermon that has helped you, you would tell him so. Gratitude is a grace that adorns its wearer, and should never be absent from a Christian's apparel.

The Path to God.

The path to God leads through the hearts of men, is a formula that may be used on account for the direction of the present activities of the church. Primarily the object of church life is to find God, and the church has sought him in the heavens above, in mysticism, in theology, in philosophy, and it has found evidence of God, but not God. But along this rediscovered path of Jesus, obscured and obstructed with the entangling thoughts of the centuries, the church is now stumbling with ever firmer and more confident step towards the Heavenly Father.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

The graphophone is being utilized by the bureau of ethnology to preserve a record of songs and languages that are likely to soon become extinct.

Tristan d'Acunha's yearly mail has been dispatched from St. Helena. It consists of ten letters, three newspapers and two packages of books.

Five is the sacred number of the Chinese, who have five planets, five cardinal points, five virtues, five tastes, five musical tones, five ranks of nobility and five colors.

A shoe dealer in New York says that on account of the newspaper ridicule women have almost entirely discontinued the practice of sending slippers to their pastors at Christmas.

Twenty-two business men who acted as the coroner's jury in the investigation of the recent great fire in London and served for fourteen working days received 4 pence (8 cents) each as compensation.

The Delaware and Hudson Railroad has adopted a competitive system in dealing with employes, with the view of enhancing efficiency, eliminating favoritism and making merit the reason for promotion.

Women in France have just secured a slight addition to their legal rights. They may henceforth be valid witnesses to registrations of births, marriages and deaths, and to the signatures in legal documents.

A paper read before the British association at Bath in praise of corsets, declared that "reasonably tight" lacing increased mental and physicial activity by causing a more liberal supply of blood to the brain, muscles and nerves.

A European has been sentenced at Buluwayo to six years' imprisonment with hard labor for defrauding the natives of their cattle. He pretended to be a Government inspector and seized the cattle for supposed violations of law.

Two glasses of a temperance drink served to a London doctor by a tectotal family contained so much alcohol that the doctor was unable to walk straight across the room. He is now lecturing against ginger ale and root beer as intoxicants.

The women of Seattle, Wash., have instituted a Society of Klondike Widows. The lists are exclusive, being restricted to those whose claims to "Klondike widowhood" are indisputable. Only the wives and sweethearts of men off to the gold fields are eligible and no others need apply.

"The Deacon's One-Hoss Shay" has been outdone by the colonel's "one-hoss" sleigh. A sleigh made by Col. David Moseley in 1776 has been in the family service ever since. It is now owned by Edward Moseley of Westfield, Mass., a great-grandson. It is a low-backed affair and a "hansum critter" even now.

A German professor has discovered that Freiherr Bernard von Parravicini of Schloss Rundeck, near Meran, in Tyrol, married for the fourth time at the age of 82 years, lived to be 104, and had seven children, of whom the last was posthumous. His eldest daughter was 80 years of age at her father's death.

Grand opera in Paris, according to official accounts, has been given at an expenditure over receipts of 4,500,000 francs in five years, an average loss, that is, of $180,000 a year. The subvention of 800,000 francs a year reduces the annual deficit to $20,000, but there is a further yearly deficit of $30,000 on the opera concerts.

An immense meteor, followed by a shower of meteoric stones, fell near the big sand butte about twenty miles southeast of Dubolse, Idaho. The concussion was so great that it caused a perceptible vibration of the earth which was distinctly felt within a radius of twenty miles, and was at first supposed to be an earthquake.

In the Diesel gas engine, which is now attracting much attention in Germany, the mixture of air and gas which moves the piston is not suddenly exploded when it takes fire, but burns slowly enough to impart a more gradual impulse to the engine. A 1,000 horse power motor of this type is promised for the Paris exposition of 1900.

A new lion of St. Mark, with his paw on the open gospel, and the doge kneeling in prayer by his side, is being put in the middle gallery on the west side of the doge's palace in Venice, the place formerly held by Doge Gritti's lion, set up in 1538. This was torn down when the republic fell 100 years ago and its place has been empty till now.

A new civil code will go into effect in the German empire in 1900. Its provisions are to stand as the permanent law of the empire. One of these provisions is that any man who, through addiction to drink, is unable to provide for himself or his family, and who imperils the safety of others, shall be excluded from the ordinary rights and privileges of citizenship.

The value of antiseptic methods of surgery has been demonstrated by Prof. Kober of the Georgetown University, who points out that during the Crimean war more than one-half (63.5 per cent.) of the amputations that were performed resulted in death. In the American civil war the mortality from amputation was still 48.1 per cent., but in 1890 the statistics of amputation showed that the mortality had been reduced to 6.9 per cent.

Not Always Deadly.

Just what it is that induces poison ivy to play its injurious pranks on some people at some times and not at others is still a profound mystery. One thing is certain, that the poisoning instances must be extremely scarce, from the fact that in the vicinity of Philadelphia the highways and byways are overrun with the plant to an enormous extent. It is frequently impossible for people to go by without brushing against it, and, if it is the vapor or some exudation from the plant which causes the trouble, thousands of persons must be under the influence to every one who suffers from it.

The writer of this paragraph knows of a tract of land on which the plant grows profusely, and on which many scores of laborers are employed. These laborers are frequently set to weeding and pulling out the plant by the naked hand, and, so far as the writer knows, none of these men was ever poisoned by it. The cattle eat it greedily whenever they get an opportunity. It seems to have no injurious influence on them. Yet it is well known that numbers of persons do suffer seriously from it, and it is this peculiar feature which gives to the poison ivy a special interest.—Meehan's Monthly.

FINDS THE GERM OF CANCER.

Startling Discovery Said to Have Been Made by a Frenchman.

Once more a French physician has come forward with a discovery which has startled the medical and scientific world and which, if his claims prove true, may lead to new methods in the cure and prevention of that most horrible of human ailments, cancer. It is generally admitted by physicians that the primary cause of cancer is unknown. It has always been a mystery. The growths developed in certain people from no known causes and the only advance made by savants in the study of the disease was in improved methods of treating it.

Now Dr. Leon Noel declares he has discovered the germ of cancer and that it comes from vegetation, from trees and underbrush. He says he has inoculated animals with the germs found in the sap of certain trees and that all the symptoms of cancer are produced. The physician who makes these startling statements is not a man of years of experience. He has but recently received his diploma and his ideas regarding cancer were first made public in the thesis which he wrote for submission to the Government experts before he might receive the paper allowing him to practice medicine, as the French law provides. As soon as his theories were made known he became famous, and now all the doctors of France are talking of him and his idea.

Dr. Noel says the presence of cancer in the human race is due to infection, the germs being received either by manual contact or by absorption in food or drink. He discovered some years ago that cancer was much more prevalent among residents of thickly wooded sections of the country and was almost unknown in cities and on high plateaus. Then he began experimenting with the sap of various trees and finally discovered the germ with which he inoculated a dog. The animal soon showed every symptom of cancer. The doctor also claims the bollike growths or excrescenses found on the limbs of trees are infectious and that the germs of cancer and other diseases may be carried by wasps and other insects to the body of a human being.

The novel theory is receiving deep thought and attention in France and it may yet be possible to vaccinate for cancer.—Chicago Chronicle.

First Silver Wedding.

The fashion of silver weddings dates back to the reign of Hugues Capet, king of France in 987, says Vogue.

Once as Hugues was arranging his uncle's affairs he found on one of the estates a servant who had grown gray in the service of his relative. He had been such a friend of his master's that he was almost looked upon as one of the family.

On the farm with this old man was also a serving woman who was as old as he, and also unmarried, and who had been the most devoted and hard-working of the women servants of the king's uncle. When the king heard of these praises of the two, he ordered them to be brought before him, and said to the woman:

"Your service is great, greater than this man's, whose services were great enough, for the woman always finds work and obedience harder than a man, and therefore I will give you a reward. At your age I know of none better than a dowry and a husband. The dowry is here—this farm from this time forth belongs to you. If this man who has worked with you five-and-twenty years, is willing to marry you, then the husband is ready.'

"Your Majesty," stuttered the old peasant, confusedly, "how is it possible that we should marry, having already silver hairs?"

"Then it shall be a silver wedding," answered the king, "and here I give you a wedding ring," drawing a costly ring from his finger, and placing the hands of the thankful old people together.

This soon became known all over France, and raised such enthusiasm that it became a fashion after a twenty-five years' marriage to celebrate a silver wedding.

He Was Not a Great Eater.

Sydney Smith calculated that during his life he had eaten forty-eight four-horse wagon loads of food more than was good for him. Yet he was probably not as heavy a feeder as those whom he entertained at table for so many years as the most brilliant talker of his time.

A Clear Case.

Maud—You can tell from young Blank's conversation that he has a clear head.

Clara—Yes; there isn't anything in it.

Men who patronize "bucket shops" are little dippers.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.....1898

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

FRIDAY, April 8, 1898.
9 o'clock a. m,

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart and A. C. Freeman, chairman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Bid of W. A. Chalfant at the rate of 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 35 cents for each subsequent insertion for publishing delinquent tax list for the year 1898 ordered accepted.

Part of the bid of Frederike Rhine, intended to comprise the supply of stationery was ordered accepted as follows:

Journal statement paper, telescope, $3.75.

5 reams, more or less, white legal cap, Royal, 16 lb, at 21 cents per lb.; Carlton Royal, 22 cents per pound.

5 reams, more or less, straw colored legal cap, tablet form, per ream, $1.50.

4000 printed letter headings, in tablets of 100 each, first quality, ruled or unruled, $4 per M.

2000 No. 10 envelopes, printed $4.00 per M.

2000 No. 6 envelopes, printed, $4 per M.

2 gross lead pencils—Hoosatonic, $2 per gross; Golden Gate, $3 per gross; Artic No. 2, $3.50.

2 gross steel pens—No. 404 Gillotts, at 70c per gross; N. R. pens at 50c per gross.

12 quarts writing fluid at $7 per dozen.

Legal forms at list price, less 5? per cent discount.

Board adjourned till 1 o'clock p.m., at which hour reconvened. All members present as before.

Quarterly report of county auditor and monthly and quarterly reports of county treasurer examined and approved.

In the matter of appointing members of the County Board of Education it is hereby

Ordered: That H. C. Hampton and Geo. F. Willis be, and they hereby are appointed members of the County Board of Education, and the Clerk is directed to issue certificates of appointment to H. C. Hampton and Geo. F. Willis.

Ordered: That the clerk of this Board be directed to publish for the term of three weeks an advertisement inviting sealed proposals for printing the Great Register of Inyo County, on the basis of 1200 names and 500 copies.

The matter of fixing rates of toll on Deep Spring Valley Toll road was laid over till the next regular meeting.

In the matter of the issuance of bonds of Big Pine School District of Inyo County, State of California.

Whereas, it appears to this board that the Board of Trustees of Big Pine School District, in the county of Inyo, as authorized by law, hold an election and submit to the electors of said district whereas bonds of said district should be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for the purchasing school lots and building one or more school houses in said district, and furnishing the same, whereas it appears that such election was called by posting notices signed by said board of trustees in three of the most public places in said district for more than twenty days before said election, and by publishing notice in the Inyo Register, a weekly newspaper published in the said Inyo county not less than once a week for three successive weeks before the holding of said election. Whereas it appears that such notices did contain:

1st. The time and place of holding such election.

2d. The names of three judges to hold said election.

3d. The hours during the day (not less than five) in which the polls would be open.

4th. The amount and denomination of the bonds, the rate of interest and the number of years (not exceeding seven) the whole or any part of said bonds were to run. Whereas it has been proven by competent evidence to the satisfaction of this board that such election was duly held and conducted in all respects according to law, whereas, it appears that said Board of Trustees of said Big Pine School District have certified to this Board all proceedings had in the matter of the issuance of such bonds as required by Section 1884 of the Political Code of California. Whereas, it appears to this board and the board hereby finds and declares, that more than two-thirds of the votes cast at said election was in favor of issuing said bonds, and that said board of Trustees met and canvassed said returns and caused an entry of that fact and the votes cast to be made upon the minutes, and, whereas, it further appears that the whole amount of bonds so voted does not exceed five per cent of the taxable property of the district as shown by the last equalized assessment roll of this county.

Now, therefore, on motion of Supervisor Eldred, seconded by Supervisor Shaw, it is by this board hereby

Ordered, that the bond of said Big Pine School district in the county of Inyo, State of California, do issue to the number of six of the denomination of $500 each, aggregating the sum of $3000 All of said bonds are hereby declared to be payable in gold coin of the United States, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from date until paid, the interest on said bonds to be paid on the 10th day of May of each and every year, the principal and interest of said bonds to be paid out of the bond fund of said Big Pine School District, the money therefor to be raised upon this taxable property of said district.

The principal of this issue shall mature as follows, towit:

One bond for five hundred dollars maturing May 10, 1900; one bond for five hundred dollars maturing annually thereafter until all shall be paid.

The form of said bonds shall be as follows, towit:

United States of America, State of California. Bond of Big Pine School District, Inyo county, California.

Big Pine School District, in the county of Inyo, State of California, for value received hereby promises to pay to..... ..... or to the holder of this bond the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, which sum the said school district promises to pay the holder hereof at the office of the treasurer of said county in the town of Independence, in said county, on the 10th day of May, 1900, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 10th day of May of each and every year from and after the date hereof, at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid, on the presentation and surrender of annexed coupons or interest warrants, both principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States, until this bond be finally and fully paid.

This bond is one a series of six bonds, of like tenor and date, each numbered respectively from No. 1 to 6, inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to $3000.

This bond is issued by the Board of

(Continued on next page)

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

G. F. WILLIS, - - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY,

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINK STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, California. January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg. 15 min. E. 0.45 chains and U. S. L. M. No. 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2, 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains hole 10 links to right 8.37 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. N. M." (identical with original load line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U. S. S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg. 59 min. E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U S L M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains. The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg. 34 min. W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg. 30 min. E 12.12 chains 9.00 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 50 feet by 60 feet 9.00 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1 50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode true monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1 67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2 50-100. Thence deflecting 93 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L. L. N. M." (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L.L.S.M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No, 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Course No. 4, N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1420.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 min. to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.00 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same before this office within sixty days from the first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Abiather F. Potter, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abiather F. Potter, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N 1/2 of Sec. 16 Township No. 24 south, Range No. 38 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,953, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $33.60, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, vs.

James O. Kane, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to James O. Kane, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Sec 36, township No 21 south, range 37 east M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereof, No. 12,666, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, vs.

Edwin C. Clark, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Edwin C. Clark, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Sec 36, Township No. 21 south, range No. 35 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereof, No. 12,656, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $84.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Solomon Dueos, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Solomon Dueos, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sec. 16, Township No. 16 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,488, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $34.89, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The S 1/2 of S W 1/4 of Sec 16, Township No. 20 south, Range 37 east, M D M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,272, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk,

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Bernard McGorray, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Bernard McGorray, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: The N W 1/4 and N 1/2 of S W 1/4 of Sec 36, Township No. 14 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,095, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $84.00, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Barbara Thaw, defendant:

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Barbara Thaw, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sec. 16, Township No. 16 south, Range No. 37 east, M. D. M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,488, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $34.89, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896 upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The people of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Stephen W. McGorray, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Stephen W. McGorray defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California to wit: All of Section 36 Township No. 18 south Range No. 38 east, M.D.M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,343, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, towit: The W 1/2 of S E 1/4 of Sec 36, township No. 21 south, range No. 39 east, M D M. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,588, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $16.80, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Seal

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

Abby C. Wesson, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Abby C. Wesson, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Sec. 16, Township No. 24 south, Range No. 40 east, MDM. And canceling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,567, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $179.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California, on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Seal

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

LEGAL.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

John Bamber, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to John Bamber, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California to wit: All of Section 36 Township No. 18 south Range No. 38 east, M.D.M. And canceling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,343, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Seal

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

State of California }
County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.

To Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, towit $33.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 3rd, 1893.

R. C. SPEAR.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal. January 27, 1898.

To Neil Willson, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the Surprise Panamint Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 26, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

JOHN A. COYLE.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 1010.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, April 25, 1898, viz: Thomas Ferguson, for the S W 1/4 N E 1/4, W 1/2 S E 1/4, and S E 1/4 S E 1/4, Sec 29, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henderson D. Gill, Michael C. Muldoon, William H. Mitchell and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, California.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

TUBER MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, No. 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Panamint District, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 22d day of March, 1898, an assessment (No. 1) of fifty (50) cents per share was lev

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 15 1898

Hon. T. B. Rickey returned to Carson last Tuesday.

Dr. Doyle went to Bishop last Saturday, returning Monday.

White Smith, Esq., of Bishop, was a visitor in town yesterday.

Mrs. Ellen Naylor and daughter, Etta, leave for Reno tomorrow.

Mrs. Hale of Big Pine has been visiting Mrs. Naylor this week.

Floyd & Rogers report their Mazourka claim as very promising.

Spring, which has been sidetracked somewhere, has at last reached us.

Miss Lena Thompson and Master Carl Walters left for Los Angeles last Friday, going south by way of Mojave.

Mr. Harcourt, an insurance adjuster, spent several days here last week, adjusting the insurance in the Neil fire.

W. H. Walis and wife of Round Valley and N. J. Casley and wife of Bishop were at Independence on Wednesday.

Mrs. Fred Samuels left for San Francisco on Thursday's train, after a week's visit with her relatives at Camp Independence.

It is expected that the loss of sheep will be great this spring, and at least three parties have left town and gone out on the desert to pick up strays.

Henry Levy of the Independence Hotel left for San Francisco yesterday on a visit of pleasure and business. He expects to be away about two weeks.

Charley Summers came down from Bishop last Sunday and has gone to Little Lake with a crew of vaqueros to meet a band of cattle which he will pasture in Long Valley this summer.

A man named Henry Williams was badly injured in the Lane mine at Darwin last Saturday. He received a number of painful cuts about the head and face, and had three teeth knocked out. As was riding up in the bucket and in one way got jammed against the timbers.

T. C. Boland and J. A. McKenzie were in Independence last Monday. They came over from Mazourka canyon, where they had been sampling a mining prospect. Mr. McKenzie says that there is not sufficient development work done to form an estimate of the value of the property, but there appears to be a big ledge of low grade ore.

The U. S. Weather Bureau has received a set of weather forecaft flags, and hoisted the appropriate signal for the first time April 14. All citizens who desire cards explaining the signals can secure the same by calling at the local office. In a short time daily forecast cards with forecasts printed thereon will be issued from this office; and all citizens desirous of securing these cards daily except Sundays and holidays can do so by leaving their names with the official in charge. These cards will be put in the postoffice every morning between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m.

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Official in charge.

U S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending April 14, 1898:

Highest barometer	26.318	12th
Lowest "	25.848	14th
Highest temperature	82.0	14th
Lowest "	44.7	8th
Mean "	63.1	
Average dew point	27.4	
Average humidity	31.3	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	38	N 11th
No. clear days	6	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

OBITUARY

On Tuesday last a message was sent from San Francisco conveying the sad news that Mrs. Maria Rose had died that afternoon at the French hospital. About two months ago the deceased went to San Francisco to get medical treatment for an aggravated form of stomach trouble. The physicians held several consultations in regard to the course of treatment seemed to benefit the patient until about a week ago, when a turn for the worse occurred, which resulted in death. Mrs. John Morton of Keeler, the daughter of the lady, had started for San Francisco when the news of the death reached her at Hawthorne. The body was embalmed and sent to Independence, where it will arrive on tonight's train. Mrs. Rose was born at New York City in 1852. In 1867 she was married at Benton to James N. Rose and has resided in Inyo county ever since. She leaves four children, three sons and a daughter, all of whom, with the husband, have the sincere sympathy of the community. The husband and one son, George, are at Coso springs for their health. A messenger was sent for them and they are expected to arrive in time for the funeral, which will take place tomorrow at 2 p.m. The body will be interred at the Independence cemetery.

WAR NEWS.

As we go to press the latest news verifies our prediction that hostilities are about to commence. The Spanish have siezed the cable at Havana. Gen. Lee and all Americans in Cuba have fled. All consuls at Spanish ports have been withdrawn. The President's message reached Congress Monday, and is very decisive. It was referred, of course, to the Foreign Relations committee. The House committee reported a resolution declaring war, and it was passed by a vote of 324 to 20. It is now under debate in the Senate and will probably reach a vote this afternoon. Mckinley yesterday notified the Senate that unless they passed the resolution by tonight he would take action himself.

The Los Angeles *Review*, a new publication devoted to the mining interests, has for several issues past given some excellent illustrated writeups of Inyo county mining districts. It has been liberal with its space, and has displayed a spirit of fairness toward our mines that other papers would do well to emulate.

(Continued from 2 page)

Supervisors of said Inyo county, under the provisions of Section 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1898 of the Political Code of the State of California, and the issuance thereof was authorized by more than two-thirds of the votes cast by the electors in said school district, should be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such district and furnishing the same. It is hereby declared that such election was duly called, duly held and conducted and the notices thereof duly given, and the result thereof canvassed and declared in accordance with the provisions of the Sections of the Political Code above mentioned, and that all the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of said Big Pine school district and of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county in the matter of the issuance of this bond were regular and in strict accordance with the provisions of the sections of the Political Code above mentioned. This bond is the form prescribed by order of the Board of Supervisors, duly made and entered in the minutes on the 8th day of April, 1898, and shall be payable out of the bond fund of said Big Pine School District, and the money for the redemption of said bond and the payment of the interest thereon shall be raised by taxation upon the taxable property in said district.

In witness whereof, the said Board of Supervisors has caused the bond to be signed by the chairman and attested by the clerk, with the seal of said board attached, this ....day of .....189..

Attest .....
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

.....
Chairman of Board of Supervisors.

.....
County Auditor.

To each of such bonds shall be attached interest coupons, which said coupons shall be in the following form, towit:

The treasurer of Inyo county, California, will pay to the holder hereof, out of the building fund of Big Pine school district in said county, on the 10th day of May, 19.., at his office in the town of Independence, in said county, the sum of .....dollars, for interest on bond No...

.....Chairman
.....County Clerk
.....County Auditor

Said bond shall be sold by the Board of Trustees of said school district to the highest bidder for cash, in gold coin of the United States. Provided—That the price paid in no case shall be less par, and the proceeds of the same thereof must be deposited in the county treasury of said Inyo county, to the credit of the building fund of said Big Pine school district, and be drawn out for the purpose aforesaid.

Claim of Frank Shaw, being for fare of indigent sick to county hospital allowed on hospital fund in the sum of $11 40.

Consideration of the appointment of a county physician continued until Saturday, April 9, 1898, at 8 o'clock a.m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

SATURDAY, April 9.
8 o'clock a.m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewar and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Petition and report of Road Viewers and proposals of citizens of Road District No. 1, in relation to proposed road over lands of Keating, Cobb, McGee and others laid over till next regular meeting.

The board then proceeded to consider the appointment of a hospital physician, and upon roll call members of the board voted as follows:

For I. J. Woolin, M. D., Supervisors Freeman and Stewart.

For J. D. Blair, M. D., Supervisors Eldred and Shaw.

Further consideration of the same continued till next regular meeting.

Ordered that monthly allowances for the months of April, May and June, be allowed to each of the following named persons, and the auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the hospital fund in the sums following towit:

A J Gould, warrant drawn by O I Mairs, per month	$20 00
Miss Wayland } Warrant drawn	
Mrs. Barnes } by A C Freeman	20 00
Mrs Abecheco, warrant drawn by J. J. Stewart	10 00
Mrs Wilson, warrant drawn by J. J. Stewart	10 00
Emelia Thiebault	10 00

Orderen that the sum of $792.85 be transfered from the Road Fund to the various Road District funds as follows:

Road Disrict No. 1 fund	$159 27
" " " 2 "	207 20
" " " 3 "	217 56
" " " 4 "	108 78
" " " 5 "	109 04

Claim of C. H. Prahm in the sum of $10.50 for repairing Darwin jail allowed on general expense fund.

Ordered: That the sum of $800 be paid to R. S. Miner as full compensation for all legal services as special counsel for Inyo county in the sheep cases, and the auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant accordingly.

Ordered—That the sum of $1498.84 be transferred from the swamp land fund to the county bond fund

Ordered: that the sum of $501.16 be transferred from the salary fund to the county road fund.

Ordered: That the snm of $56.00 be paid to Frank Fitzgerald as an allowance, and the auditor directed to draw warrant accordingly.

The board having examined into the sufficiency of the bonds of the different county and township officers, find and report the results on all bonds sufficient.

Reports of Road Commissioners on file were examined and approved as follows:

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw, Road District No. 1.

Road Commissioner A. C. Freeman, Road District No. 2.

Road Commissioner J. R. Eldred, Road District No. 3

Road Commissioner J. J. Stewart, Road District No. 4.

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioners were examined and claims allowed as follows:

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw, on Road District No 1 fund, $133.25, apportioned as follows:

Frank Shaw	$29 00
Levi Chapman	24 00
Chas. Powers	9 00
J H Stoutenborough	53 25
G M Huckaby	8 00
P P Keough	10 00

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw, on Bridge Fund, $25.85, apportioned as follows:

Leece & Watterson	25 85

Road Commissioner A. C. Freeman on Road District No. 2 fund, $227.10, apportioned as follows:

John Clarke	79 00
P P Keough	18 50
Leece & Watterson	15 60
M C Hale	12 00
Murdock McIver	16 00
Henry Gerken	7 00
D Delaney	4 00
A C Freeman	75 00

Road Commissioner A. C. Freeman, on Bridge Fund $124.34, apportioned as follows: 7 W

John Clarke	90 00
Leece & Watterson	34 34

Road Commissioner J. R. Eldred on Road District No. 3 fund, $124 34, apportioned as follows:

H Hankhammer	14 00
D W Pitman	14 00
James Hines	2 00
Freeman Mitchell	4 00
F K Fige	6 00
V G Smith	11 00
J R Eldred	63 60
J W McMurry	12 00
J D Mairs	32 00
A A Neil	8 00

Road Commissioner J. R. Eldred on Bridge Fund, $92 87, apportioned as follows:

S H Spratt	54 87
Geo Hall	26 06
D W Pitman	12 00

Road Commissioner J J Stewart on Roart District No. 4 fund $199.00, apportioned as follows:

J R Turner	4 00
H Glade	11 00
R C Spear	2 50
Ed Elder	15 50
M Silva	8 00
P M Laberge	30 00
P Z Houard	10 00
Rafael Diaz	8 00
A B Elder	44 00
J J Stewart	66 00

Road Commissioner J. J. Stewart, on Bridge Fund, $25.50, apportioned as follows;

A C Harvey	8 25
J R Turner	5 00
P Z Houard	10 00
E H Edwards	2 25

The fotlowing claims for mileage and per diem of the members of the Board of Supervisors were presented and approved by the District Attorney, and warrants ordered drawn on the salary fund as follows:

Frack Shaw	44 40
A C Freeman	48 00
J R Eldred	45 30
J J Stewart	40 80

Whereupon the board adjourned for the term.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.
Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

INYO COUNTY, CAL., March 15, 1898.

To Mrs. E. R. Stellmann:—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred ($300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Bunker Hill and Hidden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Ahvii spring in Butte Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 1896 in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if in ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY MACDONALD.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

NYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of Assessment (No. 31) levied on the 24th day of December, 1897, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. Certificate	No. Shares	Amount
(S&H Barnes) S H Barnes trus	289	500	100 00
S H Barnes, trustee	583	151	30 80
Geo Dillman	580	980	196 00
F A Berlin	487	400	80 00

And in accordance with law and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the twenty fourth day of December 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at their office, Room 38, Phelan building, San Francisco, California, on Friday, the 22d day of April, 1898, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

Office, Room 38, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
March 24, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Pauline Aguirre of Independence, Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 772, for the s ½ N W ¼, N W ¼ S W ¼ Sec 35, Tp 12 S, R 34 E MDM, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday the 30th day of April 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of such land: William G. Morton, Edward B. Smith, Frank E. Rickey and Michael C. Muldoon, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF.
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $4.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
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BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines——
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5 h
" ..... March 5th
" ..... April 2nd
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 20th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of--
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
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WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
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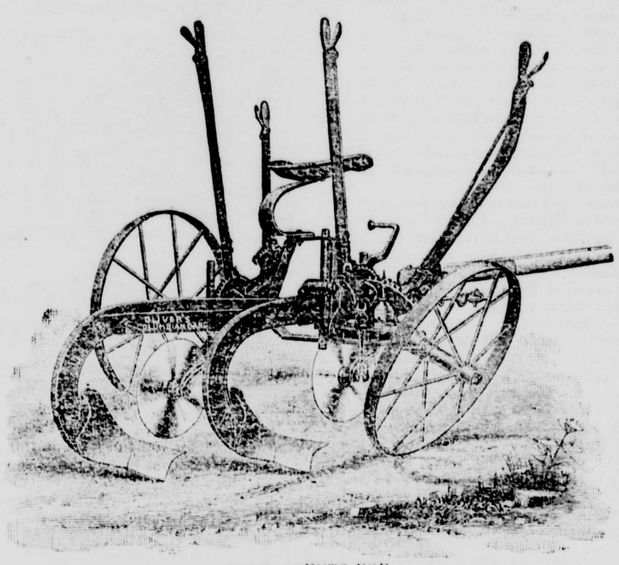

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OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS
Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.
Leece & Watterson Bishop Inyo Co., Cal,
JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

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The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all points of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

—NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE—
BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business Draws direct on all principal cities.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	DISTANCE	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 6:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	49	2:15 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:38 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:50 a m	5:50 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:56 a m	5:45 p m
Rhodes	142	8:19 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:55 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	185	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	195	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:40 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:25 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:35 a m	6:48 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:45 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:30 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:30 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:18 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00.
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

A WORD OF ADVICE

To Those Coming to Alaska or the Klondike Gold Fields.

One thing should be impresed upon every miner, prospector or trader coming to Alaska, to the Klondike, or the Yukon country, and that is the necessity for providing an adequate and proper food supply. Whether procured in the States, in the Dominion, or at the supply stores here or further on, this must be his primary concern. Upon the manner in which the miner has observed or neglected this precaution more than upon any other one thing will his success or failure depend.

These supplies must be healthful and should be concentrated, but the most careful attention in the selection of foods that will keep unimpaired indefinitely under all the conditions which they will have to encounter is imperative. For instance, as bread raised with baking powder must be relied upon for the chief part of every meal, imagine the helplessness of a miner with a can of spoiled baking powder. Buy only the very best flour; it is the cheapest in the end. Experience has shown the Royal Baking Powder to be the most reliable, and the trading companies now uniformly supply this brand, as others will not keep in this climate. Be sure that the bacon is sweet, sound and thoroughly cured. These are the absolute necessities upon which all must place a chief reliance, and can under no circumstances be neglected. They may, of course, be supplemented by as many comforts or delicacies as the prospector may be able to pack or desire to pay for.—From the Alaska Mining Journal.

A book of recipes for all kinds of cookery, which is specially valuable for use upon the trail or in the camp, is published by the Royal Baking Powder Company, of New York. The receipts are thoroughly practical and the methods are carefully explained, so that the inexperienced may, with its aid, readily prepare everything requisite for a good, wholesome meal, or even dainties if he has the necessary materials. The matter is in compact, though durable, form, the whole book weighing but two ounces. Under a special arrangement, this book will be sent free to miners or others who may desire it. We would recommend that every one going to the Klondike procure a copy. Address the Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

Carmen Sylva, as Queen Elizabeth of Roumania is known to the literary world, has just received her diploma constituting her a doctor of letters and honorary member of the University of Budapest. The diplomat is a veritable work of art and is inclosed in an artistic case of great intrinsic value. Accompanying it is a letter from the council of the university written in four languages, Hungarian, Wallachian, Latin and French.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in Tea Garden Drips, Toboggan Maple Syrup and Pelican Louisiana Molasses. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

Reform In Ancient Stuttgart.

The question of the nightly illumination of the old city was always a contested one, and fiercely waged the warfare between the dukes and the town authorities. It was Eberhard Ludwig who finally defied the doughty magistrates and ordered that a number of lanterns should be supplied. The lanterns were provided, but the magistrates would not allow them to be lighted. A hot contest followed between the duke and the chief magistrate. The latter had but one response for all the angry remonstrances of the duke, "When people should be brought into view before the eyes of night thieves, how easy it would be for them to drag their victims to a dark place, plunder and kill them!" Eberhard was obliged to give up his project.

Duke Carl insisted that the streets should be lighted and carried his point, but no sooner had be removed his residence to Ludwigsburg than complete darkness once more nightly settled over the streets of Stuttgart. Iron pillars, to which shallow pans were attached, were stationed at regular intervals along the streets. When, on extraordinary occasions, illumination was allowed, rosin and pitch were lighted in these pans, and the flickering flames only added weirdness to the darkness that they were intended to dissipate.

As late as 1770 lanterns hung in the places designated by Duke Carl, but they burned not. The security of the citizens was above all else.—"Stuttgart," by Elise J. Allen, in Harper's Magazine.

To One He Writes Legibly.

A well known musician, who writes a very illegible hand, once sent an unusually hopeless scrawl to a friend. The latter studied it a minute, gave it up in despair and then sat down and wrote in reply: "I shall be most happy to dine with you tomorrow at 6. Kindest regards to your wife," etc. In less than half an hour his friend appeared breathless at his door.

"There's some misunderstanding," he said anxiously. "I wrote you a note asking you if you could play the piano part of the trio at Brown's recital, and here you've sent me an acceptance of a dinner invitation, but I didn't invite you to dinner."

"Well," returned the other blandly, "I didn't suppose you'd really sent me an invitation to dinner, but I couldn't read a word of your note, and in that case hereafter I mean always to take it for granted that you're asking me to dine."

For one of his correspondents at least the offender now writes legibly.—Chicago News.

An Old Beverage.

Next to our grape wine it is believed that Japanese sake, or rice wine, is the oldest alcoholic beverage known to man, its use in Japan dating back over 2,000 years.

A WEAK SPOT.

A weak spot in a piece of timber may endanger a whole building, and certain it is that the man who suffers with Lumbago lets down the whole framework of his anatomy. In case of the building it is shored up and made strong, and just so St. Jacobs Oil shores up the muscles of the back, strengthens the muscular frame and in a very short time the sufferer is restored to his native strength. Why then will a man go about on crutches for months and years, when the stimulation of a good liniment like St. Jacobs Oil will in so short a time send him back to business and to the bosom of his family a strong and healthy man.

Out Sleigh-riding.—"Why, Jennie, your cheeks are blue with cold," said Reginald. "No; I'm blushing," said Jennie; "that's my blue blood."

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Go to Bed.

The best possible thing for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry anything through is to go to bed and sleep as long as he can, says The Medical Record. This is the only recuperation of brain power, the only actual recuperation of brain force, because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood which take the place of those which have been consumed by previous labor, since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace.

Use only *one* heaping teaspoonful of *Schilling's Best* Baking Powder to a quart of flour.

You must use *two* teaspoonfuls of other baking powder.

600

BUY THE GENUINE
SYRUP OF FIGS
MANUFACTURED BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
NOTE THE NAME.

"CHILDREN TEETHING."
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It pacifies the child.

ASTHMA
TRIAL BOTTLE SENT FREE.
DR. TAFT BROS., Elm St., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUR LIVER
Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.
Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

INDIAN WARS 1847-56
Write for information important to survivors and widows of Indian war veterans. TABER & WHITMAN CO. Pension and Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE FAMILY STORY

IT WAS FOR LENKEN.

WHEN Meyer came to Pineville he gave his name as Wilhelm Windmeyer, and it was promptly changed by the citizens to Bill Meyer.

He came direct from the fatherland to make Pineville his home. He thought it was his duty, too, to tell everybody he had left a sweetheart behind, and that it was for her sake that he was working to make a home. Her name was Lenken. She was very beautiful, he said, and so good that it seemed almost a miracle she had lived to the age of 20.

It was this loyalty to the girl he had promised to marry, and who was so far away, that made Meyer a favorite with everybody in Pineville.

But Meyer was a slow, easy going fellow, and the one thought about Lenken seemed to occupy every cranny of his thinking apparatus, to the exclusion of every other thought. He was a very small man, and that, and the wooden leg he wore, he said, had saved him from doing duty as a soldier.

Meyer found employment with Judge Peterkin. The wages were low, but it was a steady job, and that was what Meyer most desired.

During his first year in Pineville Meyer gained a little sum of money, and lost four fingers and part of his nose. He was trying to whistle "Die Wacht am Rhine" down the barrel of an old musket, when the gun went off accidentally and carried away part of his nasal organ. The fingers were cut off with a small circular saw used for cutting firewood.

Two fingers on one hand were cut off first. When the wounded hand had been tied up, Judge Peterkin, his daughter Molly, and Aunt Phyllis, the cook, followed Meyer out to the woodshed to be shown how the accident had occurred.

"It must have been a piece of pure carelessness on your part," said the judge, looking very severe. "Now show me how it was done."

"I vas singing 'Over die garten vall,'" said Meyer. "Den I pick up a shtick of wood like dis," picking one up with his unwounded hand. "Und den I hold it like dis, und den de shtick shlip like dis, und den my fingers vas cut off like dis." And that was how Meyer came to lose the second two fingers.

The second year Meyer laid up another small sum of money, and was divested of part of an ear, two toes and a good deal of his hair. The ear and toes were lost accidentally, and the hair incidentally, from natural causes.

"Why, Meyer, Lenken won't know you when she sees you again, you are such a wreck," said Molly to him one day.

"Vell, maybe so," he sighed. But in a moment the confidence in his sweetheart's steadfastness returned. "Oh, she vas so goot, Miss Molly, und so beautiful," he said, "dat it makes no difference to her how I look. She vas true all de time."

Then Molly thought she would see if Meyer would not pay her a compliment.

"How does Lenken look, Meyer? Does she look something like me?" she asked.

"Like you!" he exclaimed. "Lenken don't look like nobody. Miss Wiggin look like you, maybe, but Lenken vas different."

Miss Wiggin was Molly's rival beauty in Pineville, and the reference to her made the latter flush very red in the face. Meyer laughed merrily.

"You don't look pooty ven you look like dat, Miss Molly," he said.

Then there came changes, and Meyer did not profit any by them. Judge Peterkin died, Miss Molly married, and Meyer had to look out for himself as best he could. True, Molly still interested herself in him as much as possible, but she had new cares and new duties now that claimed her attention most of the time.

But Meyer was always hopeful, and in good humor. His every thought, act and deed was to accomplish something to bring the day nearer when he could write to Lenken and tell her that he had made a home for her. It was all for Lenken.

"How long since you heard from Lenken?" Molly asked him one day.

Meyer thought awhile.

"A little over two years ago," he replied.

"And when did you write to her?"

"Oh, dat vas t'ree years ago."

"Meyer, you ought to be ashamed of yourself," cried Molly. "You must sit down here, right now, and write Lenken a long letter, and tell her that you are still alive. Why, don't you know that she is grieving all the time, and imagining that all sorts of accidents have befallen you?"

"Maybe so. I never t'ink of dat."

"For all you know, too, she may have got tired waiting, and married some one else."

That brought Meyer to his feet, and made him prance around on his wooden leg pretty lively for a minute.

"No, no!" he cried. "Lenken would not do dat. Lenken is true. Vy, she tink I vas married, too, maybe." The thought seemed to tickle him greatly. "You t'ink I would marry anybody but Lenken?" he asked.

"No, Meyer, I don't suppose you would, or could, but with a woman it is different."

"No, it vas all de same," Meyer persisted.

"But you are going to write to her?"

"Maybe so, maybe not," doggedly.

"Why?"

"I want to buy dat land you own down on de river," he said. "You sell me dat land, I write pooty soon, maybe."

The matter was not settled just then, but a few days later it was, and Meyer became a land owner in Pineville.

"What are you going to do now?" asked Moly.

"I make a fine farm—one big garten, und build one little house, und Lenken und me live dere, und get rich like everything."

"But, suppose when Lenken sees how crippled you are, that she won't marry you?"

"Und, suppose, ven I see how pooty she vas, I say: 'Come, Lenken, I love you an de time. I lose one leg for you long ago, und I give all de rest for you afterward, to make you happy!'"

"Did you lose your leg for Lenken, Meyer?" Molly asked, greatly interested.

"Maybe I did. But some odder day, ven Lenken come, you ask her."

For once Meyer was rushing things. In a short while he had cleared several acres of land, and a little later began to build the house. When the house was completed, he came to Molly in high spirits.

"Lenken is coming next week," he cried. "Ach, Gott! I vas so glad."

Molly inquired the day, but Meyer could not tell her. He said he was going to watch every incoming train until she arrived. Molly, too, somehow managed to be at the depot at train time, and watched Meyer.

"I am so curious to get a first glimpse at Lenken," she said to herself. "I have wondered so long what she looks like, and have heard her praised so much by Meyer that the curiosity is almost killing me."

One evening, when the train came in, she saw Meyer rush forward, and knew that Lenken had come at last. She peeped around the corner, and saw a woman looking around bewildered. That woman had beautiful eyes. Molly

"UND DEN I HOLD IT LIKE DIS."

looked straight into them for a moment, and everything else in the woman's appearance was forgotten.

"Come, Lenken," Meyer whispered, touching her hand. "Ach, du Liebchen," he murmured as their eyes met. Then both turned, holding each other by the hand like children, and started to walk away.

As Molly looked after them there was a soft moisture in her eyes. Then she roused herself, and, smiling, murmured: "Why, she must weigh at the very least 200 pounds."

The bell of the locomotive rang out a warning. There was puffing and wheezing, and the train was in motion. Then there came a piercing scream, and the train stopped suddenly.

When Molly looked through the crowd that gathered in a moment to see what had happened, she saw Meyer lying on the ground, and Lenken was bending above him.

Molly pressed up closer. Meyer looked up and saw her. "It was for Lenken," he said, his eyes twinkling merrily. Then he added: "But I t'inks it vas only de vooden leg dis time." And it was.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Use for the Spider.

According to the Paris Temps' correspondent at Antananarivo, a special fine net, made entirely of spiders' webs, is being manufactured in the professional school at Antananarivo. The process is a very simple one. The thread of several dozen spiders is wound on winders, the quantity produced by each spider ranging from fifteen to forty yards. The covering of the web is removed by repeated washings, and the web made into a thread of eight strands. When the thread is spun, it is easily woven into a gauze, which is very fine, but very strong. It is to be used for an experimental covering of a navigable balloon by M. Renard, the head of the French military balloon school at Calais, near Paris, who has been engaged for many years in experimenting in aerial navigation. It is believed that the difference in the weight of an ordinary spider's web net will make a great improvement.

It can't be any fun to be a mother, and constantly fight to keep the children's demands down to the size of their father's purse.

HUMAN BURDEN-BEARERS.

Columbian Pack Carriers Transport Burdens Too Heavy for Mules.

The phrase "as strong as a horse" is generally used hyperbolically, but it is no uncommon thing in some lands for a whole class of men to be required to be stronger than mules, or in any case to carry burdens which those much-enduring animals would not be able to stagger under. Mr. C. F. Yeatman, in an article in the Engineering Magazine on the difficulties of transportation in the tropics, tells some wonderful stories of the strength and endurance of the pack-carriers in Colombia.

He says that on some roads there are professional pack-carriers who make a specialty of carrying burdens too heavy for mules. The traveler will sometimes see what appears to be an animated box, staggering slowly and painfully down the mountain-side ahead of him. As he draws nearer he becomes aware that distressing grunts are proceeding from that uncanny-looking and mysteriously-moving box. It has no visible means of support, and when he comes close enough to read such familiar words as "Mason & Hamlin Organ Company," or the name of some other manufacturer of heavy articles, he wonders where the legs are that support so weighty a burden.

Not until he gets ahead of that perambulating box does he see the short, sturdy figure that is the motive power of the machine. The man's muscles are splendid specimens of development, in his hand he carries a long, stout cane, with which he steadies himself on the slippery clay, and when fatigue compels him to rest, he backs up to the bank on the side of the road, settles the lower end of his load against the higher ground, and props up the upper end with his stick.

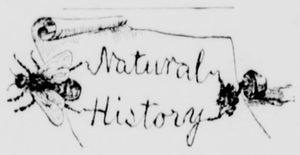
Then he is free to slip off the plaited maguey-fibre bands from his shoulders and forehead, and rid himself of his burden.

Stranger still is it to overtake a woman pack-carrier, her skirts tucked up to her knees, and below the skirts great knots and masses of corded muscle in prominent view. It is wise not to be misled by appearances into commiserating the wrinkled burden-bearer, and kindly remarking that her load is overlarge for one of her years to carry.

Ten to one she will answer contemptuously, "Oh, two hundred and twenty pounds is nothing. You should see my grandmother. She does carry heavy loads. I am not full-grown yet."

The traveler passes on with strange visions of what an old woman in such a land may be.

The maximum weight for a man to carry is generally three hundred and thirty pounds, and for a woman three-quarters of that weight. Two hundred and forty-seven and a half pounds is no trifle for a woman to carry up and down hill.



A breeder of Charlestown, Md., has a pair of golden fawn rabbits with ears that measure twenty-one inches from tip to tip and drag on the ground.

It is said that rabbits are increasing so rapidly in some parts of Connecticut that they are a nuisance because of their depredations. They are especially injurious to orchards.

A strange story comes from Curtin township on top of the Alleghany mountains, of a bear taking a child of a certain Mr. Watkins into the woods and covering it up with leaves, without harming it.

The caribou or reindeer of Newfoundland roam over an area of some 25,000 miles of unbroken wilderness. They are magnificent creatures, some of the larger stags which have been shot having weighed from 500 to 600 pounds.

A real old-fashioned dragon was seen not long ago, day by day, by terrified peasants in the River Vistula, near Cracow. It was finally captured in a net and killed, when it proved to be an alligator which had escaped from a menagerie.

Western Kansas is overrun with coyotes. It was thought that they had been almost exterminated by the warfare made by the settlers of the new country; but reports from that section indicate that they are multiplying instead of diminishing. They have killed thousands of sheep, and even go into the farmers' hen houses and kill their chickens. Dogs are no protection against their invasions, for one coyote, if cornered, will whip three ordinary dogs.

Worst Kind of Luck.

"When ex-Senator Thomas Fitch lived in Virginia City, Nev.," said the Western man, "he was unquestionably the finest orator on the Pacific slope, and the best equipped lawyer, with the possible exception of the supreme judge, Stephen J. Field. 'Tom' was the idol of every mining camp in those parts, where he was widely known. One of his failings, however, was his carelessness in money matters and his intrepidity in incurring debts. He also had a weakness for cards and never missed an opportunity of getting in a game when convenient. One Sunday morning in June, 1874, Jim Merry, a well-known sporting man in Virginia City, rose with the sun and was ambling down K street for his cocktail. In front of the Ora Fino saloon he met 'Tom' Fitch.

"'Good morning, Senator,' greeted Merry, 'and what brings you out so early?'

"'Oh, I've been up all night in a game,' answered Fitch with some acerbity.

"'Well, how'd you come out?' queried Merry.

"'Lost $2,530,' replied the Senator.

"'That's too bad, Senator; you must have played in ill luck.'

"'So I did,' said Fitch, 'and the worst of it is $30 of it was in cash money.'"

How Is That, Mark?

If Mark Twain believes himself he must think he has lived in vain. He says there are only fifty jokes in the world, and he must admit that Artemus Ward wrote a few of them.

Every man whose wife is extravagant hates the dry goods merchants.

Twisting a Rabbit.

The wretched rabbit is first driven into a hollow log or tree or hole, as the case may be. Then the twister cuts and trims a supple gad of suitable length, inserts it into the retreat and pokes about till he feels the rabbit. The gad is then withdrawn, and it's ten to one that a hair or two clinging to the end will prove that the rabbit has been touched. The twister now makes a split in the end of the gad, feels for the prey again, and when the split is in the fur turns the gad steadily in one direction till a firm hold has been taken of the fur. The rabbit is then dragged out and dispatched, if everything works just right. Too frequently things go wrong. A rabbit's skin is very tender, and a rough handed twister may twist off inches of skin and wads of fur before he thinks that he has secured a proper hold. Not seldom the agonized rabbit resists so strongly that the skin is torn off during the pulling process. The whole business savors too much of flaying a beast alive to be worthy of further discussion.

But in one instance the rabbit did not suffer. A clever youth found a hole under a stump and decided to twist the hidden rabbit. The stick took hold in excellent style, the rabbit struggled bravely, but a powerful pull brought it forth with a bounce. It was a very curious rabbit—in fact, the only one on record which wore a long, bushy tail and a black and white coat, and, judging by the odor of it, it must have been in that hole a very long time.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1896.

AFTER being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 747 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Boy—I guess sister's beau must be engaged to her last night. The Girl—Why? he has quit giving me money.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

The League of American Wheelmen numbers nearly 2,000 below the 100,000 mark within the last few weeks. In spite of this startling diminution, the maximum of health may be attained by those who use the comforting and thorough tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes digestion, a healthy flow of bile, regularity of the bowels, and counteracts kidney trouble. It is, moreover, a remedy for and preventive of malaria and rheumatism.

The able editor (ironically)—Is this poetry? Contributer—did'nt I begin each line with a capital letter?

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, LTD., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"What is investment, Grandpa?" "Well, it is giving a man a $5 dinner, and then selling him a $20 bill of goods."

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

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"My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back, and could hardly stand upright. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before."—Mrs. E. F. Morron, 1043 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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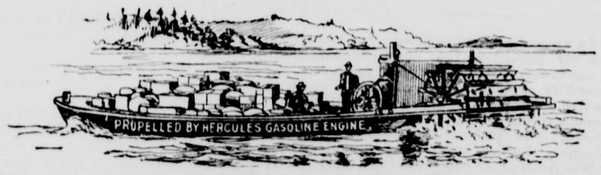

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898.

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"WHAT MIGHT BE DONE."

What might be done if men were wise!
What glorious deeds, my suff'ring brother,
Would they unite
In love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another.

All slav'ry, warfare, lies and wrongs,
All vice and crime might die together,
And fruit and corn
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrows,
Might stand erect
In self-respect,
And share the teeming world to-morrow.

What might be done? This might be done,
And more than this my suff'ring brother;
More than the tongue
E'er said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.
—Charles Mackay.

BESSIE.

IT'S only Bessie Raven," said Mrs. Liddington to her niece, Mrs. Enfield, a blooming city matron, who had brought her two boys to the country for the summer. "I wouldn't let Hal and Felix associate with her on any account, if I were you. There's no good in any of those Ravens—a vile, low set."

Mrs. Enfield looked pityingly at the brown-faced, bare-legged little gypsy, who had slunk around the back door, a basket of late luscious blackberries on her arm, and the deep flush that betokened how plainly she had overheard Mrs. Liddington's careless words, still dyeing her cheks.

"Only Bessie Raven!" How often she had heard that phrase. How bitter a meaning did it convey to her ears.

* * * * * * *

"There are no trout there! You might throw a bait and wait a year, and you wouldn't get a bite!"

It was a deep, solitary ravine, where, in attitudes of intense eagerness, Hal Enfield and his brother Felix were holding their fishing rods, awaiting the expected bite, while Bessie Raven's brown face and big, black eyes looked out at them from a natural oval frame of bushes and vines, as she held her basket in one hand and her tattered sun bonnet in the other.

Hal Enfield, a self-sufficient little aristocrat, by nature as well as by education, drew himself haughtily up.

"I don't know that we asked any information from you," said he, haughtily. "Have the goodness to be about your business."

"I won't!" retorted Bessie Raven, with an ominous flash in her dark eyes. "It's a free country, ain't it? And I've as much right here as you have!"

"Very well," said Hal, rising and gathering together his tackle. "I'll go, then. Come, Felix."

But Felix, the younger brother, had no idea of leaving his cool, shady nook, for a whim of Hal's.

Hal stalked away in high dudgeon. Felix remained behind to cultivate the acquaintance of Bessie Raven.

"If there are no trout here," said he, composedly eyeing the brown gypsy face among the leaves, "where do they hide?"

"I'll show you," said Bessie, with alacrity. "Just a piece further on. There's lots of 'em—only everybody don't know it. Come on!"

And the two children spent a long summer's morning together under the green trees.

Until just as Felix Enfield was turning to go home, half apprehensive that he had missed the farmhouse dinner, he did not perceive that the little gold cross he wore attached to his watch-chain was gone.

"Oh!" cried he, "where is my——"

He stopped abruptly. For in the very moment in which he spoke, he perceived half-hidden in the folds of the bosom of Bessie's tattered dress, the gleam of some golden ornament. Involuntarily he caught at it—it was his own.

"You little thief!" cried he, "you must have stolen it!"

Bessie stood sullen and silent, her eyes cast down, her bare feet impatiently patting the velvety grass below. She could not deny it—she scorned any attempt to justify herself.

"Bessie," said the boy slowly, "what made you do it? Don't you know that it is wrong to steal?"

"Wrong!" cried out Bessie, passionately. "Why is it wrong? You are rich and I'm poor! You've got everything, and I've got nothing! Why shouldn't I help myself when I've got the chance?"

Felix Enfield looked at her. Verily there was more in her creed than he had realized.

"I'll tell you why, Bessie," said he. "At least, I'll tell you what I think about it."

So, in his boyish way, he unfolded the philosophy of meum and tuum.

Bessie Raven listened in surprise. She had never been reasoned with before. No one had ever taken the trouble to explain matters and things in general to her.

"Oh, Felix!" she cried out, with a great sob in her throat. "I see it all now. But no one ever told me before. And father was lost at sea, and mother had us little ones to take care of, and somehow everyone's hand was against us, and we had to fight our way along, so I got somehow not to care about anything."

"Don't cry, Bessie," soothed the lad. "Don't fret, that's a good girl! Here—take the gold cross and keep it. I don't care much for it."

So they parted. At home Felix found that his father had come to take them up into the mountains for a few weeks, before they returned to their city home—and so he never got the chance to tell Bessie Raven good-by.

Ten years afterward! Three and twenty is a dangerous age for flirtations, but Felix Enfield had never been seriously smitten until that time when he crossed the Atlantic in the steamer Will o' the Wisp, and fell in love with the captain's Spanish-eyed daughter.

"If you don't marry me," said Felix, with comical earnestness, "I'll throw myself into the sea."

"There's not much danger of that," said Miss Richfield, quietly.

"But I am in earnest!" protested Felix.

"So am I," said the damsel with the blue-black eyes.

"Don't you love me?" pleaded Felix.

"I don't dislike you," demurely answered Miss Richfield.

"Then I shall hope," declared Felix.

"Hope is a commodity that is free to all," said the young lady.

But at the voyage's end Mr. Enfield was deeper in love than ever.

"Look here, Miss Richfield," said he; "if you don't say you'll have me I won't leave the steamer's deck! I'll go back and forth perpetually between New York and Southampton."

"I don't think papa would care for so permanent a passenger," said Miss Richfield, with a mischievous twinkle in her eyes.

"But, really, do you know, Miss Richfield, I believe you are engaged already."

She colored a little.

"Why?" she asked.

"Ah! you think I have no eyes. You think I haven't perceived that you always wear a black velvet ribbon around your neck—a black velvet ribbon, from which is suspended some trinket of gold, hidden in the lace frills of your collar. Is it a gauge?"

"Yes," Miss Richfield calmly answered, "it is a gauge of true love. If I ever am married——"

"If," almost scornfully ejaculated the lover.

"Well, when I am married," Miss Richfield corrected herself, "it will only be to the gentleman who gave me this."

"Then I may consider myself rejected?" slowly spoke Felix, with a face of the bitterest chagrin.

"Not quite," said the dark-eyed damsel softly, as she drew the golden talisman from her throat and held it toward him. "Don't you remember who gave me this?"

He uttered an exclamation of recognition.

"It is the gold cross I gave years ago to Bessie Raven!" cried he.

"Yes," she said, quietly, "and I am Bessie Raven."

"You?"

"Yes. My mother died shortly after you gave me this. My uncle, who had just returned from the West, adopted us all. Two of my sisters are in boarding school. My brother is being educated in a German university. And I am my uncle's adopted daughter, known only by his name."

"But, Bessie, you said you would marry the one who gave you that!" cried out Enfield.

"So I will," confessed Bessie, laughing and blushing, "if he is still infatuated enough to persist in wanting me."

They were married within a month—a regular true-love match—and old Mrs. Liddington finds herself grand-aunt-in-law to "only Bessie Raven!"

"And really, says she, complacently, "I don't think Felix could have made a better match!"—New York News.

BOUGHT HIMSELF TWICE.

Strange History of a Slave Revealed in a Law Court.

The will of Nathan Springfield, when on trial in the Supreme Court, brought to light incidents in a career that was remarkable. Nathan Springfield was born in Virginia, in 1812, a slave. On Dec. 16, 1896, when nearly eighty-five years of age, he died, leaving property valued at between $30,000 and $40,000.

In his youth Nathan acquired the trade of a blacksmith. He was owned by a Methodist minister. After attaining his majority Nathan bargained with his master to buy his own freedom for $800. The pledge was given, and the youth went to work with a will. The young slave accumulated the sum and gave it to his master as a ransom for his freedom.

The clergyman took the money, but failed to keep his agreement. Nathan remained a slave. Later his master sold him to a wealthy planter. Still nourishing a desire to be liberated, Nathan made a bargain with his second master, this time offering $400 as a ransom. Consent was given, and the young man, after much labor, procured the money. But he was again destined to disappointment. The second master also kept both money and slave.

Exasperated by this treatment, Nathan discarded arbitration and resolved to gain his freedom by flight. At the age of thirty-five an opportunity was afforded, and he made his escape, coming to Boston. He left a wife behind him, but the wife of the second master, knowing of the previous negotiations, induced her husband to release the lonely wife, who soon after rejoined her husband in Boston.

Nathan worked at blacksmithing in and about Boston for a time, and later started peddling straw. He was industrious and saving, his business grew rapidly and within a comparatively short time he was the proprietor of a large and profitable hay, grain, straw and coal business. At his death he owned real estate in the West End, Cambridge and other places, and had large deposits in various Boston banks.—Boston Journal.

Abolish Marriage.

A band of 25 men and women in Boston have organized a club to abolish marriage, and point to Shelley, George Sand and others as their apostles.

Ottoman Empire's Origin.

The great Ottoman empire, which at one time threatened the civilized world, sprang from a band of 400 wandering Turkoman families.

ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

The Duke of Wellington was Prince of Waterloo, though he never called himself so, and had many other titles, for which he once had to pay dear. He told a man to order dinner for him at a particular hotel, and the man did so, mentioning all the duke's titles. Presently the duke came and waited a long time. "Is the dinner not coming?" he asked; "why don't you bring the dinner?" "We are waiting," replied the waiter, "for the rest of the party." They had prepared dinner for about twenty people.

After his first great successes, W. S. Penley, the English comedian, had to act in many plays, which somehow did not seem to please the public. Some of these he just kept alive by his "gagging." On one occasion, when a wretched play had been going for some weeks in this manner, the conceited young author came behind and asked Mr. Penley why he "gagged" so much. "The play will be all right," he said, "if you will only speak my lines quietly and wait for the laugh." To this Mr. Penley replied promptly: "That's all very well for you, old man—you live in town; but, you see, I live in the country, and have to catch the twelve-fifteen from Waterloo!"

A lady on Staten Island had a green Irish girl for a waitress. After training the girl for a month, the lady ventured to invite two very dignified people to dinner. For two courses everything went well. Bridget refrained from speech, spilled not a thing and looked as pretty as a fresh young Irish girl can. But when she removed the fish to take it down to the kitchen she tripped on the top step, and a scream and series of bumps and crashes accompanied the descent. The hostess tried in vain to keep from laughing, but the two dignified guests never moved a muscle until all was still and the voice of the girl was heard calling in richest accents from the bottom of the stairs: "Did you hear me? Fell all the way down shtair an' landed on me fut loike a burrd."

A certain eminent judge who was recently re-elected, when he was asked about the facility with which he turned from one case to another, replied that he had learned that from what he saw at a baptism of colored people when he was a boy. The weather was very cold, so that to immerse the candidates they were obliged to cut away the ice. It befell that when one of the female converts was dipped back in the water, the cold made her squirm about, and in a moment she had slipped from the preacher's hands and was down the stream under the ice. The preacher, however, was not disconcerted. Looking up with perfect calmness at the crowd on the bank, he said: "Brethren, this sister hath departed—hand me down another."

Mr. Justice Maule once went on circuit with Judge Coleridge in a part of the country where the high sheriff was a shy and modest man and very much alarmed at having to entertain his cynical lordship. Coming home in his coach with the two judges, he thought it his duty to make conversation for them. He observed that he hoped there would be better weather, as the moon had changed. "And are you such a fool, Mr. Jones, as to imagine that the moon has any effect on the weather?" said Maule. "Really, Brother Maule," said Coleridge, who was politeness itself, "you are very hard upon our friend. For my part I think the moon has a considerable effect upon it." "Then," said Maule, "you are as great a fool as Jones is." After which, conversation in the sheriff's carriage languished.

At a political meeting in a certain New South Wales gold-mining district the chair was taken by an athletic miner. The candidate during his speech was much interrupted by hootings and rough chaff, and his chairman was soon in a state of boiling indignation. Smothering his wrath, however, he pacified the "boys" by assuring them that at the end of the candidate's speech they should be at liberty to put any questions they chose. Accordingly, at the end of the harangue he arose and inquired in stentorian tones and in a rich Irish brogue: "Has inny gintleman a questhion to airsk?" A stout little Welsh miner, who had been a conspicuous disturber of the peace of the evening, shuffled slowly up the steps of the platform. But at the top he was met by the chairman, who, without the slightest warning, delivered a terrific left-and-righter, and sent the Welshman sprawling on his back. "Now," roared the chairman, "has inny other gintleman a questhion to airsk?"—and there was no response.

Mrs. Langtry, who, because of a number of interesting events, is once more before the public eye, is the owner of a ranch out near Carson, Nev. It was sold to her by "Sam" Davis, of the Appeal. The story of the sale is short and reads like fiction, but is truth. Mrs. Langtry was playing Galatea. She had had some dealings with Davis looking to the purchase of the ranch, but had been unable to make up her mind. "Sam" was consequently worried for fear the deal would not go through. So one night he went to the stage door of the theater where the play was being produced, and, owing to his editorial position, was admitted without question. He waited until Mrs. Langtry took up her position as the statue of Galatea, and then, calling three stage hands to witness, he whispered from the wings to her: "If you hear me, wink the eye which is further from the audience." Galatea winked. That established Davis' case. "Now, if you don't want to buy the southwest quarter section for $8,000 shake your head," he said. Galatea, the marble statue, with the eyes of the audience, was, of course, immovable. "All right," said Davis, cheerfully. "I and these witnesses understand that you want it at that figure." The next day he gave her the deeds and took her good money. She probably might have made a contention in court, but she decided that such diplomacy deserved recognition, and so accepted the situation. That is how she came to be a landowner in Nevada.

A LITTLE ONE FOR A CENT.

The Story Which the Patent Office Clerk Brought Back with Him.

The patent office clerk, who had been off up in the mountains of West Virginia, where they come down to drink out of the clear waters of the Upper Potomac, was talking at the dinner table to the boarders who had been down by the sea.

"One of the men I met up there," he was saying, "was an invalid, but as bright of mind as you could find anywhere. Of course, he had lived among those mountains always, and his limits were narrow, and his knowledge was not comprehensive, but he had read some, and he had been especially interested in mechanics. He had a small tool chest, and by his chair he had a table or bench at which he worked some every day. At rare intervals he earned small sums by his handiwork, and he was the general repairer for his family and their neighbors. It was at his home I boarded for a week while I was in the mountains, and when he learned that I was a clerk in the patent office, I became at once to him the nucleus about which all his earthly interest seemed to gather.

"For the first two or three days he merely asked me to watch him at his work, and then, as he could, he asked me shy and cautious questions. Finally he unlocked a small box, which he seemed to treasure as the most precious thing in the world, and, opening it, he exposed to my gaze the model of some kind of a little machine. What it was I did not know, but I could see that it was crudely made, and that it looked as if it it might be the model for some small household implement, such as a nutmeg grater or a coffee mill. To the invalid it meant more than he could say, and when he had set the box open before me he could only nod between it and me, as if he were introducing us.

"'It's mine, all mine,' he said, after a while, reverently.

"'Yes,' I replied, without especial object.

"'Yes, and I have been studying it up so long. But I have it now,' and his face brightened, 'and I want to get it patented. Only I haven't money enough, and it is so slow to make money here.'

"'But it doesn't require much,' I said, encouragingly.

"'How much?' he inquired, eagerly.

"'Sixty-five dollars.'

"'For this one?' he asked, as if something were choking all the hope out of him.

"'Yes; one is the same as another,' I answered.

"'But why should it be?' he asked, almost pleadingly. 'I saw the picture of a patent machine a hundred times as big as this little fellow, and it was only $65. Don't you think if so big a one could be got for $65, that so little a one as mine might cost only as many cents? And how can I ever get so much money, sitting always in this chair?'

"It was quite beyond my province to help him out of his trouble," concluded the clerk, "but I never in all my life felt more like taking up a subscription for the benefit of the suffering."

The Peanut Cure for Consumption.

In dealing with consumption two things are needful; to keep up the heat and vitality, and also to kill out the tuberculous germs. One means used to keep up the heat is cod-liver oil—which we do not think very much of, as we much prefer sweet cream, fresh butter and the oil of various nuts.

The "Journal of Hygiene" states that Dr. Brewer has a new idea concerning food for consumptives. His treatment consists of the inhaling the fumes of vinegar and the eating of peanuts. He gives his patients as many peanuts as they can eat without injuring their digestive organs. Two young ladies, who had been the rounds of the doctors and taken cod-liver oil and tonics till they were nearly dead, were put on his treatment and recovered. Concerning these cases Dr. Brewer says: "I now commenced feeding peanuts. One would think this a very indigestive diet, but they craved them, and it has always been my policy to find out what my patients desire to eat, and unless it is too unreasonable I humor them. Both young ladies have become quite plump, and after a year's inhalation have ceased coughing, and I pronounced them well. The peanut was long known as an excellent fat-producer, and much more agreeable than rancid shark-oil that oftentimes is sold for cod-liver oil. While not all can digest peanuts, a great many, even with feeble digestion, eat them without discomfort. It beats the Koch lymph, and is the most satisfactory treatment I have ever tried for these diseases.'

Just Like a Woman.

Mrs. Upperten—Answer the door bell, Mary, and say that I'm not at home.

Mary—All right, mum.

Mrs. Upperten five minutes later—Who was it, Mary?

Mary—Mrs. Brownstone and her daughter.

Mrs. Upperten—What did they say when you told them I was not at home?

Mary—They said: "How fortunate."

Let Bygones Be Bygones.

Lady (to applicant)—If you are a good cook why did you leave your last place?

Cook—Faith, an' it may be for th' same reason thot your cook was afther lavin' you.

FOR SUNDAY READING

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE IS HERE EXPOUNDED.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

The Emotional Christian.

THE religion of the person whose experience is almost exclusively dependent upon excitement of the emotions and sensibilities is usually marked by certain prominent features. Such a person is likely to be found ignorant of the Scriptures and of religion generally, though he may be familiar with some of the promises and quote them frequently and with much apparent earnestness. But this almost covers the extent of his knowledge. Of that mass of useful information stored in the Bible for the thorough furnishing of the man of God unto "all good works" he is ignorant. Though the word of God itself declares that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness," to him it is as though the Scriptures were chiefly designed to warm the feelings, kindle the fires of zeal and joy in his heart, and pleasantly affect the sensibilities. If he habitually reads the Bible, it is confined to certain simple and easy portions, generally exclamatory and pathetic. The everlasting principles upon which appeals are made and the arguments by which their truth is made to appear, he passes over as quickly as possible, or entirely neglects. On this account he is unable to make a clear statement of any doctrine, or to determine concerning the soundness of any of the views which may be in question, and is unprepared to instruct others in the way of life.

In his religious notions he may be very loose, having little attachment for forms or established usages, unless they are connected with the gratification of his desires for warmth and fire, then he will contend for them to the last. His most familiar and oft-repeated expressions are: "It does not make much difference what a man believes if his heart is only right;" or "Give me a religion that makes a man shouting happy. If it will not make a man shouting happy, it is not worth having."

It may be, however, that he will be bigoted, denouncing all sects other than his own, and all usages except those to which he has been accustomed. He may be censorious, and affirm that men who are not as demonstrative as he have not the power and spirit of religion, are "dead," "plucked up by the roots," or may intimate that they are "still in sin," or are on "a lower plane." If others differ with him concerning measures or modes, he may accuse them of stopping the work, or putting a strait-jacket on the church, or of "steadying the ark." Should he happen to be particularly interested in some one doctrine or custom, he will make it a hobby and harp upon it to the neglect of everything else, until the truth which it contains becomes distateful to others.

Yet the man whose religion is all heart may be saved by common sense and a good natural temper from these evils of spirit, and be a kind, inoffensive, active person; though this, it must be confessed, is rare. Such characters frequently possess a strange kind of conscience, muddy and confused on the simplest questions of Christian morals.

Sometimes, though there is no reason for it, judging others by his own feelings he will declare that the church is on the threshold of the greatest revival in its history, that he "feels it in his bones," that he is as sure of it as he is that God has converted his soul. Yet nothing may come of it. Many whose religion is all heart are roused only once a year, and after the revival ends are scarcely seen at the means of grace till the period of special effort returns with the season.

In comparing the man whose religion is all intellectual with one whose religion is all emotional, the former as to stability is to be preferred, but as respects spirituality there is little to choose. The more intellectual character does less harm than the other, and perhaps less good. Of solid, lasting, religious peace, both are ignorant. The highest attainment of the one is a kind of uncertain satisfaction, and of the other an excited joy which needs much kindling wood and constant fanning to keep it alive.

The complete type of these characters is seldom seen, but the number of those in whom one or the other tendency preponderates is large; and where either extreme exists the tendency is further and further away from the golden mean. Let him who is clear, but cold, pray for holy zeal; and him who is warm, but fluctuating, for wisdom and stability. Then, being prepared by "the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace," they may co-operate heartily and without friction in every form of Christian work.—New York Christian Advocate.

Hell.

A Chicago clergyman recently preached a sermon upon the place of future punishment. He said:

"Hell is a certainty. Why do I say so? Because God's word declares it. Take the words of Christ himself: 'Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting pain, prepared for the devil and his angels.' Experience, observation, common sense also point to the existence of hell. Nothing is a more certain fact of experience and observation than that sin brings suffering. It is also a certain fact of observation that sin persisted in grows, and brings ever increasing corruption, degradation, slavery, and misery. Common sense says there must come a time sooner or later when men become so confirmed in this increasing moral slavery, degradation, and vileness that repentance becomes practically impossible. What then is left? Only eternal hell.

"Hell is a place of physical anguish. Hell is a place of remorse of conscience. Hell is a place of unsatisfied and consuming desires. Hell is a place of ever increasing moral degradation. Hell is a place of shame. Hell is a place of vile associations. Finally, hell is a place without hope. One can endure great agony and shame if in the distance there shines some star of hope. 'Forever and ever' is the constant, mourning wail of the restless sea of fire.

"How may we escape hell? There is but one way in which we can escape hell. That is by the personal acceptance of Jesus Christ as our Savior and Lord and the open confession of him before the world."

There Is No Unbelief.

There is no unbelief;
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God.

Whoever says, the clouds are in the sky,
"Be patient, heart, light breaketh by and by,"
Trusts the Most High.

Whoever sees 'neath winter's friend of snow
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to lock each sense in slumber deep,
Knows God will keep.

Whoever says, "To-morrow," "The unknown,"
"The future," trusts the power alone
He dares disown.

The heart that looks on when eyelids close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no unbelief,
And day by day, and night unconsciously,
The heart that lives by faith the lips deny,
God knoweth why!
—Edward Bulwer Lytton.

How the Hymn Was Written.

One day Mr. Wesley was sitting by an open window, looking out over the bright and beautiful fields. Presently a little bird, flitting about in the sunshine, attracted his attention. Just then a hawk came sweeping down toward the little bird. The poor thing, very much frightened, was darting here and there, trying to find some place of refuge. In the bright sunny air, in the leafy trees of the green fields, there was no hiding place from the fierce grasp of the hawk. But seeing an open window and a man sitting by it, the bird flew, in its extremity, toward it, and, with a beating heart and quivering wing found refuge in Mr. Wesley's bosom. He sheltered it from the threatening danger and saved it from a cruel death. Mr. Wesley was at that time suffering from severe trials, and was feeling the need of refuge in his own time of trouble, as much as did the trembling little bird that nestled so safely in his bosom. So he took up his pen to write that sweet hymn:

Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
While the nearer waters roll,
While the tempest still is high!

That prayer grew into one of the most beautiful hymns in our language, and multitudes of people, when in sorrow and danger, have found comfort while they said or sung the last lines of that hymn.—Exchange.

Helpless Without God.

Apart from God, whence can you derive duty? Without God, whatever system you attempt to lean upon you will find it has no other foundation or basis than force—blind, tyrannical force. Either the development of human beings depends upon a providential law, which we are all bound to seek to discover and apply, or it is left to chance, to passing circumstances, to that man who contrives to turn these to account. If there be not one holy, inviolable law uncreated by man, what rule have we by which to judge whether a given act be just or unjust? In the name of whom or of what shall we protest against inequality or oppression? Without God there can be no other rule than fact, the accomplished fact, before which the materialist ever bows his head, whether its name by Bonaparte or Revolution.—Joseph Mazzini.

Some Definitions.

Nervousness may be a chronic disinclination to do one's duty.

Pharisees are folks with broad phylacteries and narrow sympathies.

Our Lord's Prayer is our life's prayer. It opens with "Our." It asks for "us."

Universalism means cut rates to heaven. * * * To have things handy is genius.

The Lord's Prayer is a family prayer. Whenever we offer it we engage in family worship.—Ram's Horn.

Society is the place where people who have nothing to do, stand around and have nothing to say. * * * Heaven is God's Christmas present.

In the days of the old saints one could chase a thousand, but in the modern church it takes a thousand to chase one, and they do not always catch him, either. Christian Horticulture is cultivating the fruits of the spirit.

LITERARY LITTLE BITS

It is said that the author of "A Son of Israel" is Mrs. Willard, wife of the actor. The book is a novel of Russian life, high and low.

Harry T. Nightingale, an instructor in the South Division High School of Chicago, has edited for Ainsworth & Co. a booklet of "Selections from Washington, Lincoln, and Bryant."

W. D. Howells, who has returned to New York after a visit in Europe of several months, is finishing a new novel which is to appear serially in Harper's Bazar, beginning next July. It deals with the life of a young girl whose fortunes take her from the country in New England to a brilliant career in Europe.

It is freely stated in Berlin that Professor Theodor Mommsen, the eminent historian of ancient Rome, who recently attained his eightieth birthday, declined on that occasion the honorable prefix of Excellency, which was offered to him by the Emperor through the usual channels. Mommsen similarly refused some time since the title of "Geheimrath," on the modest plea that he preferred to be known as a simple German professor.

A striking account of Daudet's funeral by an eye-witness, Theodore Stanton, appeared in the Critic. The delivery of Zola's address at the grave is described as exceedingly ineffective. The famous author, evidently moved by the loss of an old friend, read in a harsh, monotonous voice, rasising his eyes but once—when he called upon Leon Daudet to embrace his brother, which the young man showed not the slightest inclination to do. They both in turn, however threw themselves into Zola's arms, and he kissed each of them on both cheeks.

Perhaps the most adventurous and interesting career that any man of this generation has had is that of Prince Kropotkin, the Russian revolutionist and refugee. Born and reared almost in the household of the Czar, he achieved distinction as a scientific student. Becoming involved in the revolutionary movements in Russia, his property was confiscated, and he was imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in St. Petersburg. After long imprisonment he escaped under thrilling circumstances and continued to preach revolution in Switzerland and later in France, where he was again imprisoned. Latterly he has resided in England, where he has written much in favor of his social and political theories. Prince Kropotkin is now engaged in the preparation of his reminiscences, which will begin in an early number of the Atlantic Monthly.

THE VOLUNTEER STATE.

Tennessee's Prowess in All Our Country's Wars.

In the revolutionary war, in 1812, in the Creek and Seminole wars, and in the conflict with Mexico, Tennessee earned the reputation and sobriquet of the Volunteer State. In the revolution her pioneers left their feeble and unprotected settlements on the Holston, Watauga and Nolachucky to pour themselves a torrent of death on the invaders of the Carolinas. At the commencement of the war of 1812, before any requisition from the Government, 2,500 Tennesseans volunteered; and this number was increased to nearly 28,000 before its close. Tennessee fought the Creek war almost unaided, and furnished the heroes who won the bloody field of Chalmette before the gates of New Orleans. It was Tennessee valor and dash in the person of the gallant Gaines that won the victory for the American arms at Fort Erie, which first checked the invasion of the East. In the Mexican war Tennessee's quota was 2,800, and 30,000 volunteers responded to the call. In fact, from the revolution to the great civil conflict Tennessee took a leading part in every war. When the war between the States came Tennessee furnished 200,000 men to the Confederacy and 35,000 volunteers to the Union; thirty-nine general officers to the Confederates and eight to the Federalists. To the Southern navy she gave a Maury, the pathfinder of the seas, and to the Northern a Farragut. The claim that Tennessee furnished more soldiers to the civil war than any other State will hardly be disputed. Four hundred and eight battles and skirmishes were fought within her limits, a record surpassing that of any other State except Virginia; and Tennessee's soil holds "the dreamless dust" of more heroes that died in the conflict between the States than does the soil of any other State. Now all is peace and fraternity. Should the restored Union call for soldiers, regiment after regiment would enlist as fast as men could write their names, peers of the victorious Tenth Legionaries of Rome or the invincible Ironsides of Cromwell.—Illustrated American.

One of Many.

She is engaged. Society
May deem it an impiety
That with the training she has had
To make an end so wholly bad
She thinks no impropriety.

But good-by to anxiety,
And days of dread dubiety.
From this one she'll be fed and clad—
She is engaged.

She studied to satiety;
Success, not of mediety,
Her masters promised—money-mad,
Her public frowned, and she is glad
To sing at a "variety."
She is engaged!
—Waverley Magazine.

Every man must run the risk of rain

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 22..... 1898

Margaret Mather, the actress, is dead.

The price of feed has reached such high figures that many of the farmers in the San Joaquin valley have turned their stock on their growing wheat, which will not mature owing to the scarcity of rain, instead of buying barley or hay to feed. The young wheat makes excellent grazing, and as some of it is so yellow and parched that it will soon be useless, the owners have decided to make feed of it immediately. The crops on the west side of the San Joaquin river are in such condition that most of the grain will be used for feed.

Sacramento *Union*: How promptly Germany acts in defense of its subjects. Outrages have been committed upon many of our citizens in Cuba by both Spanish and Insurgent troops, since numerous cases are reported of the property of Americans having been destroyed in that island during the present war. Indeed, it is said that we have pigeonholed at Washington a million dollars worth of claims in favor of our citizens who have suffered loss in Cuba due to the inability of Spain to afford them the protection guaranteed by treaty compact. Not a few of them have lost their lives also because of Spanish inefficiency. But here we have news that plantation and mill property of some German subjects was destroyed in eastern Cuba early in March, and the lives of three German subjects sacrificed. Instantly, and without waiting for inquiry into the case to ascertain if the Germans who were killed were at all in fault, as for instance by resistance or insult, or assault, Germany orders a cruiser to the Cuban coast, and presents an emphatic demand to Spain to answer in indemnity and likewise to hunt out and punish the offenders, failing in which Germany threatens to land troops and herself administer punishment. This promptness places American dilatoriness and timidity in humiliating contrast. Of course Germany has no right to land armed men and engage the insurgents though Spain might well wish her to do so. That threat is a bluff, of course. Suppose in the case of the murder of the Chinese in Wyoming some years ago that China had attempted to land a force upon our shores to advance into the land to punish the rioters, what would we have thought of such an attempt, nay, what would have been our response to even a threat to do so? Germany has no intention whatever of engaging the insurgents in eastern Cuba. She has to deal with Spain, and with that Government alone, precisely as we have to do with Spain for failure to protect our people upon her soil from insurgents, Spanish troops, banditti or any other order of men who invade their rights. But the promptness and emphasis with which Germany comes up to the assertion of the rights of her people is what excites admiration.

The War Department has made the following assignments in the mobilization of troops:

To New Orleans—First, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Infantry.

To Mobile—Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth and Twentieth and Twenty-second.

To Tampa—Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty first Infantry.

All light batteries and artillery regiments go to Chickamauga.

The officers who will command will be General Shafter at New Orleans, General Coppinger at Mobile, General Wade at Tampa and General Brooke at Chickamauga.

Cremation In England.

The report of the council of the Cremation Society of England for 1896 shows that 137 cremations were carried out at Woking during the year as compared with 150 in 1895. The decrease is not important, as the figures for 1896 still show a material advance on any previous year, 1895 excepted. The following table of the cremations at Woking from the commencement of operations will show the growing popularity of the disposal of bodies by incineration:

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
46	54	99	104	101	125	150	137

It has to be remembered that three crematories are now open in England and Scotland besides that belonging to the society at St. John's, near Woking—namely, at Manchester, where 52 cremations took place during 1896; at Glasgow, where there were 11 cremations, and at Liverpool, where 2 cremations have been performed.—Westminster Gazette.

A Hopeless Case.

Carlyle was terribly bored by the persistent optimism of his friend Emerson. "I thought," he said, "that I would try to cure him, so I took him to some of the lowest parts of London and showed him all that was going on there. This done, I turned to him, saying, 'And noo, man, d'ye believe in the deevil noo?' 'Oh, no!' he replied. 'All these people seem to me only parts of the great machine, and on the whole I think they are doing their work very satisfactorily.' Then," continued the sage, "I took him doun to the hoose o' commons, where they put us under the gallery. There I showed him 'se chiel getting up anither and leeing and leeing.' Then I turned to him and said, 'And noo, man, d'ye believe in the deevil noo?' He made me, however, just the same answer as before, and I then gave him up in despair."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

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COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

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Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31st, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
Jan 1	To cash on hand	$18 308 63	
3	cash from A M Given, tax coll	381 00	
3	cash from A M Given, tax collees	18 03	
3	A M Given, sheriff, fees	6 60	
3	D J Hession, clerk fees	39 40	
3	D J Hession, recorder, fees	47 60	
3	S W Austin, supt	10 00	
4	J Dunlap Jr fines	5 15	
5	Hillside Water company, damages	65 00	
8	State Treasurer, school fund	5 844 63	
24	Chris Mangie, on redemption	2 73	
25	Mrs L Delaney, int on state and	8 00	
25	Geo McIntyre, same	44 80	
25	W H Murray same	22 40	
25	Clayton Belknap, same	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap same	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, paid	5 60	
31	J J Mack, judgments sheep cases	4 220 46	
		29 755 50	
Feb 7	A M Given, tax col	535 30	
7	Same, fees	13 00	
7	D J Hession, recorder fees	112 55	
7	Same, clerk fees	47 25	
11	D T Wallace, on redemption	74 89	
15	Oscar Sutro, int est state land	101 09	
7	I H Mulholland, on redemption	4 79	
7	Same	23 17	
7	Same	63 45	
7	Same	17 59	
21	A V Beshuiz, rector premium	15 80	
26	Charles Anthony, int on State land	15 70	
29	John Delay, same	11 20	
		30 004 26	
Mar 7	A M Given tax col	778 95	
5	J G Birchim, int on swamp land	15 68	
5	J G Birchim, int on State land	32 00	
7	A M Given, tax col fees	25 00	
7	Same, sheriff fees	2 00	
7	D J Hession, clerk	41 55	
7	Same, recorder fees	30 20	
14	A W Foster, int on State land	205 19	
14	A B Forbes, same	167 28	
24	F A Gardner same	190 22	
24	Clayton Belknap interest state land	22 40	
24	Same as above	22 40	
29	Julian Sonntag, interest state land	202 70	
14	A M Meads on redemption	42 11	
	Mrs A J Church same	18 84	
		31 290 78	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan	Salary fund	1 319 98
	Hospital	338 25
	Bridge	198 5
	General expense	1 129 32
	Road Dist No 1	350 4
	" " " 2	245 70
	" " " 3	428 00
	" " " 4	747 55
	" " " 5	2 38 5
	Property tax	89
	Bishop school fund	63 00
	Big Pine	186 85
	Station	110 37
	Lone Pine	197 50
	Keeler	130 00
	Warm Spring	123 35
	Valley	5 35
	Fish Spring	25 50
	Union	135 00
	Liberty	25 00
	Irving	202 35
	Taboose	62 75
	Riverside	88 00
	County	15 00
		6 219 48
Feb	Salary fund	1 021 98
	Hospital	7 00 00
	Bridge fund	97 8
	General Expense	600 90
	Road poll tax	3 00
	General road	100 00
	Road Dist, No 1	15 00
	" " 2	42 00
	" " 4	4 00
	" " 5	6 15
	Big Pine Sch ol	178 25
	Irving	107 50
	Bishop	250 00
	Independence	13 95
	Lone Pine	63 00
	Station	152 00
	Fish Spring	72 00
	Liberty	60 00
	Warm Spring	150 00
	Valley	60 00
	Taboose	60 00
	Milton	15 00
	Riverside	4 90
	Round Valley	11 60
	Independence library	40 20
	Big Pine	7 30
	Union	12 00
	Riverside	11 70
	Fish Springs	7 70
	All	6 00
		9 861 11
March		
	Fish Spr school bond fund	202 50
	County bond fund	1 550 00
	General expense fud	652 35
	Bridge	5 00
	Salary	1 024 98
	Hospital	65 00
	Independence school	98 00
	Keeler	17 5
	Lone Pine	1 1 00
	Big Pine	255 00
	Bishop	250 00
	Milton	9 00
	Station	81 00
	Riverside	120 00
	Round Valley	75 00
	Taboose	60 00
	Irving	150 00
	Fish Springs	65 00
	Valley	60 00
	Fish Springs library	2 25
	Big Pine library	2 25
	Valley	2 8
	County	4 5
	Cash	16 959 89
		31 890 78 31 890 78

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—

April 1		
	Salary Fund	3 273 09
	General expense	1 015 79
	County bond	434 19
	Bishop school special	5 13
	State general	1 463 44
	Hospital	44 64
	General road	722 85
	Road District No 1	151 90
	" " " 2	229 77
	" " " 3	31
	" " " 4	97 59
	" " " 5	18 82
	Unapportioned county	259 45
	Road Poll tax	27 60
	Swamp & Overflowed	1 498 84
	Bridge	479 38
	Institute	5 00
	Teacher's library	20 33
	Property tax	655 52
	County school	1 056 99
	Liberty	192 82
	Valley	305 91
	Taboose	144 74
	Fish Springs	211 30
	Riverside	49 73
	Bishop	531 34
	Lone Pine	509 33
	Big Pine	90 54
	Warm Spring	150 85
	Irving	507 14
	Independence	554 07
	Station	155 08
	Milton	230 11
	Union	377 94
	Round Valley	112 65
	Milton school library fund	24 48
	Round Valley	28 43
	Irving	125 70
	Bishop	61 45
	Station	29 16
	Warm Spring	34 01
	Big Pine	51 68
	Independence	16 93
	Union	13 87
	Riverside	18 88
	Lone Pine	59 11
	Fish Spring	9 92
	Liberty	24 35
	Taboose	26 81
	Valley	23 60
	Keeler	11 87
	Independence school building fund	3 00
	Station building fund	20 14
	Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02
	Same (new)	562 20
	Union school bond fund	601 34
	Big Pine	602 47
	Fish Springs	31 62
	Lone Pine	1 183 44
	Taboose	27 40
	Riverside special	13 04
	Irving special	278 62
	Round Valley	97
	Cash on hand	16 959 89
		18 451 07 18 451 07

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING MARCH 31st, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what fund is between Dec. 31st, 1897, and March 31st, 1898.

Total warrants drawn		13 178 39
Gen. expense fund	2 382 57	
School "	4 516 52	
Hospital "	913 26	
Salary "	3 369 84	
Unapportioned "	80	
General Road "	100 00	
Road District No 1 fund	305 41	
" " " 2 "	245 70	
" " " 3 "	428 00	
" " " 4 "	241 75	
" " " 5 "	259 65	
Bridge "	301 80	
State poll tax "	3 00	
		13 178 39 13 178 39

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	62 990 55	
County bonds		62 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
		62 990 55 62 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	62 990 55	
Cash in treasury		16 959 89
Remaining indebtedness		46 030 66
		62 990 55 62 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

DESERT LAND-FINAL PROOF

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
March 24, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Paulina Aguirre of Independence, Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 772, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N W ¼ S W ¼ Sec 35, Tp 12 S, R 34 E MDM, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday the 30th day of April 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: William G. Morton, Edward B. Smith, Frank E. Rickey and Michael C. Muldoon, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, California,
January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode, whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg. 15 min. E. 0.45 chains and U S L M No. 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.55 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2, 50 link to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains lode 10 links to right 8.57 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M." (identical with original load line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U.S.S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg. 50 min. E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U S L M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains. The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg 34 min. W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg. 30 min. E 12.12 chains 9.00 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No. 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.00 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1.50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3 S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode true monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1.67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2.50-100. Thence deflecting 86 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M" identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L.L.S.M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.72 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.33 chains 221 feet to corner No. 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Course No. 4, N 35 deg 39 min E 0.4 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1450 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 min. to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.54 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.00 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Miner, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Phoenix unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the Fairview unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims hereto are required to present the same before this office within sixty days from the first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Deal, Taniszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant, No 55 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

INYO COUNTY, CAL., March 15, 1898.

To Mrs. E. R. Stillmann:—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred ($300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Bunker Hill and Hidden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Anvil spring in Butte Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 1896 in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if in ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY MACDONALD.

LEGAL.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

R. A. Rappen, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. A. Rappen, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within the county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Sec. 16, Township No. 8 south, Range No. 38 east, M.D.M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 12,222, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $11.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Cornelius O'Hare, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Cornelius O'Hare, defendant

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within the county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 36, Township No. 8 south, Range No. 35 east, M.D.M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 11,867, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $17.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Seal

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Joseph Lichens, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Joseph Lichens, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within the county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State School lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 36, Township No. 8 south, Range No. 39 east, M.D.M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 11,868, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $17.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Seal

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

Summons

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

John Bamber, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to John Bamber, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within the county or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described State school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: All of Sec. 36, Township No. 8 south, Range No. 38 east, M.D.M. And cancelling, annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto No. 11,343 from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to 134.4 due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Seal

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

State of California }
County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $500.00 in labor and improvements upon the certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Britton mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897, and if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, to-wit $150.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the state of California," Approved March 1, 1893.

R. C. SPARR.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal.
January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars ($100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful money of the United States, of said expenditure as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

JOHN A. COYLE.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 1010.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, April 25, 1898, viz: Thomas Ferguson, for the S W ¼ N E ¼, W ½ S E ¼ and S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec 20, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henderson D. Gill, Michael C. Muldoon, William H. Mickelson and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, California.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of a substantial reason, under the rules of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

TUBER MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, No. 210 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Panamint District, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors held on the 23d day of March 1898, an assessment No. 1 of fifty cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the secretary, at the office of the company, No. 210 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 23d day of May, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

Office, 210 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California.

DESERT LAND-FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 8, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander M. Wise of Mojave, Kern County, Cal., has filed notice of his intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 7[illegible] for the N E ¼ Sec. 1, Tp 6

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22 1898

Real Estate Transfers.

G. W. Brady, Commissioner, to Rachel Goodman, E ½ S W ¼ S ½ of N W ¼, Sec 33, T 9 S, R 34 E, M D M, $1500

Appleton Plumley to Frank Shaw, parcel of land near Bishop, $600.00.

Chas. A. Lee to D. Smith, et al, ⅛ interest in Mineral Reef mine, South Park Mining District, $1500.00.

W. C. Rice and Ralph McGinnis to J. A. Shaw. Mineral Reef mine, South Park Mining district, $1200.

J. A. Shaw to Chas A Lee, 2-3 interest in Mineral Reef mine, South Park Mining District, $3000.00.

W. H. Maxson to Laura A. Norvil, Contention mine. Argus district, $1.

P. H. Mack, Esq., arrived home on Monday's stage.

Dr. Worthley, D. D. S., is in Independence for a few days.

Judge Gould celebrated his seventieth anniversary yesterday.

Harvey Edgington was in from the Reward mill over Sunday.

Wednesday afternoon was about as windy as one cares to have it.

All the business houses in town are being garnished with new signs.

Miss Katharina Ehlen came down from Laws last Monday on land business returning Thursday.

Ben. H. Yandell, Esq., went to Bishop last Saturday, returning Monday. His mother was quite ill.

Dr. J. H. Goulding, V. S., of Los Angeles arrived at Independence yesterday and went on to Bishop today.

R. S. Miner goes to Frisco in a few days, where he will appear before the Supreme Court as one of the attorneys in the Broder case.

Little Pete, the Indian, got one year at Folsom prison to ponder over the heinousness of the practice of appropriating other people's horses.

Hon. P. Reddy and Mrs. Reddy left for San Francisco yesterday morning. Mr. Reddy has very much improved in health during his visit here.

Ed. Parrish, a former resident of George's Creek, but who has lived in Bakersfield for the past ten years, is visiting his former home in Inyo.

We desire to extend our sincere thanks to all who so kindly gave their help and sympathy during our late bereavement.
J. N. ROSE AND FAMILY.

P. W Forbes, Esq., arrived home from a visit to Los Angeles on Monday last. Messrs. Forbes and O'Neal passed excellent examinations and were duly admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

About every man in town threatens to enlist and help wipe Spain off the map. Just wait, boys, till the Spanish fleet sails up Owens river and attacks Fort Independence, and then you'll have a chance to bleed for your country.

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending April 21, 1898:

Highest barometer	26.0.0	21
Lowest "	25.741	20
Highest temperature	80.0	16
Lowest "	56.0	21
Mean "	68.0	
Average dew point	25.0	
Average humidity		
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	31, W	21
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	1	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.0	

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

Death of Frank Fitzgerald.

Supervisor Frank Fitzgerald died at Lone Pine yesterday morning, passing away peacefully in his sleep. The deceased was one of the best known men in the county, where he had been engaged in mining for over 20 years. He was a man of indomitable pluck and energy and in the many vicissitudes of a miner's life he never threw up the sponge when assailed by bad luck, but kept on trying to the end. He was a steadfast friend and an implacable enemy. He has been a Supervisor of this county from the fifth district for about twelve years. His death was caused by a runaway accident which happened about six weeks ago when he was thrown out of a wagon and his skull fractured. His funeral takes place at Lone Pine today, and "Little Fitz" will be followed to his last resting place by many people who will mourn his death sincerely. He leaves a widow and two children.

The Cuban Junta on Monday last officially notified President McKinley that it does not want the United States to meddle in its affairst at all, unless this Nation is willing to acknowledge the independence of Cuba. And, in terms to positive to be misunderstood, it has asserted that if McKinley proposes intervention to stop the war without accompanying recognition of the independence of the Cubans, the latter will regard the interference of our troops as a hostile act, and will do their best to drive the United States' forces from the Cuban shores.

A man in Chicago claims to have laid the mines which blew up the Maine. His story seems very reasonable, and may contain more than a grain of truth.

When Cleveland was president he made a record for vetoes. McKinley's specialty seems to be ultimatums.

Randsburg Notes

Correspondence Los Angeles *Review:* The Black Hawk Mining Company commenced work in earnest this week. The owners will prosecute the work vigorously. They expect to begin sacking ore at once.

The Golden Sheaf is now one of the most promising mines of the camp. A large body of rich ore was struck this week. Superintendent Long says it will run over $100 to the ton.

The water company are busy laying pipe. The workmen are nearly down to Butte avenue. Capt. Coulson says it will take some time to clean out the ditch on Butte avenue, and that will delay the completion of the work a short time. The pipe has all been distributed along the contemplated line.

The Red Dog mill at Johannesburg is now running on thirty tons of Parker's ore.

The new hoist at the Yellow Aster is being placed in position, and will be ready for work this week.

The Excelsior mill is making a small run for the Magnetta this week. The ore will probably run about $120 to the ton.

The Kingston had a carload of fifty tons of ore at the Eureka mill this week. The clean-up amounted to $7000.

The cleanup on Rand ore at the Henry mill at Garlock last week produced the largest gold brick ever molded in the Rand district. Its value was about $12,000. The brick weighs about 60 pounds.

A man named Martin found, on the 9th inst., a gold nugget weighing 17 ounces near Koehn Springs in a canyon leading to Red Rock.

The Yellow Aster is now out of debt and is employing over a hundred men. A dividend has just been declared, and arrangements are under way leading to the installing of a 50 stamp mill right on the premises. At present 27 stamps are dropping regularly at Garlock on ore from this property, with rich cleanups every ten days.

On the 14th several miners in the employ of the Yellow Aster Mining Company were arrested and charged with stealing ore. The company has been losing from $1000 to $2000 a month in ore, which the workmen are alleged to have carried away in their dinner pails. Some of this is pounded by hand and sold to local dealers by miner's wives. Some of the ore is worth a dollar or two a pound, and one miner's wife is said to have sold $60 worth in one month.

WAR NEWS.

RENO, April 20—9:00 p.m.—Hull's militia volunteer bill has passed the House, and a call for volunteers will be made as soon as it passes the Senate. The President has made all preparations to carry out its provisions. The French Ambassador will look after Spain's interests in Washington. The Queen Regent in a speech to the Cortes, declares she has called them together to defend Spanish honor. The State department by proclamation prohibits privateering except where contraband goods are found. Army and Navy officers think the fight will begin without further formalities.

RENO, April 21—10:45 a.m.—Navy Department has received official information that the Spanish squadron sailed from Cape Verde last night. Orders were hurried to Sampson at Key West, believed fleet will move immediately.

Madrid—All diplomatic relations are ended. Woodford told to go. Officially stated that he was given his passports before he had time to present ultimatum. The president will call for 100,000 volunteers today, as soon as bill passes Senate. Ager says that more than a million men have offered their services. Gov. Murphy of Arizona called on the President this afternoon and offered the services of 1000 cowboys.

The Madrid cabinet decides to act as regards privateering as occasion arises. Warlike spirit unabated in Spain. McKinley burned in effigy in several places. Reported that Spain's answer just received.

2 P. M.—Squadron at Key West ordered to Cuba. Telegram to Sampson read: "Proceed at once and execute your order," meaning to blockade Havana. War Department says all troops must move within ten hours. Senate just passed a bill prohibiting the exportation of coal. Geary, the postmaster-general, has resigned. President appointed Chas. Emery Smith to fill the vacancy.

April 22—11 a.m.—First blow struck by Capt. Maynard of the Cruiser Nashville, who captured the Spanish merchant ship Buena Vista at daylight this morning, sixteen miles from Key West, and sent her into port with prize crew. The last of Sampson's fleet left for Havana this morning at 7.

Irrigation in California

The slight rainfall of this season will cause more discussion of the theory and practice of irrigation than has occurred since the agitation which resulted in the passage of the Wright law. For the present attention is directed to putting in pumps or diverting such small streams as can be managed by individual or neighborhood effort. The busiest people in the State are the dealers in pumping plants. None of them can keep up with their orders. The work which is now being done will be a permanent gain to the state.

The spirit of '76 seems to be kept pretty closely corked up in Washington.

Abbott Kinney has announced himself a candidate for United States Senator.

A DANCE
Will be given
Tuesday, April 26
AT MAIRS' HALL
By the Dancing Club.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo County, California.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of Assessment (No. 3) levied on the 24th day of December, 1897, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows

Name	No. Certificate	No. shares	Amount
S&H Barnes	S H Barnes trus	289	500	100 00
S H Barnes, trustee		358	151	30 80
Geo Dillman		560	980	196 00
F A Berlin		487	400	80 00

And in accordance with law and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the twenty fourth day of December 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at their office, Room 38, Phelan building, San Francisco, California, on Friday, the 22d day of April, 1898, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.
M. A. CAHN, Secretary.
Office, Room 38, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

TRAV LING.

Inyo
Stage
Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.
Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

S ZAUN.
LONE PINE——
TAILOR
——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——
Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the county.
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET.
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest cuts of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT.
STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
j29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.
All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP . . . . . Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF.
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
—o—x—o—
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
Meals furnished on the American or European plan.
SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.
—o—x—o—
SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
-- -x- --
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.
THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines——
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1
" ..... February
" ..... March
" ..... April
" ..... April 3
" ..... May
" ..... July 2
" ..... July 30
" ..... August 27
" ..... September 24
" ..... October 22
" ..... November 26
" ..... December 24

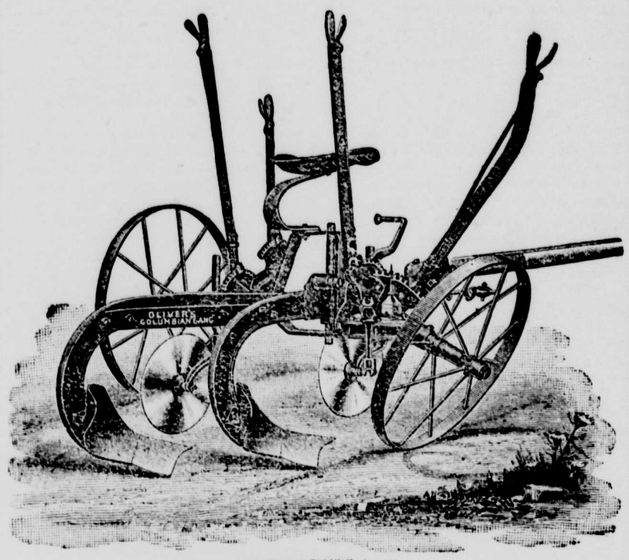
THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. F. MACK, Sec.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of--
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS
Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.
Leece & Watterson Bishop Inyo Co., Cal.
JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.
PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.
AGENT FOR:——
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
Mail orders will receive prompt attention.
Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE
BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all points.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 6:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:35 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	257	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Frankstown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Frankstown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

SOMEWHAT MIXED.

An Enigma Which Broke Up the Answers to Correspondents Editor.

"Mister, do you write the 'Answers to Correspondents' for this paper?" asked the stranger with the despondent countenance as he leaned across the desk and heaved a rye tinged sigh through the atmosphere.

"Yes, sir. What can I do for you?"

"Can you answer a little question of relationship?"

"Give me the facts, and I'll try."

"Here you are: When I was a baby, my mother, a widow, married the brother of my father's first wife. He was my uncle, of course, but that made him my father, didn't it?"

"Your stepfather, you mean."

"Yes. Well, mother got a divorce from my uncle-father, and then she married the oldest son of my father's first wife. He was my half brother, wasn't he, and also my stepfather, wasn't he?"

"It looks as if he was."

"That made mother my half sister, didn't it?"

"I—I—I guess it did."

"That's what I thought. Well, you see, my uncle-father had a daughter before he married mother. She was my half sister, too, wasn't she?"

"I—I—I—I guess she was."

"That's the way I put it up. Next thing was my mother got a divorce from my brother-father, and he—my half brother, you know—married my half sister. That made her a kind of stepmother of mine, didn't it?"

"I—I—I"—

"Well, never mind answering yet. My half-brother-stepfather died, and now my half-sister-stepmother and I want to get married, but we can't figure out if we can without being arrested for some kind of thingamy. We don't want to have our tire punctured just as we get to scorching on the matrimonial tandem. What I want you to tell me is what is my relationship to my brother, my uncle, my stepfathers, my half sisters, my mother, my half brother, my stepmother and myself, and if I can marry her without—why, what's the matter?"

The "Answers to Correspondents" editor had become unconscious.—San Francisco Examiner.

Lincoln and Jeff Davis.

Malcolm Townsend has pointed out coincidences of events in the lives of Lincoln and Jeff Davis. Both were born in Kentucky—Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native state in childhood, Davis going to the southwest, Lincoln to the northwest. In the Black Hawk war Davis was a second lieutenant of regulars, Lincoln a captain of volunteers. Both began their political career at the same period, 1844, Davis being a presidential elector for Henry Clay. Both were elected to congress at about the same time, Davis in 1845, Lincoln in 1846. Lastly, in the same year and almost the same day, they were called on to preside over the destinies of their respective governments, Davis as president of the Confederate states, Feb. 8, 1861, and Lincoln as president of the United States, March 4, 1861.—New York Press.

His English.

"Well, you have a fine shop here," said the customer as he settled himself down to be shaved.

"Yah!" said the barber.

"But I don't think much of the outside."

"No; dot is not in it," said the barber.

"That's a good one," said the customer, laughing.

The barber flushed.

"Vat for you laugh at me?" he cried in anger. "You t'ink I understand not English?"—New York Sun.

Reforming.

"Your money or your life!" shouted the footpad.

"I have no money," said the victim, "and my life will be of no use to you."

"I don't know about that," replied the footpad. "I have been thinking for some time of trying a new life."—Philadelphia North American.

A Spur to Pride.

"It does a man good to be rejected by a girl."

"Why?"

"It makes him pitch in and marry a more attractive girl."—Chicago Record.

The omnibuses of one London company covered just about 20,000,000 miles in the course of a year, the distance sufficient to take them nearly three times around the world every day.

Every Package

of *Schilling's Best* tea is a sample.

Your money back if you don't like it.

603

A CHAT WITH WORKING WOMEN.

Purpose, Heart and Attention Are the Secrets of Success.

May a woman who has been a hard worker all her life, say a few things to you, the garnering of her own experiences? Every person ought to be a worker. No one can go through the world honestly, unless he contributes as much as he consumes in either material, intellectual or spiritual wealth. All women ought to be working women, and most really are, but the term is now applied to wage earning women, working on material lines, in distinction to brain workers or those who work even harder in their homes for "food, clothes and shelter," often of the poorest.

(1)—Think of the dignity of the position! Working women are producers of material goods, and, as long as we have a body, most of our industries must be with reference to its needs. Their work has a recognized financial value and lies at the foundation of the business of the world.

(2)—Let us understand the importance of this work and respect ourselves in it. Foolish women are discontented because they cannot live idle lives, but should be thankful for the power to be useful. Work as if there could be no outlet and become so valuable to your employer that your place cannot be easily filled. No matter how undesirable the work, if useful, that should put a halo around it, and change it from drudgery to business.

(3)—All women are more or less hedged in by environment and ignorance of each other. Pride and caste lines, which we ought to break, keep women separate. Now, women working in different lines, need to meet. One may have more education, another more practical experience; so we need to rub against each other and learn one from the other. Kind-hearted, sensible women are always glad to help self-respecting, aspiring women; they are often more glad than are the working women to be helped. When a library or home is opened for you, go and give your help by your presence and feel hearty gratitude that those financially better off want to know and help you.

Don't think you are patronized—people so narrow as to patronize, don't spend themselves for strangers. Take frankly the hand extended and make yourselves a connecting link between the helper and those to be helped. You are not to blame for less opportunity, neither are they to blame for a more helpful environment. Trust those women who would gladly help you to the best attainable; forgive their mistakes and co-operate with them.

(4)—Don't depend upon marriage to lift you to the clouds; depend only on yourself; and, if marriage comes, you will be all the better wife, because you did not need to marry for a home; and don't marry any one not as worthy and pure-minded as yourself. Gay, fast, idle young men make miserable husbands; a genuine working man, intelligent, efficient and temperate, is the best possible companion. Our farmers and workingmen average the best of any. Any marriage is attended by sacrifice and additional labor. Never marry just for a change; to get out of disagreeable surroundings; for, though a happy marriage is the best condition, an unhappy marriage is a hell on earth. Only a love that will bear all things for one who is beloved and worthy, sanctions such relation. Count only on yourself; then, if a worthy, agreeable man comes, you will be all the fitter for him; if an unworthy one comes, let him go—alone.

You want a social uplift, a larger place; don't expect it on frivolous lines. So-called society wants nothing of any one who cannot minister to its vices or its vanities. It drops its own elect when money goes. Hope for nothing there, and cultivate your best selves so that you will have no leanings in that direction. Your social help will come from refined, philanthropic men and women who value worth more than show, and you can help yourselves by spending your spare time in making yourself intelligent.

Lucy Larcom was a factory girl; that did not prevent her becoming an honored literary woman. The latest poet of Germany is a peasant woman, but worth recognizes worth and has sought her out. It is work to develop one's self, but we are all jewels in the rough—let us each polish our especial diamond and help to elevate the world by elevating ourselves.

Sarah M. Severance.

Written by the request of some working women of San Francisco.

The Bad Lands.

In its widest scope the arid region of the United States comprises half the territory of the entire country, for to so great an extent must irrigation be employed either as a primary or secondary factor in the cultivation of crops. From about the ninety-sixth to the ninety-ninth meridian there is a strip of about 250 miles in breadth which Major J. W. Powell calls the "subhumid" tract. Within it there is an annual precipitation sufficient to insure crops, but the precipitation is so disproportionately bestowed and at such irregular intervals throughout the year that the seasons of successful farming are interspersed with long and disastrous droughts. Reliance, therefore, upon moisture directly falling from the clouds is extremely hazardous, and, unsupplemented by waters from stream distribution, it is not generally reposed.

But west of the ninety-ninth and east of the one hundred and twenty-first meridian, throughout the whole breadth of the country, from Canada to Mexico, there is a district in which nothing needing moisture greater than that required by the artemisia or the cactus can be planted and grown. It is a region aggregating about 1,240,000 square miles, a territory larger than Arabia, as large as and not more arid than the combined areas of Persia and India, with their united populations of 250,000,000 souls.—Lippincott's Magazine.

IRK OVE DAILY TASKS.

Duties Pleasant or Unpleasant from the Way They Are Performed.

"In the program of daily tasks there are some, very naturally, for which even the enthusiastic home-maker has no taste," writes Constance Conrad, in the Woman's Home Companion.

"Perhaps she even shrinks from the performance of these tasks, and would like to shirk them altogether if her pride in her own housekeeping would permit her to do so; and yet she knows that they are just as important and essential as the more pleasant duties in making up the sum of her daily work. The unloved duties are the trying points of each day's work, and are often left to the tired end of the day, when they are doubly annoying. Taken one at a time, while we are fresh, and absolutely conquered, they no longer serve as the bitter drop to our labors. The tasks we call unpleasant often show us the weak points in our characters, they are the duties that call for special patience or caretaking, or a marked concentration of thought and skill for a certain time, and perhaps a perseverance we are unwilling to give before perfection is reached.

"A group of young housekeepers, talking of their home-making, are almost certain to intersperse their conversation with the things they 'hate to do.' 'Harry likes pie, but I almost never make them, for I can't bear to make the crust,' says one. 'How I do hate to clean the lamps,' adds a second. 'Is there anything more tiresome than dusting?' continues a third. Yet all these young women have won prizes in school, perhaps have stood high in scholarship in college, and not one-half the conquering force would be required to learn to make good pie-crust, not a third of the patience would be called for in dusting beautifully polished new furniture, or the immaculate shining of lamps that they have applied for years to tasks of a different nature. Every unloved task raised from its humble position to that of successful accomplishment, and the pleasure that always accompanies such results, adds just so much to the complete rounding of our characters. Achievement, after honest effort, is one method of drawing up the dropped stitches of life."

Respect for the Law.

The old colored man was on his way to the District government buildings when he met one of the employes, in whose family he had done work now and then.

"Where are you bound for, uncle?" was the inquiry.

"I hab business wif de guv'ment," was the dignified reply. "I orter of 'tended to it long ago. 'Twan't nuffin' but luck dat kep' me f'um gittin' 'rested foh violationin' de law. I knows a good deal 'bout de law. I wouldn't run no resks ob gibbin' a pahlor social ner a intertainment ob no soht wifout er license. But I purty nigh done got 'otch dis time."

"What do you want a permit for?"

"Ter run a hossless carriage fro de streets ob Wash'nt'n."

"What on earth do you use a horseless carriage for?"

"Sometimes ter kyrry freight an' sometimes ter kyrry passengers."

"Uncle, I'm afraid your mind is going wrong. I'd keep away from the District officials if I were you."

"Kain't do it, suh. I's gotter hab dat license. I can't git erlong wifout my hossless carriage."

"You say you take freight sometimes?"

"Yassuh. So I does."

"What did you carry on the last trip?"

"A watahmillion. It's a heap handier lan a totin' it by han'. It comes in mighty convenient ter carry de washin' home f'um de white folks ter de ol' lady. I reckons I'll hafter gib up runnin' er'nds almost intiahly ef I has ter do wifout it."

"Uncle, where did you get this horseless carriage?"

"You all's ma gin it to me."

"Nonsense."

"Doesn't yoh 'member de time I was to you house an' tol' you 'bout de twins an' yoh ma said she reckon she hafter gimme sumpin'?"

"Yes."

"Does you 'member whut she gimme?"

"Perfectly. It was a baby carriage."

"Dat's whut I's talkin' 'bout. I sticks righ clus ter de letter o' de law, no matter how often it changes. An' I doesn't see how you's gwineter p'int out any kin' o' carriage dat's hossless-dan a baby carriage."—Washington Star.

A Rejected Comparison.

The man with bronzed skin and long-ish hair was hanging upon every word that the charming young woman spoke. She was telling of an actress whom she greatly admired.

"I will never forget how she looked," the young woman said. "She was as beautiful as Juno."

The weather beaten auditor moved uneasily, and then said: "I beg yer pardon, miss; but I ain't sure that I heard yer remark jest right."

"I said that she was as beautiful as Juno."

"It ain't fer me ter c'rect a lady," he began in apologetic tones

"I am quite willing to be corrected when there is any reason for doubt," she replied, in a tone with traces of congealment through it. "But I do not perceive how this can be such a case"

"I don't persume to conterdict nobody," he replied "I haven't no observations to make further than that there ain't no accountin' fur tastes"

"Have you ever seen this actress?"

"No, miss."

"Then I don't see how you are qualified to speak."

"Might I make so bold as to inquire whether you was ever as fur west as British Columbia?"

"Never."

"Then, miss, you can't re'lize that I'm standin' up fur the lady's good looks as much as you are. Ye can't believe half of what these here miners that come East tell ye. If ye ain't even been as fur west as British Columbia, it stan's to reason that ye can't have no idea of what a lone-some, ram-shackle, friz-up lookin' place Juneau is."—Washington Star.

Waste of Money.

More than £21,000,000 sterling represents the sum annually wasted, on an average, during the past five years, in promoting British companies that gave no return to the shareholders.

Prejudice.—A head full of prejudice has no more room in it for the simplicity of Christ.—Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Spiritual Training.—A man can no more be a spiritual athlete without training than he can be a physical one.—Rev. G. N. Baker, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Molding Human Nature.—The noblest labor that can be performed is for a man to take the rough materials of human nature and mold them into a saintly soul.—Rev. John Stevens, Methodist, San Francisco, Cal.

The Soul of Progress.—The heart is the soul of all progress. When our hearts are in love with our highest ideals we can reach and actualize them in spite of many difficulties.—Rev. J. S. Thompson, Unitarian, Chicago, Ill.

Moral Forces.—Not even education and culture are sufficiently strong to act as moral forces. All attempts to found morals upon expediency or upon external force, or even upon education, must fail.—Dr. Silverman, Hebrew, New York City.

Life's Value.—Life is worth just what our vows, under God, make it to be. A man without vows is not a star, but a meteor; not a mountain range, but a sand dune, drifting now to the shore and now to the sea.—Rev. H. D. Jenkins, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.

Dreams of the Future.—With the blessing of God the day is dawning when none shall be able to become rich if all are not comfortable, and no man shall become poor without all others becoming likewise impoverished.—Rev. Father Ducey, Roman Catholic, New York City.

Abuse Is Glory.—It is the grandest compliment to be spoken ill of by some kinds of men. Their abuse is your glory and their shame. It is their unconscious and unwilling acknowledgment of your sincerity and courage.—Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Hebrew, Philadelphia, Pa.

Christianity.—Christianity offers a God who fits into the religious nature of man as a key fits into its lock, teeth into cogs. The skeptic may assail our understanding, but cannot storm the citadel of consciousness.—Rev. J. D. Rankin, Presbyterian, Denver, Colo.

Sympathy.—Suffering humanizes us and opens our sympathies to all our fellow-sufferers. It is easy to single out in a crowd the men and women who have been humanized, who have been purged by the purifying lye of pain.—Rev. A. B. Curtis, Baptist, Springfield, Mass.

Consideration.—It is good in life to stop once in awhile to put our life's work away from us, look at it at arm's length, look at it when we are not in a hurry, estimate the value of the quest when we are not in the excitement of the chase.—Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

Temptation.—The God who can save can keep; the power that can take a sinner out of the road to perdition can preserve him from falling back into it; the Almighty is stronger than all the forces of evil. No temptation ever yet came to a man that could not be resisted.—Rev. H. H. Barbour, Baptist, Columbus, Ohio.

Inequality.—Inequalities in men produce inequalities in their circumstances. This is not an evil. It might exist in heaven itself, as one star differs from another in glory. We should not call any man poor so long as he can give fair play to his faculties, so long as he can live a truly human life.—Rev. C. G. Ames, Disciple, Boston, Mass.

Ballade of the Outcast.

I am one whom the ribald town
Makes a target for jest and sneer,
Fate, like a hand, has dragged me down
Low as the mire that stretches near;
I have neither of hope nor fear,
Callous ever to jests or blows,
What my days are from year to year
Only Christ in His mercy knows.

Wine or wassail may never drown
Wraiths that pale from my past appear,
I am sport for the knave and clown
Idly staring with drunken leer,
Vinous faces and eyes a-blear
And cruel mouths that the lamplight shows,
Why I bend to this burden drear
Only Christ in His mercy knows.

Fortune flings me her blackest frown,
Creeds go by with a languid sneer,
Women see me and lift the gown
Lest my touch should a sister sear;
None may give me a word of cheer,
None, nor heed of my wants and woes,
How I live in misery sheer
Only Christ in His mercy knows.

Envoy—
Prince, when a daughter sinneth here
Even a mother's door may close,
Why—to the child she once held dear
Only Christ in His mercy knows.
—Woman's Home Companion.

Scale Insects.

The Philadelphia Record recommends the following remedy: "Spray the trees frequently with a solution made by dissolving two pounds of whale oil soap in a gallon of water. The scale is dormant in winter, and March is an excellent time to apply remedies, once a week being sufficient, on dry days, continuing well into spring and summer. The first application should be a good rubbing of the limbs with a brush dipped in the solution. It is laborious to do the work frequently, but it must be done if the trees are to be saved. The whale oil soap is excellent, also, as a remedy for plant lice, which are easily destroyed by its use."

The Reward of Persistence.

She—I wouldn't marry the best man that ever lived.

He—I don't blame you. Life would, for a girl of your lively disposition, be intolerably dull with him.

Then he resumed where she had interrupted him and inside of three minutes she sweetly murmured "yes."

Women in Agriculture.

Agriculture in Italy employs 3,000,000 women.

It is said that a Connecticut factory turns out 5,000 rolling pins daily, and yet some people wonder why our bachelors don't marry.

DEEP DOWN.

We may move along the pathway of life enjoying what seems to us a fair amount of good health, but there comes over every human being at some time some unexpected condition of the system which may be torture for after years. Such is an insinuating and unexpected attack of Sciatica resulting from weakness of the nervous system, which can give more pain to the square inch than any pain that afflicts mankind. It has been found out, however, that the prompt and vigorous application of St. Jacobs Oil to the seat of the pain will, by persistent rubbing, finally penetrate and cure by soothing and strengthening the diseased nerve. It is a pain that needs to be watched.

The sciatic nerve plays so important a part that its derangement may cripple. Beware of its putting you on crutches, for it may keep you there for many a day, while the great remedy may in a day put you on your feet.

Times Have Changed.

"No such times as there used to be," sighed the gray haired but vigorous traveling man who was enjoying himself with the usual Saturday night crowd.

"There was a time when they were booming those western towns that I saved about all my expense money, and that was a mighty big item in flush times."

"Give us your recipe, old man."

"It's of no use now. They're bumping along on rock bottom out in that country. But then money was no object. When approaching a boom town, I'd discover some resident of the place aboard the train and casually let drop to him that I was looking for a good real estate investment. That was all, and it was worth from $50 to $100 a drop. I'd start innocently for a hack, knowing as well as I lived I'd never reach it. Some speculator would seize me by the arm, introduce himself, put me in his private carriage, whirl me to the best hotel, get me the best room, make a date to drive me over the place and solemnly inform me that the town was mine.

"Live high? Higher than a wild prince. They would take no money at the bar, the hotel clerk never had a bill against me and I couldn't spend a cent. It was one constant round, as the boys say. You know my line then. I sold to one man in a place and only called on him once a year. He always stood in, kept mum and shared in the good things. I made a pile of money, for expense bills ran high those days, but I guess it is just as well for me that the bottom dropped out. A man's stomach won't stand everything."—Detroit Free Press.

SOUND MONEY DISCUSSIONS.

Between now and next presidential election their will be hosts of discussions of the questions of "sound money" and silver. However opinions may be divided on these points, there is but one public and professional opinion, and that is a favorable one, regarding the merits of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for and preventive of malaria, as well as a curative of kidney complaint, dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble and rheumatism.

Edith—I suppose you were at the wedding? Helen—Oh, yes. Edith—How did the bride appear? Helen—Triumphant, of course.

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A.—I'm thinking of dabbling a little in stocks. What's a good thing to put your money in? B.—Your inside pocket.

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Examination Stories.

Isis of Oxford tells two good examination stories. The first is a candidate who in the divinity viva voce was asked to translate a portion of the gospels. As he did not stop at the end of that portion the examiner said to him: "Thank you, Mr. ——, that will do. We are quite satisfied with your paper." "Oh, please," was the answer, "do let me go on. I should so like to find out how this story ends." Modern history furnishes the other. One candidate's paper in the Oxford local examination contained the following luminous and surprising passage, "General Wolfe boldly attacked the Arabian knights without waiting for the other three corpses to come up."

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March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

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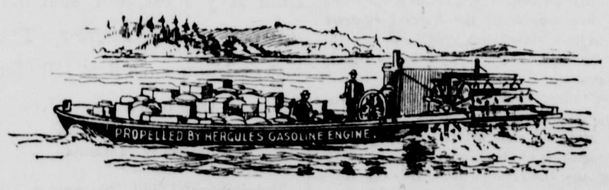

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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MY CASTLE IN SPAIN.

My castle in Spain stands fair and high
Beside a sunlit bay;
Above it bends the azure sky,
The soft winds round it play.
No toiler from his rest was stirred,
When rose its splendid walls,
No sound of hammer e'er was heard
Along its stately halls.

My castle in Spain is built of dreams,
Of fancies fair and free;
Of hope that ever brightly beams,
Of joys I yet may see.
And when my heart is worn with care,
With strife and toil and pain;
I leave them and go swiftly where
My castle stands in Spain.

There dwell the days of my lost youth,
With each high hope fulfilled;
There shines full-orbed each sacred truth,
That through my life has thrilled;
There wait for me my loved and lost,
With all life's joys attained,
Life's Rubicon in safety crossed,
And all life's empire gained.

The little cares that round my soul
Like little snakes have curled
Uncoil and loose each poisoned fold,
Outside that fairer world;
Old sorrows dead, old pains forgot,
Old griefs come not again,
The heat burns not, the cold chills not,
Where my castle stands in Spain.

Oh, Ship of Thought, that leaves behind
The lightning and the light;
Come forth from rivers of the mind,
For I would ride to-night;
And bear me swiftly, on and on,
Across your Eastern main,
To where in beauty, proud and lone,
My castle stands in Spain.

Dear lady, with the violet eyes,
Afar across the tide,
For thee my castle walls arise,
For thee its gates swing wide;
And all the bliss of love we'll share,
Walk all love's ways again,
For our lost Eden waits us where
Our castle stands in Spain.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

TWO BLACKS MAKE A WHITE.

"LET us rest awhile," I suggested, indicating a clump of heather a few yards from the road where we stood.

"Yes, I'm quite tired," said Nora. "I don't believe there's any white heather within miles of where we are."

"Never mind; here is plenty of the purple variety, and it makes the most comfortable lounge in the world."

"It looks awfully spidery," she remarked, making a little face. Nevertheless, she seated herself on the tuft I recommended as the most luxurious, and I stretched myself lazily beside her.

"O, no; not that way! What if any one saw us?"

She removed my arm from where it was, and I had to put it back there again.

"There isn't a soul about," I said, soothingly.

"How do you know? There! I'm sure there is some one down at the burn. Now, is it not?"

"That is a sheep, Nora. But I promise to take away my arm if a human being approaches within two miles. Will that do?"

"O, well, please be careful, Will."

Nora became absorbed in thought.

"One penny," I hazarded.

She blushed.

"Tell me," I begged.

"I don't like to. It's something I don't quite understand."

"I'll explain it."

"Well"—hesitating—"I've been wondering, at least I've been trying to think, why you like to put your arm around my waist, Will."

"Let me see," said I, reflectively, "why do I like to put my arm around your waist?"

"Yes."

"Because I like," I answered, readily.

"But what makes you like?"

"It's nice and comfy."

"Do be serious. I want to know, really."

"But, Nora, you know as well as I do. It's the same reason that makes you like me to do it."

"I don't like you to do it."

"Then why do you allow it?"

"I only allow it to please you."

"O!"

"And unless you can give me a good reason," she continued, "I shan't allow it any more." I felt a little cross.

"We've been engaged for five weeks and three days," I said. "Don't you think it is rather late for such questions?"

"It's never too late to mend," she returned, cruelly, "and I've just been thinking these last few days, and——"

"You first effort in that way?", I inquired, revengefully, but she took no notice and proceeded calmly:

"And I've been wondering if you ever put your arm round another girl's waist. Have you?"

Quite unexpected was this terribly direct question. I had to consider a moment.

"Once," I began gravely, "I met a girl." I paused.

"Well?" said Nora, impatiently.

"A girl with whom I became so friendly that one evening——"

I paused again.

"Do go on!"

"I met her at a dance——"

"O, Will, how could you?"

"I met her at a dance and danced a quadrille with her."

"Yes"—eagerly—"and afterwards?"

"There was no afterwards, dear," said I.

I anticipated Nora would be pleased. She was not.

"Do you mean to say you didn't go and sit on the stairs or in the conservatory or"—vaguely—"anywhere?"

"No," said I. "Did you?"

Nora was ruffled.

"Will, you are trifling with me."

"I couldn't afford to, dear."

"I see you won't be serious, and yet I have something very serious to say to you. Something that Maud English told me last night."

"I heard her," I said

Nora started.

"O, you couldn't hear what she said."

"Not quite; but you must remember that the walls of these country cottages are mostly made of paper. You and she were talking till nearly 2 o'clock this morning. I suppose she was treating you to a discourse on Davidson."

"Perhaps; but Maud told me also something about you."

"Awfully good of her to mention it!" I remarked, with affected cheerfulness, but I felt desperately uncomfortable. It was too bad of Maud, especially when she had just got engaged to Davidson.

"What do you think it was?" asked Nora.

"I haven't a notion," I replied.

"O, guess," but there was no smile on Nora's face.

"Well, maybe she was telling how fortunate you were in having such an adorable individual as I belonging to you."

I laughed feebly.

"Not altogether," said Nora. "She told me"—and very distinctly the words came—"that two summers ago, in this very place, you used to put your arm round her waist, and once you kissed her! That's all I've got to say, Mr. Harris."

I had not heard my surname for quite a long time, but I liked it none the better for that.

Nora moved from me, and my arm slipped from her waist. It was strange it had remained there through our conversation. I became intensely interested in a fat spider crawling up my sleeve, and a great bee sat on a spray of heather hard by, wooing the sweetness out of the bloom. A lamb on the hills behind bleated pitifully, and the noise of water came monotonously from the rocky cleft below us. The sun counted for but little now. There was a long, long silence between us, but I felt that Nora was looking at me, and at last she spoke.

"Will."

"Yes." I was a little surprised.

"Why don't you look at me and say it isn't true?"

I looked at her but a breath. "It's true enough," I said, briefly.

Silence again. Then: "You're not frightened of me, are you?" she asked, softly; and I felt her hand touch my hair.

"O, Will you can't imagine how glad I am!"

"What?" I cried, forgetting my manners.

"Glad I found you out. Would you mind putting your arms back where it was not long ago?"

I put my arm there, but I was sorely puzzled.

"You see, Will," she began, with a quaint look of trouble in her eyes, "I had a confession to make to you, and—and it makes it easier now."

I drew her closer. Thank God women are not angels.

"Don't bother to tell it, dear," I whispered.

"O, but I must tell you. When Maudie told me about you and herself I had to tell her about Mr. Davidson and myself, for we had just been as bad. And, Will, sometimes I felt so dreadful at not having told you before. Often I tried to speak and couldn't. And than I was so glad when Maudie mentioned you—she didn't like my story about Mr. Davidson—for I felt that I could at last tell you."

"Were you quite sure I would forgive you, dear?" I asked, looking down into her eyes.

"Sinners must forgive sinners," she whispered very gravely. "Ah, Will, you don't care any the less, do you? And you won't think any more of what I said?"

"I did not think I cared so much, my Nora, till I felt that I had lost you just now. And the past is nothing when I know that you are mine to-day."

"And forever!" she sighed.

"Forever and ever!" I added, kissing her.—St. Paul's.

The Jew and the Robber.

A Jewish peddler, returning home from his weeks' travels to rejoin his family on the Sabbath, as was his wont, was met by a highwayman who demanded his money. Reluctantly he parted with it, counting it into the hand of the robber in the hope that the delay thus caused might bring some wayfarer. When he was finished he said to the robber, as a sudden thought came to him: "Meester, won't you please shoot me a little hole in my sleeve so I can show my vife that I met a real, genuine highwayman?" Accommodatingly he shot a hole in his right sleeve, his coat tail and finally took off his hat and said: "Now, meester, let me show my family how neat I had a hole in my head and den dey won't be sorry dat I lost my money." The robber, who had been enjoying the fun, told him that he couldn't because he had no more shots. "Now," said the Jew, seizing the villain, whose fire he had so cleverely drawn, "gif me back my money."

The Gingerbread Tree.

There is a species of palm twenty-five or thirty feet in height, growing in Egypt, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Arabia, producing fruits in long clusters, each of which contains from one to two hundred. These fruits are of an irregular form, of a rich yellowish-brown color, and are beautifully polished. In Upper Egypt they form part of the food for the poorer classes, the part eaten being the fibrous mealy husk, which tastes almost exactly like ginger-bread, whence the popular name of "gingerbread tree" in Egypt.

The wife may congratulate herself on having made a good match if her husband never goes out nights.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Some Day.

Last night, my darling, as you slept,
I thought I heard you sigh,
And to your little crib I crept
And watched a space thereby;
And then I stooped and kissed your brow,
For, oh! I love you so!
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.

Some time, when in a darken'd place,
Where others come to weep,
Your eyes shall look upon a face,
Calm in eternal sleep;
The voiceless lips, the wrinkled brow,
The patient smile shall show—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.

Look backward, then, into the years
And see me here to-night—
See, oh, my darling, how my tears
Are falling as I write—
And feel once more upon your brow
The kiss of long ago—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.
—Eugene Field.

The Seven Wonders of Corea.

1. The wonderful curative springs of Rin Shantana.

2 and 3. The two bells at the extreme of the peninsula; one bitter, the other sweet.

4. A cold wave from which blows a wind so strong that a man can not stand against it.

5. An indestructible pine forest.

6. A stone on a hilltop which glows with heat.

7. An idol of Buddha which sweats and which stands in a temple where grass will not grow.

A Baker's Supply.

Bread is one of the essentials of life, and we probably eat more of it than of anything else. If all one person ate

LOAF OF A LIFETIME.

in the course of a long life, including biscuits and pastry, were in one huge loaf, it would appear in comparison with a man like this, and would require 1,200 cubic feet to inclose it.

Why the Birds Sang.

She came running in breathlessly, her poor little cross eyes more hopelessly tangled up than ever, the little fresh-air child out from the city, for her two weeks on the farm. Everything was new and strange. She had never seen a hog or—but here is her story.

"Oh, but the little burrds are rawling about and squealing like everything, an' then they sings and sings. And the ould burrd she came a-runnin' an' she squealed and singed too, and shook her wings like everything—an' then they all rawled and singed, thim burrds ye feed."

"Whatever can she mean?" we queried, and went to see. We found four downy little ducks fast on a sheet of sticky fly paper, that had blown from the porch. The old Plymouth Rock hen, seeing the flies plentifully sprinkled on it, had joyfully called her brood and alas! they were in it, and left downy reminders of their painful leave taking.

Primitive Knowledge of Children.

What a world of ingenuity is boxed up in every healthy child! Some kindergartners were giving their experiences upon that subject, a short time ago, and one of them said:

"A favorite pupil, a bright little boy, rather astonished me not long ago by putting down upon my desk what seemed to be a small flower pot with many large-leaved plants growing from it. When I examined it I was amused and astonished.

"The little fellow had taken a large potato and, with a gimlet or some other tool, had carefully cut holes as long as the stems of a lot of leaves he had secured in some garden or park.

"These he inserted in the hole and pushed the edges together so that each stem was soon surrounded by the potato sap. There were maple leaves, oak leaves, parsley, lily leaves, coleus and canna and several others, arranged with a crude feeling of harmony and so closely together, or else so neaty superimposed, that they covered up nearly all the brown skin of the base. The moisture of the potato kept the leaves fresh for several days, and some for nearly a week.

"I asked him who taught him to do it. He looked very much disgusted at me and said:

"'Nobody; I taught myself.' And when I asked him why, he said, 'Why, I thought that as a potato was wet it was just the same as putting it in water, as mother does, and that perhaps it might be better.'"

A second kindergartner said: "I had an experience of a similar yet dissimilar kind when a pretty little girl, whom I have been teaching for two years, presented me one day with a lot of leaves done up in a newspaper. I opened it carefully and found that there was some arrangement to the contents. Some of the leaves were of the grapevine and some of the oak, but all were handsomely colored and very strong.

"On closer scrutiny I found that they were put together on about the same principle as slates on a slate roof being arranged in layers which lapped two-thirds of those under them. They were fastened together with the pretty light tendrils of the grape vines, and also with the stronger stems of some sinuous creeper. The thing unrolled into a fabric about a yard square. It was very pretty and would have made a beautiful mat if it had not been so perishable. I thanked the little pupil and said: 'What a beautiful mat!'

"She said: 'That isn't a mat; that's an apron like what Eve made for Adam when they chased them with torches out of Eden.'"

Conundrums.

What is the tree that grows nearest the sea? The beech.

How many insects does it take to make a landlord? Ten-ants.

Why is a kiss like a rumor? Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

When does a policeman require a big washing tub? When he scours the country.

Why should one never tell a man to take a back seat? Because he is sure to take af-front.

Why is a chemist an awkward person to bandy words with? Because he has always a retort handy.

Where can we find a woman's head carrying many secrets, yet betraying none? On a postage stamp.

Where is the theater spoken of in the Bible? Where Joseph was taken from the family circle and cast into the pit.

Why is there some reason to doubt the existence of the Giant's Causeway? There are so many shamrocks in Ireland that this may be one of them.

A Wonderful Task.

John Curzon, a Polish mechanic, who was presented with a gold medal for his inventions, performed a most extraordinary thing when he succeeded in manufacturing a complete watch in the space of eight hours, and from materials on which another watchmaker would have looked with contempt.

It appears that the Czar of Russia, hearing of the marvelous inventive genius of Curzon, determined to put him to the test, and forwarded him a box containing a few copper nails, some wood chippings, and piece of broken glass, an old cracked china cup, some wire and a few cribbage board pegs, with a request that he should transform them into a timepiece.

Nothing daunted, and perceiving a golden opportunity of winning favor at the court, Curzon set about his task with enthusiasm, and in the almost incredibly short space of eight hours, had dispatched a wonderfully constructed watch to the Czar, who was so surprised and delighted at the work that he sent for the maker, conferred upon him several distinctions and granted him a pension.

The case of the watch was made of china, while the works were simply composed of the odds and ends accompanying the old cup. Not only did it keep good time, but only required winding once every three or four days. This remarkable watch is believed to be still in the possession of the Russian royal family.

The Sugar Gave Them Away.

She was young, golden-haired, and spectacled. He was young, smooth-shaven, and spectacled. Likewise his clothes were brand-new, and his coat of the frock variety. Their fellow guests at the hotel suspected them of being newly married, but there was a difference of opinion, says Tit-Bits.

Obviously, they were too well-bred to betray themselves to any open demonstration of affection. Still, there was that brand-new look about them, and that evident, if quiet, devotion.

"You bet your life," said the youth with the new russet shoes to a friend in the smoking-room, "she isn't that chap's sister. If she was he wouldn't have stuck to her all the afternoon. He'd have been out here with us fellows by this time."

"Yes, I guess they're man and wife," said the man who had just arrived, "but they don't behave as if they were only just married. Let's ask the waiter. He'll know."

The waiter, on being appealed to, responded, promptly:

"Yes, sir; just married this morning."

"How do you know, George?" asked the aforementioned youth. "Did they tell you?"

George sniffed contemptuously.

"Didn't need to tell me, sir. Found it out for myself. Served 'em with tea just now, and he didn't know how many spoonfuls of sugar she took. Had to ask her."

Tropical Intoxicants.

Genuine palm wine is made from the Palmyra palm, and is far superior to any potable product of the cocoanut. Captain Burton, of Burton & Speke, says that the juice of the oil palm makes a drink that is unapproached by the liquids of civilization. It is of delicious color and flavor, and its effects are exhilaration unmixed with the dread of a headache next day. Livingstone makes mention of an intoxicant, brewed by the Majenga tribe of the Zambesi. It is made from the grain of the country, sun-dried and gently boiled. The fermented liquor eventuates into a palatable beer. It will produce a superior brand of drunk, which leaves no ill effect. Indeed, it is an antifebrile of remarkable power, and it was when stricken with jungle fever that the good doctor was made acquainted with it. Despite his protests, the kindly natives poured it down him until he saw visions and dreamed dreams and awoke a well man. The introduction of the drink to this country would cause a wonderful increase in the number of fever cases.—Chicago Times-Herald.

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

Stopped the Advertising.

APPARENTLY at least one Buffalo physician has read "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," in which veracious chronicle are related the various means resorted to by "Sawyer, late Nockemorf," for increasing his medical practice. One of the plans adopted by the bibulous Bob Sawyer, it will be remembered, was to have his office boy call for him at church with a view of impressing the congregation with the extent of his practice. It is this feature which apparently suggested itself to the Buffalo physician, whose effort at imitation and the outcome thereof are thus told by the pastor of a church in that city:

"I had just plunged into the peroration of my sermon one Sunday evening a few weeks ago when an usher came up the aisle and raised his hand to bid me pause. I was more than usually imbued with the spirit of my discourse and I think the congregation was stirred a bit more than the ordinary. But I stopped speaking and stepped over to hear the usher say: 'If Dr. B. is in the church he is wanted at the door immediately.'

"I was puzzled for a moment. I saw that the good doctor was after an advertisement, but it was evident also that if I did not make the announcement the congregation would be distracted by curiosity as to the cause of the usher's interruption. So I made the announcement and continued my sermon.

"The next Sunday evening, toward the close of the service, an usher came up and handed to me a slip of paper on which was written:

"'Please announce that Dr. C. is wanted at the door.'

"Dr. C. was a neighbor of Dr. B. It was too evident that he was trying to cut in on Dr. B.'s little game. I told the usher to inform the bearer of the note that service would be over immediately and that Dr. C. could then be captured as he left the church.

"I haven't been bothered since."

France's Growing Irreligion.

No more striking demonstration of the alarming growth of irreligion in France could be afforded than the orders just issued by the government to the mint to the effect that henceforth the inscription "Dieu protege la France" (may God protect France) shall be omitted from all coins. It has figured on the latter for just 100 years without any interruption, through two empires, the reigns of three Kings, the commune, and two republics, until now, in the twenty-eighth year of the third republic, the government has decided to dispense therewith, although France still claims the titles of the "Eldest Daughter of the Church" and "Most Catholic," conferred upon her in past ages by the Popes.

To most people it would appear that the time for making the change is singularly ill chosen, since never has the country stood in such sore need of divine protection as just now, when the entire nation seems to be engaged in the worship of the Goddess of Unreason.

Bad Temper.

Professor Drummond, who has said so many wise things about the religious life, has said few better things than that "society is an arrangement for producing and sustaining human happiness, and temper is an agent for thwarting and destroying it." This suggests the fundamental viciousness of all kinds of bad temper; it is essentially unsocial. It is not only excessively disagreeable to those who are subject to it, and exceedingly unattractive in those who possess it, but it is also a disintegrating force. It breaks the human bond, dissipates the charm of human intercourse, and for the time being makes society impossible. If all men at all times were as ill-tempered as are some men at some times, society would be impossible. The human race would revert, not only to a savage state, but to that primitive condition in which men lived in the smallest possible groups of individuals. An uncontrolled bad temper marks the extreme limit of individualism. It is a trespass on everybody's rights and happiness—a flagrant violation of the rudimentary laws which bind men together. There is no personal charm so great as the charm of a cheerful and happy temperament, and it is a great error to suppose that this comes entirely by nature; it comes quite as much by culture. It is just as great an error to take it for granted that ill-temper is a quality of nature which cannot be overcome. This is not only untrue, but society has a right to say to every member, "You have no right to indulge in ill temper; you not only owe it to yourself, but to us, to govern your temper." To treat one's fellows with habitual consideration and courtesy is not to exhibit what is sometimes called an easy going good nature; it is, on the contrary, to disclose one of the highest qualities of character; for the spirit and attitude which make this treatment of one's fellows possible is not only temperamental, it is also spiritual. Many of the most agreeable men are those who, if they allowed their nature to have its own way, woul be counted among the most trying and difficult. There is no excuse, therefore, for that unsocial spirit which is so constantly palliated because people charge it to inheritance or natural quality instead of regarding it as the evidence of a neglect of primary education.—The Outlook.

Making Our Choice.

It is easy to make a choice between two things when one of them is obviously a great deal more attractive than the other. It is not so easy when the difference is less apparent. Even a child will choose gladly to leave his play when his mother asks him to go with her to see a sight he has been longing to see. A treasure-seeker has no unwillingness to pass by bits of lead ore when he knows that gold is in abundance a little farther on. A lesser pleasure has no temptation to one who is proffered greater pleasures, and sees them just ahead. So all the way along in life's path. We choose what we like best, all things considered. Our preferences decide the choice, which of course carries with it its inevitable consequences. God or self is taken, because we prefer the one or the other. In making this choice we accept all that it involves. Hence no man will be finally lost unless he prefers hell to heaven. He goes to the place of his own choice.—Sunday-school Times.

Biblical Distances and Measures.

Here is a handy table which it would be well for you to cut out or copy for reference in your Bible studies:

A day's journey was about twenty-three and one-fifth miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

A cubit was nearly twenty-two inches.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekel of silver was about 50 cents.

A shekel of gold was $8.

A talent of silver was $538.30.

A talent of gold was $13,809.

A piece of silver or a penny, was thirteen cents.

A farthing was three cents.

A mite was less than a quarter of a cent.

A gerah was one cent.

An ephah, or bath, contained seven gallons and five pints.

A hin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was about eight and seven-eighths gallons.

An omer was six pints.

A cab was three pints.

The Father and the Son.

There is but one God; we must hold fast to that truth. This God is love. In our human thought, love implies a beloved object; therefore, from eternity God generated the Son, who is the express image of His person. In the beginning, this expression of Himself existed—this Logos, which we translate Word. It is the self-revealing aspect of the Divine self. It is that in Him which can be manifested. We know that the undivided ray of light can, without ceasing to be light or effulgence, manifest itself as color; yet light and color are not two things, but one. So Father and Son are not two essences, but one.—The American Friend.

Subjects of Thought.

A word spoken in due season, how good it is.

There is more trouble in having nothing to do than in having much to do.

Labor to keep alive in your heart that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

Evil deeds are serpents' eggs. It is not well to keep them around. They are liable to hatch.

Cares are comforts; such by heaven designed, he that has none must make them—or be wretched.

Wit is, at best, a hazardous possession; it is very apt to make enemies, but it seldom secures a friend.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstance.

Never forget what a man has said to you when he was angry. If he has charged you with anything, you had better look it up.

Philosophy teaches us to bear with equanimity the trials of mankind; religion teaches us to bear our own, and science to consider them insignificant.

If good manners are not practised at home, but are allowed to lie by until occasions call upon their wearer to assume them, they are sure to be a bad fit when donned.

It may be remarked, for the comfort of honest poverty, that avarice reigns most in those who have but few good qualities to recommend them. This is a weed that will grow only in a barren soil.

The inner need of believing that this world of nature is a sign of something more spiritual and eternal than itself is just as strong and authoritative in those who feel it as the inner need of uniform laws of causation ever can be in a professionally scientific head.

Human strength can be earned through human energy. It is not always a gift which Nature showers upon some and denies to others, but it is often a gradual development in the progression in accordance with the active efforts and earnest struggles which he puts forth from day to day.

As rivers, when they overflow, drown those grounds, and ruin those husbandmen, which, whilst they flowed calmly betwixt their banks, they fertilized and enriched, so our passions, when they grow exorbitant and unruly, destroy those virtues to which they may be very serviceable whilst they keep within their bounds.

BITS FOR BOOKWORMS

London Truth suggests that as Austrian princes are called archdukes, German princes should henceforth style themselves archangels, to emphasize the gospel of his sacred majesty's person.

Mrs. Annie Hurd Dyer is translating into Japanese the two novels by James Lane Allen, entitled "A Kentucky Cardinal" and "Aftermath." Both books display so fine a feeling for nature and so delicate a sense of beauty that it is thought they will appeal peculiarly to the Japanese mind.

Under the title of "The Revolutionary Pictures," a collection has been made of the original paintings and drawings illustrating Senator Lodge's "Story of the Revolution" now appearing in Scribner's Magazine. This collection of pictures forms an impressive gallery of revolutionary art, worth many thousands of dollars. They are now being exhibited in various cities throughout the country under the auspices of the local patriotic societies.

Jerome K. Jerome, who has relinquished the editorship of both the Idler and To-Day, has a short humorous novel ready for publication early in the year. Literature says that all Mr. Jerome's books have been translated into Norwegian, and in Germany, France, Russia and Scandinavia he is one of the very few English writers at all well known.

Having successfully carried his new volume of poems through the press Edmund Clarence Stedman proposes to devote some labor to another anthology similar in scope to that in which he traversed the poetry of the Victorian era, but dealing with American verse. Like its predecessor, the new collection will serve as a companion to the editor's critical writings on the subject.

In Great Britain 6,244 new books and 1,682 new editions were published during 1897, according to the Publishers' Circular. The various classes into which these books are divided maintain their relative proportions to the whole with two exceptions: books on law have decreased in number noticeably, while the proportion of books on political and economical subjects has increased even more noticeably.

The speech by which Gabrielle d'Annunzio obtained the suffrages of the Roman rustics contained not one single allusion to any of those vital questions which make up the essence of modern Italian politics. The fact that this novelty in electioneering oratory should have gained its end, and that the author of "The Triumph of Death" sits to-day in the Representative Chamber at Rome has caused much chagrin to his enemies, who have seriously contemplated lodging a petition against D'Annunzio's return.

A Generous Duchess.

It is generally agreed that the dominant note of the character of the late Duchess of Teck was her amiability, but that term does inadequate justice to the heart from which it sprung. She was charity itself, and a wonderful organizer of charitable relief on a large scale.

It is said that she gave out of her own pocket a good fifth of the annual amount granted to her by Parliament, and a story, vouched for by the St. James' Budget, shows that she knew how to give on a small scale; to be generous in mind as well as with money.

There were to be some festivities at White Lodge, the Richmond residence of the duchess, and an invitation was sent to the secretary of a charity in which the duchess was interested. By a later post the young lady received a letter from a friend, asking her to a tennis party which was to be held the same day.

Next morning both invitations were acknowledged, but the replies were carelessly put in the wrong envelopes. The duchess opened the letter in which the writer declared to her friend that she was very sorry she could not come to tennis, because "Stout Mary" had asked her to White Lodge, and she was bound to go.

The day duly arrived, and the frank young lady was warmly welcomed by the duchess, who afterward took her aside and laughing said:

"My dear girl, I know I am stout, but I cannot help it. You should be more careful in posting your letters, and never forget that you do not know who will read what you write. Don't apologize. I have forgiven you."

Christy Minstrels.

The Toronto Saturday Night tells the following story of Dean Vaughan. He had been preparing some colored clergymen for mission work, and had invited them to dine with him in the Temple.

On that day Mrs. Vaughan waited an hour in the drawing-room for her guests, but none came. At last she mentioned to the butler that it was odd that the invited guests did not appear.

"Yes, ma'am," he replied, "and what's odder still, I've done nothing all the evening but turn Christy Minstrels away from the door."

Thunderstorms in Jamaica.

At port Royal, Ramaica, for six months in the year thunderstorms are almost of daily occurrence, and guests to picnics and garden parties are usually invited to assemble "after the thunderstorm."

When actors quarrel they can resort to the make-up box.

Matrimony often turns love's sweet dream into a horrid nightmare.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.....1898

WAR

War is no longer to be looked forward to. It exists, and has since last Thursday, when the first gun was fired by the United States Cruiser Nashville at the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura, compelling her to heave to and be taken as a prize to Key West. On Monday last Congress, on reccomendation of President McKinley, made a formal declaration of war.

Spain is confident; so is America. With our almost inexhaustable resources, it is beyond question that we will be the victors, but the ultimate victory will be heavily paid for, both in ships and men. Thousands of wives will become widows, and thousands of children will be fatherless; mothers will be deprived of sons, and sisters of their brothers before the Spanish ensign is finally lowered on the western hemisphere. It will costs millions of dollars in money, and thousands of lives whose value cannot be measured by dollars and cents.

Considerable comment has been made by the European press upon the situation, the main contention being that the United States has no real casus belli, and claim that our interference in Cuban affairs is in direct opposition to all precedent. Cuban affairs have been a cancer on America for years, and more than once we have been on the verge of war with Spain on her account. But Spanish diplomacy has always managed to stave of hostilities, and the two nations have continued their friendly relations.

With none but feelings of kindness, and intended as a courtesy by one power to another, the United States battleship Maine was sent to Havana harbor last February. Her officers exchanged visits with the Spanish officials—her crew fraternized with the Spanish marines. On the night of February 15, while her crew were sleeping peacefully, the good ship was blown up and 253 of Uncle Sam's gallant boys were sent to the bottom of the gulf. A naval board of inquiry proved beyond a doubt that the disaster was caused by an internal explosion—whether by mine or torpedo is immaterial. Spain immediately disclaimed all knowledge of anything in connection therewith, and was among the first to offer sympathy. But a further investigation showed that the harbor of Havana was dotted with mines, and that they could not be exploded except by, or at least with the connivance of Spanish officials.

The Maine affair only hastened the Americans to intervene for the independence of Cuba. For years the state of affairs existing on the island have been horrifying in the extreme. Pacificos shot down; reconcentrados are deliberately starved; insurgent prisoners are tortured; Cuban women outraged and forced into concubinage by Spanish officers—in fact, compared to the Armenian massacres, which roused the whole world, it was the refinement of cruelty.

Now the die is cast, The issues will be settled by force of arms, and the seas will be dyed by the blood of the opposing forces. Let us hope that our army and navy, which so far has never met defeat, may continue their success until the brutal Spanish are driven from their West Indian possessions, if not off the earth.

Bee: An opportunity to consider a leading characteristic of the Spanish as a race is presented by the accounts of the flight of Americans from Cuban ports and from Porto Rico to avoid massacre at the hands of the enraged Spaniards in in the event of a declaration of war. Undoubtedly these Americans have good grounds for their fears, and they cannot get to a harbor of refuge too soon.

But think of the difference in the character of the American people. Does anybody suppose for a moment that the Spanish residents of this country would be in the slightest danger—either themselves or their property—if war should come between their Nation and our own? No, the Americans are not built out of that kind of material. A lawless band might attempt such an outrage, but they would be suppressed so quickly by the police as to make their heads swim. The fear that Americans as a class would engage in or even tolerate any abuse of Spanish residents in this country is so utterly unthinkable as to be entirely beyond the pale of discussion.

The Spanish cannot clear themselves of the indictment of barbarism by the claim that it is only the "lower classes" which engage in such exhibitions of unbridled brutality. Their naval officers, who may be regarded as representative of the intelligence of the better classes, drank champagne in celebration of the blowing up of the Maine and the loss of 266 human lives. An American naval officer—an American in any pursuit in life, could not stoop to such unspeakable heartlessness Because the Spanish can do such a thing at such a time is why the Spanish can practice deceit and wholesale assassination.

The American people should be able to go about the work of wiping the Spanish off the map—or at least our side of it—with the full consciousness that they are about to perform a task which will not leave the world much worse off when the job is finished.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Two Martial Poems.

Soon after the close of the civil war Cassius M. Clay, T. C. Durant of the Union Pacific railroad, Commodore Boggs, Curtis Guild, the secretary of the Russian minister, and two other gentlemen were guests at a little supper at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York. The conversation turned upon Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," which one of the guests declared to be the most martial poem ever written.

"Bah!" exclaimed one of the company, half in jest. "The rhythm is faulty, and some of the lines remind me of pumpkins rolling over a barn floor. For instance:

"Some one had blundered,
Rode the six hundred!

"I defy any one to name an American poem so inspiriting," retorted the enthusiastic lover of the British poet. Mr. Guild, who reports the conversation in his "Chat About Celebrities," suggested that there was Holmes' poem of "Old Ironsides."

"Do you know the lines?" was demanded.

"Oh, yes. I declaimed them more than 30 years ago at school."

"Well, I challenge you to recite 'Old Ironsides,' and I will recite 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,' and we will abide by the verdict of the company as to which is the more inspiriting."

"The Charge" was recited first, and it was done admirably. At its conclusion, after the applause had ceased, Mr. Guild began back in "A Metrical Essay," in which the author re-presented the poem with an introduction and then followed it with the well known verses, beginning:

Aye, tear her tattered ensign down!

"By the time," he writes, "I was half through the first verse I saw the face of Commodore Boggs light up and his eye flash. Cash Clay, too, was all attention. The poet's lines had their effect. As the declaimer ended with

"Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightning and the gale,

the brave old commodore brought down his fist on the table, exclaiming, 'That's so, by Jupiter!' and Clay leaped to his feet, shouting, 'Hurrah for the American flag!'"—Youth's Companion.

Frenchy.

A 5-year-old who happened to be present when his auntie's new hat came home the other day was much impressed by the praise accorded it on all sides. One word, however, puzzled him. "Beautiful" and "sweet" and "elegant"—all these terms were clear enough, but when it came to "Frenchy" he was at a loss to know what was meant. "What does 'Frenchy' mean, mamma?" he asked. "What is 'Frenchy?'" His mother therefore explained that "Frenchy" meant all the other nice things that had been said about the hat and more too. It was the weight of worldly encomium. "When you wish to say that a thing is particularly pretty and graceful and artistic, when you want to give it the very highest praise," she said, "you call it 'Frenchy.'"

To all of which the 5-year-old listened with that intent literalness indicative of his species. Some days after this, when the arrival of the hat had presumably been forgotten by every one, the 5-year-old, with his aunt, attended divine service at a well known ritualistic church for the first time. Upon his return his mother asked him what he thought of it all. "Oh, I liked it so much!" was the answer. "It was so Frenchy!"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

She Saw John Adams.

At a recent celebration in Boston Mrs. Julia Ward Howe "sweet and gracious as ever," gave a delightful reminiscence of her once seeing John Adams, "something which," she said, "perhaps no one else in the company is old enough to have done. When I was 6 years old, I was brought to visit my maternal grandmother, living at Quincy. The children of the Quincy family, in taking me about the town, once led me into a room in which there was a man who looked to me then very, very old. He wore a black silk skullcap. My guides, pointing him out to me, said: 'Look! Look! That's John Adams, who has been president of the United States.' I don't think the fact that he had been president meant much to my mind then, but his appearance and the manner of the children made a profound impression on me."—Woman's Journal.

Varied Matrimony.

It was the boast of Levi Rogers, who died at Perry, O. T., the other day, that he had been married seven times and that each wife had been of a different nationality. Rogers was born in Georgia, and when a young man married an American girl, who died within six months. After that he married six times, his successive wives being Mexican, Bohemian, Indian, German, creole and finally a very black negress. The latter survives him, and Rogers always claimed that she was the best wife of the whole collection.

Ethel's Rebuke.

Three-year-old Ethel had been punished by her mamma for some slight delinquency by having her little hands mildly slapped. After the resultant tears had been dried Ethel put her ear to her doll's lips, as though listening to something the doll had to say, and then said in a rebuking tone:

"No, dolly. You must not say that mamma is naughty for punishing me."—Philadelphia Times.

LEGAL.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. April 26, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by James R. Moffett, contestant, against William A. Bolinger, deceased, T C. entry No. 215, made April 26, 1898, for S W ¼ N W ¼, W ½ S W ¼ Section 24, T 11 S, Range 34 E, by James R. Moffett, contestee, in which it is alleged that William A. Bolinger, deceased, has wholly failed to comply with the timber culture laws, said parties are hereby notified to appear respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on June 4, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Independence, Cal.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed April 26, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence, personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. April 28, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Edward B. Smith, contestant, against Andrew J. Hunter, entry No. 664, made January 8, 1896, for E ½ N E ¼, Section 15, T 12 S R 34 E, by Edward B. Smith, contestee, in which it is alleged that Andrew J. Hunter has wholly abandoned said entry; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on June 4, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Independence, Cal.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed April 28, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper proper publication.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

State of California } January 13, 1898.
County of Inyo }

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $500.00 in labor and improvements upon these certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittan mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, to wit: $250.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 1893.

R. SPEAR.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal. January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars ($100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, being and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, state of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 26, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county. In order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful money of the United States of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

JOHN A. COYLE.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 1010.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, April 23, 1898, viz: Thomas Ferguson, for the S W ¼ N E ¼ W ½ S E ¼ and S E ¼ S E ¼, Sec 20, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henderson D. Gill, Michael C. Muldoon, William H. Mitchell and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, California.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

TUBER MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, No 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco California.

Location of works, Panamint District, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 22d day of March, 1898, an assessment (No. 1) of fifty (50) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United states gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, No. 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 3d day of May, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 23d day of June, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

Office: 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California.

DESERT LAND-FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 8, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that Alena Mills of Mojave, Kern Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 799, for the N E ¼ Sec 15 Tp 16 S, R 36 E, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Davies of Independence, Cal., John Strohmeyer, William Jenkins and William Cox, all of the So. Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 24, 1898.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Anthony Rossi against Isidore Giraud for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 688, dated December 14, 1896, upon the W ½ of N E ¼ Section 33, Township 8 S. Range 33 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock A M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should not be made.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

James R. Moffett, the administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the personal property and the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court-room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell all the personal property and so much of the real estate of the said deceased either at public or private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for 4 successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 1st, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

F. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
Jan 1	To cash on hand..$18 308 63		
8	cash from A M Given, tax col	381 00	
8	cash from A M Given, tax collees	18 00	
8	A M Given, sheriff, fees	6 60	
8	D J Hession, clerk fees	39 40	
8	D J Hession, recorder, fees	47 60	
8	S W Austin, supt	10 00	
4	J S Dunlap J P fines	5 45	
5	Hillside Water company, damages	65 00	
8	State Treasurer, school fund	5 844 63	
24	Chris Mangie, on redemption	2 73	
25	Mrs C Denney, int on state and	8 00	
25	Geo McIntyre, same	44 80	
25	W H Murray same	22 40	
25	Clayton Belknap, same	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap same	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, paid	5 60	
31	J J Mack, judgments sheep cases	4 220 46	
		29 655 50	
Feb 7	A Given, tax col	535 30	
7	Same, fees	13 00	
7	D J Hession, recorder fees	112 55	
7	Same, clerk fees	47 25	
11	D T Wallace, on redemption	74 89	
15	Oscar Sutro, interest state land	104 09	
7	I H Mulholland, on redempdon	4 79	
7	Same	23 17	
7	Same	63 43	
7	Same	17 59	
21	A W Eberhutz, return premium	15 80	
26	Charles Anthony, int on State land	15 70	
29	John Deny, same	11 20	
		30 094 26	
Mar 7	A M Given tax col	778 95	
5	J G Birchim, int. on swamp land	15 68	
5	J G Birchim, int on State land	32 00	
7	A M Given, tax col fees	25 00	
7	Same, sheriff fees	2 00	
7	D J Hession, clerk	41 55	
7	Same, recorder fees	30 20	
14	A W Foster, int on State land	205 19	
14	A B Forbes, same	107 28	
24	F A Gardner same	190 22	
24	Clayton Belknap interest state land	22 40	
24	Same as above	22 40	
29	Julian Sinntag, interest state land	208 70	
14	A M Meads on redemption	42 11	
	Mrs A J Church, same	18 84	
		31 890 78	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan	Salary fund	1 319 98	
	Hospital	738 26	
	Bridge	108 50	
	General expense	1 119 35	
	Road Dist No 1	350 4[illegible]	
	" " " 2	243 7[illegible]	
	" " " 3	428 0[illegible]	
	" " " 4	247 [illegible]	
	" " " 5	2 3[illegible] 5	
	Property tax	88 [illegible]	
	Bishop school fund	65 0[illegible]	
	Big Pine	186 [illegible]	
	Station	119 3[illegible]	
	Lone Pine	157 [illegible]	
	Keeler	185 00	
	Warm Spring	125 3	
	Valley	5 3[illegible]	
	Fish Spring	25 3[illegible]	
	Union	133 0[illegible]	
	Liberty	25 0[illegible]	
	Irving	2 2 3	
	Taboose	62 [illegible]	
	Riverside	88 0[illegible]	
	County	15 0[illegible]	
			6 270 18
Feb	Salary fund	1 024 98	
	Hospital	110 00	
	Bridge fund	97 8[illegible]	
	General Expense	693 90	
	Road poll tax	3 00	
	General road	100 00	
	Road Dist, No 1	15 00	
	" " 2	42 00	
	" " 4	4 00	
	" " 5	6 15	
	Big Pine School	178 20	
	Living	197 50	
	Bishop	290 00	
	Independence	73 [illegible]	
	Lone Pine	68 0[illegible]	
	Station	152 00	
	Fish Spring	72 00	
	Liberty	60 00	
	Warm Spring	150 00	
	Valley	60 00	
	Taboose	60 00	
	Milton	150 00	
	Riverside	4 90	
	Round Valley	11 60	
	Independence library	40 20	
	Big Pine	7 80	
	Union	12 00	
	Riverside	11 70	
	Fish Springs	7 70	
	All	6 00	
			9 801 11
March			
	Fish Springs school bond fund	202 50	
	County bond fund	1 350 00	
	General expense fud	652 85	
	Bridge	5 50	
	Salary	1 024 98	
	Hospital	65 00	
	Independence school	98 00	
	Keeler	177 50	
	Lone Pine	161 00	
	Big Pine	255 00	
	Bishop	250 00	
	Milton	9 50	
	Station	81 00	
	Riverside	120 00	
	Round Valley	70 00	
	Taboose	60 00	
	Irving	150 00	
	Fish Springs	65 00	
	Valley	60 00	
	Fish Springs library	2 25	
	Big Pine library	2 25	
	Valley	2 8[illegible]	
	County	4 50	
	Cash	16 959 89	
		31 890 78	31 890 78

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—

April 1		
Salary Fund	3 275 00	
General expense	1 045 79	
County bond		434 19
Bishop school special	5 18	
State general	1 463 44	
Hospital	44 64	
General road	792 85	
Road District No 1	151 90	
" " " 2	229 77	
" " " 3	51	
" " " 4	97 59	
" " " 5	18 82	
Unapportioned county	259 45	
Road Poll tax	27 60	
Swamp & Overflowed	1 498 84	
Bridge	479 38	
Institute	5 00	
Teacher's library	20 33	
Property tax	655 52	
County school		1 056 90
Liberty	192 82	
Valley	305 91	
Taboose	144 74	
Fish Springs	211 30	
Riverside	49 73	
Bishop	531 34	
Lone Pine	509 33	
Big Pine	90 54	
Warm Spring	150 85	
Irving	507 14	
Independence	554 07	
Station	155 03	
Milton	230 11	
Union	377 94	
Round Valley	112 65	
Milton school library fund	24 48	
Round Valley	28 48	
Irving	125 70	
Bishop	61 45	
Station	29 16	
Warm Spring	34 01	
Big Pine	51 68	
Independence	16 96	
Union	13 87	
Riverside	18 88	
Lone Pine	59 11	
Fish Spring	9 92	
Liberty	24 36	
Taboose	26 81	
Valley	28 60	
Keeler	11 87	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	862 20	
Union school bond fund	601 34	
Big Pine	602 47	
Fish Springs	31 62	
Lone Pine	1 183 44	
Taboose	27 49	
Riverside special	13 04	
Irving special	278 62	
Round Valley	97	
Cash on hand		16 959 89
	18 451 07	18 451 07

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April 1898

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds between Dec. 31st, 1897, and March 31st, 1898.

Total warrants drawn		13 178 39
Gen. expense fund	2 382 57	
School "	4 518 52	
Hospital "	913 26	
Salary "	3 369 84	
Unapportioned "	89	
General Road "	100 00	
Road District No 1 fund	365 41	
" " " 2 "	265 70	
" " " 3 "	428 00	
" " " 4 "	251 75	
" " " 5 "	259 65	
Bridge "	301 80	
State poll tax "	3 00	
	13 178 39	13 178 39

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	62 900 55	
County bonds		62 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
	62 990 55	62 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	62 990 55	
Cash in treasury		16 959 89
Remaining indebtedness		45 030 66
	62 990 55	62 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

DESERT LAND-FINAL PROOF

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. March 24, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Paulina Aguirre of Independence, Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 772, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N W ¼ S W ¼ Sec 35, Tp 12 S, R 34 E MDM, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday the 9th day of April 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of such land: William G. Morton, Edward B. Smith, Frank E. Rickey and Michael C. Muldoon, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, California. January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg. 15 min. E. 0.45 chains and U S.L.M. No. 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2, 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains hole 10 links to right 8.37 chains ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M." (identical with original load line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDAIRES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed U.S.S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg. 50 min. E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U S.L.M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg. 34 min. W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg. 30 min. E 12.12 chains 9.09 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains to the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.09 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 1, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 36 deg 30 min west, 1 50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode true monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1 67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2 50-100. Thence deflecting 86 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M" (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0 45 chains and U.S.L.M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L.L.S.M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No: 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 10 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No. 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Course No. 4, N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1430.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No: 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 min. to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Conselidated Quarts Miner, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat, about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.....1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

April 25—Estate of Ida A. Walker, deceased. final account settled and estate distributed.

April 26—John Albars vs W. L. Coats, decree of foreclosure granted.

Henry Bell et al, vs Jerry Bowers et al, demurrer overruled.

Real Estate Transfers.

J. S. Stotler to C. A. Weaver, Postoffice Springs millsite, $1.

Frederick Callsen to J. S. Turner—water right in mill creek, $75.

Charles Siglie and August Lagier to F. D. Pratt, lot at Big Pine, $33.33.

Appleton Plumley to Frank Shaw—160 acres land near Bishop, $600.

Charles A. Lee to David Smith et al, one-third interest in Mineral Reef mine, South Park District, $1500.

W. S. Rice et al to J. A. Shaw, Mineral Reef mine $1200.

J. A. Shaw to Chas. A. Lee, two-thirds interest in Mineral Reef mine, $3000.

W. H. Maxon to Laura A. Norveil—Contention mine, Slate Range district, $1

G. W. Brady, commissioner, to Rachel Goodman, 640 acres of land near Big Pine, $1500.

James Taylor to Peter P. Zinkgrax, et al, Missouri group of mines near Ballarat, $1000.

Howard W. Squires to Walter Bradbury, interest in Missouri group, $150.

A. M. Given, sheriff, to J. J. Gunn, certain water and water rights of California water works and irrigation company, $100.

Joseph W. Groves to Harry C. Floyd, et al, Groves mine, Mazourka, $200.

J. J. Gunn is up from Minnietta for a short visit.

Ben. H. Yandell, Esq., spent Thursday in Lone Pine.

There will be a dance at George's Creek Monday night.

Fred. C. Scott, Esq., of Bishop spent a couple of days in town this week.

Mrs. J. A. McKenzie of Lone Pine was a visitor in town early in the week.

R. W. Thomas and Ed. Ober were down from Big Pine early in the week.

Quire a heavy rain fell in the mountains on Thursday, but none in the valley.

The mercury in the thermometer has been trying to climb out of the top al week.

L. F. Sherburne, a San Francisco commercial traveler, spent Wednesday in Independence.

A. C. McDonald and R. Hession came down from Big Pine yesterday, returning today.

L. Josephs, the popular Big Pine merchant, is spending a couple of days at Independence.

The weather bureau is now located in its permanent quarters in the upper story of the Norman House.

A large number of Independence people attended the funeral of the late Frank Fitzgerald at Lone Pine last Friday.

A. D. Gilbert has returned to Independence after an absence of about a year, spent in the San Joaquin valley.

Quite a number of sheep men are passing through the valley, and local business men are profiting in consequence.

Under Sheriff Willis left for Folsom yesterday morning with Indian Pete sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Independence has no fire department, but a pretty fair one is organized in about five seconds after somebody yells fire.

H. Giles arrived home this morning from Los Angeles, where he has been in a hospital for the past two months. He has very much improved in health.

T. C. Boland came up from Keeler last Tuesday returning next day. He says his new hotel is about completed and will be ready to open in a few days.

The Independence school closed for the term on Wednesday. Mr. Janvier has given complete satisfaction, and has accomplished excellent work with the children.

To the many friends who so kindly aided us during the sad hours of bereavement we wish to express our sincerest gratitude.

B. AGUIRRE & FAMILY.

Romana Aguirre, after examination by Drs. Woodin and Blair on Wednesday, was committed to the Insane Asylum at Stockton and was taken below on Thursday morning in charge of her husband and Mrs. Houle.

Manuel L. Aguirre died at his home at Camp Independence on April 23. After a painful illness of nearly five months in Tulare county, he came home to die. He leaves a father, mother, four brothers and seven sisters to mourn his loss.

The social dance club gave one of their enjoyable hops at Mairs' hall Tuesday evening. There were about forty dancers on duty, floor and music were in the best possible form, and the result was that time and feet flew till broad daylight, when both slowed up a bit.

M. Laprairie, Geo. Thorpe and Harry Cook came in from Mazourka last Monday, returning yesterday. They have driven the tunnel in over 900 feet and expect to strike bedrock in about 300 feet feet more. The boys are built of "stay-wit" material and will get there all right.

Shortly after noon on Wednesday the cry of fire was heard, and a dense volume of smoke could be seen rising from the residence of H. Fehrman. In a few minutes a volunteer "bucket brigade" was organized, and did effective work. Others assisted in removing the furniture, and everything was safely gotten out. The fire originated from a defective flue, and was confined to the upper part of the house. The loss will amount to several hundred dollars, fully insured.

At the fire Wednesday a large crowd quickly gathered, and prevented what might have been a disastrous conflagration. Had it occurred late at night, the probability is that many citizens would have known nothing of it until too late to render any assistance. Rev. T. H. Nicholas requests us to state that the church door is always unlocked, and the tolling hammer would make an excellent substitute for a fire bell. By giving a succession of quick taps, it would be a signal not easily misunderstood. The tolling hammer is operated by a small rope on the left hand side, near the inner door. The large rope on the right rings the church bell proper, and would be useless for fire purposes. Commit this memory and paste it in your hat.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending April 28, 1898:

Highest barometer	26.146	22d
Lowest "	25.564	28th
Highest temperature	87.0	26th
Lowest "	50.0	22d
Mean "	69.4	
Average dew point	21.2	
Average humidity	16.8	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	39. W	28th
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	1	
No. rainy days	1	
Precipitation for week	Trace	

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

WAR NEWS.

April 27: 8:30 p. m. Hong Kong—Insurgents have captured everything in the Phillipine Islands outside of Manilla, and are now at the gates of that city—25,000 strong, waiting for American fleet. Rioting prevails in the city. American consulate attacked and burned.

New York—A battery of eighteen guns with troops is being hurried from Chickamauga to Tampa.

April 28: 10 a.m.—Cruisers Cincinnati, and New York and monitor Puritan were fired upon by Fort Matanzas yesterday afternoon. The vessels ran close in and demolished the fort in eighteen minutes. The fleet was unharmed. Sampson has been ordered to bombard the entire coast. The Terror has captured the sloop Guido while attempting to run the blockade. Her pilot house was demolished.

The captured Guido carried cargo and money for Spanish troops. Reported 9 ships left Manilla Monday to prey on our commerce. Portugal has prohibited transmission of news of warships from her ports.

Ship Shenandoah, reported captured by Spanish, has arrived all O. K. at Liverpool.

Spanish spy captured at Fort Eads.

A letter addressed to Sagasta was opened by the postmaster at Santa Crus. Contained information regarding San Francisco fortification.

Powder works at Easton, Pa. blown up this afternoon. 6 people killed and many injured. 7 houses destroyed. Great loss to government in high exposives.

Sacramento *Union*: The spirit and trust of the Spanish Consul in San Francisco excites admiration. He declares that he sees no reason for packing his gripsack, gathering the San Francisco Spanish colony under his wing and fleeing from the country in case of war. He thinks he knows Americans well enough to say that they would permit no injury to come to him or Spanish residents because the Governments go to war. Just so, Mr. Consul. Yonrs is a level head and a courageous heart. If you stay in case of war, you can rest assured tha you will be just as safe as if tucked up in bed in Madrid, and perhaps safer, for there is no telling what may happen at your old home, you know, with Don Carlos out in the eastern hills counselling with his friends, and the anarchists casting bombs around loose. Some pestiferous crank might insult you here, but, as you say, you know the American spirit too well to entertain the belief or fear for a moment that American society would tolerate harm to a hair of your head. The laws of hospitality forbid, and we are hospitable if anything.

The following summary of the comparative strength of the American and Spanish navies may be interesting:

First-class battleships—We have the Ohio, the Oregon, the Indiana and the Massachusetts. Spain has the Pelayo. As regards other vessels, the first number given applies to the United States and the second to Spain.

Battleships, second and third classes—2 to 2.

Sea going coast coast defence vessels—6 to 0.

Non sea going coast defence vessels—14 to 2.

Armored cruisers—2 to 8.

Protected and partially protected cruisers—16 to 12.

Unprotected cruisers—5 to 4.

Gunboats, first class- 13 to 11.

Gunboats, second and third classes—0 to 13.

Torpedo boat destroyers—3 to 17.

Torpedo boats, first, second and third classes—21 to 48.

Dispatch, training tugs and miscellaneous vessels—68 to 25.

Totals—United States 164; Spain 143.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

NYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of Assessment (No. 31) levied on the 24th day of December, 1897, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows

Name	No. Certificate	No. Shares	Amount
(S&H Barnes) S H Barnes trus	269	500	100 00
S H Barnes, trustee	353	154	30 80
Geo Dillman	580	980	196 00
F A Berlin	487	400	80 00

And in accordance with law and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the twenty fourth day of December 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at their office, Room 38, Phelan building, San Francisco, California, on Friday, the 22d day of April, 1898, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

Office, Room 38, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the the uresque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierre Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8.30 o'clock a. m.
Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

S ZAUN.
LONE PINE——
TAILOR
——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——
Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
jc29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.
All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
—o—x—o—
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
Meals furnished on the American or European plan.
SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.00.
—o—x—o—
ECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate
-- -x- --
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.
THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies
And Patent Medicines——
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

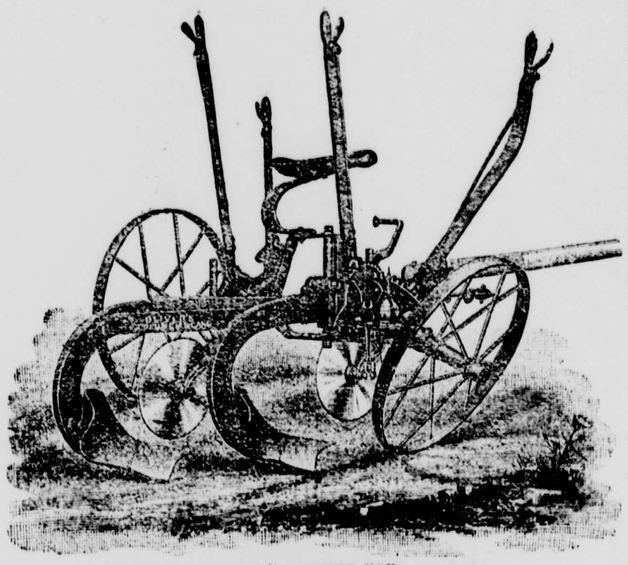
Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday.....January 1st
" .....February 2d
" .....March 5th
" .....April 2nd
" .....April 30th
" .....May 28th
" .....July 2nd
" .....July 30
" .....August 27th
" .....September 24th
" .....October 22d
" .....November 26th
" .....December 24th
THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.
Customers supplied on all points on the
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of--
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS
Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.
Leece & Watterson Bishop Inyo Co., Ca
JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.
PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.
AGENT FOR——
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
Mail orders will receive prompt attention.
Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

—NATHAN RHINE—
NATHAN RHINE—
BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all points.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	47	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company - daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, still for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND T
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:05 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:15 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:18 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 8,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

THE TROUBLESOME DUST.

Why the Scientist Appreciates It More Than the Housewife.

The bane of the ideal housekeeper's life is dust, and yet this seemingly insignificant, exasperating dust has been a study of scientists for a century. "When a beam of sunlight enters a darkened room, it can be seen along its whole course," says one writer. "The light is reflected to every side and made to reach the eye by the dust in the air of the room. We do not see the sunbeam, but the dust which is illumined by it. As unimportant as this curious stuff seems, it plays a conspicuous part in nature. It is what makes the sky appear blue, and when we look at the sky we see the dust illuminated by the sun. Light goes through all the gases—the dust catches it, reflects it in every direction, and so causes the whole atmosphere to appear clear, in the same way that it makes the sunbeam visible in the dark room.

"Without this strange, wonderful dust there would be no blue sky. It would be as dark or darker than on moonless nights. The glowing disk of the sun would stand immediately against the black background, thus producing blinding light where the sun's rays fall and deep black shadows where they do not. It is to dust that we owe the moderately tempered daylight adapted to our eyes, and it is dust that contributes to the beauty of the scenery. The finest dust gives the blue tone to the sky, while the coarser kind produces an almost black appearance.

"The clouds consist of dust and vapor. If there be only a little dust, all the vapor is precipitated upon it, and so loads the clouds with water that they sink in heavy drops to the ground. Without dust the vapor would penetrate houses, making everything mold with damp. We should feel upon going out that our clothes were becoming saturated and umbrellas would be a useless protection. It is hard, indeed, to conceive how different everything would be if there were no dust. This trivial common stuff has its considerable part in the processes of nature, and there is much of the wonderful and mysterious concealed in its filmy particles."—Detroit Free Press.

Peary, the Explorer, on Baking Powders.

Those going to the Klondike must remember that a reliable baking powder is an absolute necessity. If, after a long and expensive trip and the great cost of transportation, the baking powder proves inferior or has lost its strength, the miner will be practically helpless. It is no time or place to experiment. What is required is a baking powder that has actually stood the test of the arctic climate.

The well-known explorer, Lieut. Peary, U. S. N., says of Cleveland's baking powder, which he used on his Arctic Expeditions:

"Cleveland's stood the tests of use in those high latitudes and severe temperatures perfectly and gave entire satisfaction. Mrs. Peary considers that there is no better baking powder made than Cleveland's. I shall take it again on my next Expedition."

"OLD COMPARISON."

An Eccentric Westerner Who Has Gained the Sobriquet.

The people around the little mountain town, says the Yakima (Wash.) Herald, called him "Old Comparison," and I knew in a general way why the sobriquet had been given him, but I did not, during my month's stay, have an opportunity to test it, though I had a speaking acquaintance with him. One day I was passing his house and he was sitting on the steps of the little vine clad porch in front.

"Good morning," I said. "It's a lovely day."

"Finer'n silk," he responded.

"How are you this morning?"

"Friskier'n a colt."

"How's your wife?"

"Pearter'n a pullet."

"The weather is very hot and dry for this season, don't you think?"

"Hotter'n a run horse and drier'n a clean shirt."

"I suppose you went to the wedding last night in the meeting house? A pretty bride, I thought."

"Purtier'n a speckled dog."

"The young man is very rich, I hear."

"Richer'n fertilizer a foot thick."

"By the way, are you willing to sell me those saw logs Brown couldn't take off your hands?"

"Williner'n a girl to get spliced."

"When can I see them?"

"Quicker'n a lamb can shake his tail."

And the old man grabbed his hat and stick and led the way to the river, offering no remark, but answering all questions as usual.

The gossamer iron made at Swansea, England, is so thin that 4,800 plates are needed to make an inch in thickness.

ABOUT IRREGULARITY.

A Chat With Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation.

Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself a symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine.

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back and head. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed.

"My mother, who from experience is a firm believer in the Pinkham remedies, thought perhaps they might benefit me. I followed the advice Mrs. Pinkham gave me, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and am now as well as I ever was."—MISS MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa.

ALASKAN SITUATION

A CONSERVATIVE OPINION OF PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The Early Rush of Eager Goldseekers Having Congested the Passes, Other Routes Will Have to Be Opened.

Special Correspondence.]

Although the rush to Alaska may be said to have only just begun, a condition of affairs has already developed in Dyea and Skagway which promises to disappoint the expectations of thousands of eager gold seekers. The trails across the Chilkoot and White passes are practically impassable because of the frequent and severe storms, and will not be in good condition until about the first of April. The result is that thousands of men and thousands of tons of supplies and mining outfits are crowded together on this side of the summit and have already reached such number and quantity as to create a blockade.

It has been generally understood that it was foolish to go up to that country earlier than March with the expectation of crossing the passes, and that one who did so would simply subject himself to a long wait, to needless hardships and possible sickness while consuming supplies which should be kept for service in the gold fields. Notwithstanding this fact, travel begun in January and has continued through February, an average of a steamer a day having landed men and freight at Dyea and Skagway. Those who took this early start did so because they feared a blockade and were anxious to get over the summit, expecting to wait at the lakes for the opening of the river to navigation. The blockade they hoped to escape has come upon them and they are not over the summit. Many have spent a month of hardship and toil and are worse off because of it than are the newest arrivals.

There are not less than 20,000 people in Dyea and Skagway encamped along the trails as far as the weather conditions have permitted them to advance, only a few miles at the most. The quantity of supplies, outfits, boats, machinery, etc., averages not less than a ton to each man. This average will be kept up during the month of March, and by the first of April, when the work of getting over the summit will begin in earnest, a moderate estimate of the number of men and quantity of freight that will be assembled there is 50,000 persons and 50,000 tons of freight.

The only thing that has been accomplished on the Skagway trail to make it more passable than it was last summer has been the building of some small bridges, and some improvements on the road leading out from Skagway. There has been a tramway project there but no progress has been made with it. The indications are that the Skagway trail will not be materially better than it was last summer, when it was blockaded and rendered practically impassable by 3,000 or 4,000 people and their outfits. Of course, as long as the snow lasts in the spring the trail will be a better one than when the traveler has encounter mud and boulders, which were such an obstacle a year ago.

As for the trail from Dyea, which is the one experience has proved to be the best, two tramways are are under construction for the transportation of goods. One of these has a tram railroad from Dyea to the base of the summit ridge, and an electric bucket system across the summit to Lake Lindemann. The other has two tramway cables leading from the first and second divides and ending at Lake Lindemann. Connection between the last of these and Dyea will be made with wagons and pack animals. Neither of these enterprise is ready for operation, and the possibilities are that they will not be before the first of April. When in complete operation, their combined capacity will not exceed 400 tons per day. Assuming that by the use of pack animals 100 tons per day could be taken over the White pass from Skagway, this leaves the total capacity of all facilities provided for both passes at 500 tons per day. This means 100 days for transporting 50,000 tons that will be accumulated there by the first of April. In other words, accumulations could not be cleared away before the middle of June. The probabilities are, however, that during the months of April and May an equal quantity of new freight would demand attention.

In this calculation no allowance is made for the freight which could be taken on sleds by individuals and by the aid of dogs. This would be inconsiderable. In fact, with such a mass of humanity and of goods, it would be almost impossible for freight to be moved at all on those narrow portions of the trail where the right of way would be the subject of dispute and contention. If people interfered with each other last fall so as to create a blockade on both trails with less than 6,000 people attempting to go over, it does not require a great flight of imagination to see the utter blockade that would be created by 50,000 people.

One who intends to go to Alaska may well stop and consider what his chances are likely to be in such a mob, and whether he would not do better to seek some other route or some other objective point than the Klondike region. Of course, transportation facilities from the coast ports to Alaska have been provided for Dyea and Skagway, but doubtless as soon as this blockade so develops that intending gold hunters demand to be taken somewhere else, steamers will leave the Dyea and Skagway routes and seek other ports, such as Copper river and Cook's inlet. At these places there is room for all. No narrow canyon trail confines the gold hunter to a particular route, but there is opportunity to spread out over a wide expanse of country, now practically unknown, but reported to be rich in gold. There are said to be low passes through the mountains from both Copper river and Cook's inlet, leading over to the Tanana and to the head waters of Birch creek, by which the now promising gold fields on the American side of the line may be more easily reached than by the route across the Chilkoot pass and down the lakes and rivers. The government is now fitting out an expedition for Copper river. Undoubtedly these routes will be opened up the present season by prospectors even should not the great stream of travel be turned in that direction.

There are already indications of a desire on the part of gold hunters to abandon their idea of going to Dyea and Skagway, and to stike out for the Copper river and Cook's inlet. Beyond doubt this tendency will rapidly increase as the crowded condition of the passes becomes better known. At present the only facilities for reaching Copper river and Cook's inlet is the United States mail boat operated by the Pacific Coast Steam Whaling Company from San Francisco, the two small steamers now on the route from Portland to Copper river, and the small steamer running from Port Townsend to Copper river. These steamers are already inadequate to meet the demand and doubtless more will soon be put on the route.

Attention has also been turned in the direction of the route by Fort Wrangel and Stickeen river, Telegraph creek and Teslin lake, but as yet, facilities have not been provided. Several small river steamers are being constructed for the Stickeen river, to ply between Fort Wrangel and Telegraph creek, which is the point of disembarkation for the overland journey of the 150 miles to Lake Teslin. On this stretch of 150 miles it is proposed by a Canadian company to construct a railroad the present year under a special grant from the Dominion parliament of 20,000 acres of land per mile, and the time set for its completion is the first of September. It is thus seen that, for this season at least, only such travel can go over the Stickeen route as can be handled by pack animals, and this, of course, cannot be very extensive. Possibly several thousand people will attempt this route, with the probability that a large portion of them will make a failure of their effort. Should this railroad be built and a sufficient light draught steamer be placed on Lake Teslin and Hootalinqua river, in another year the Stickeen route would be the favorite one.

Undoubtedly a great many who intend to go to Alaska are waiting to take the ocean and river route during the summer months. Here there is as much uncertainty as on the passes. The facilities have yet to be provided. Possibly as many as 50 small steamers are under construction or have been purchased for use on the Yukon the coming summer; but navigation of that river is expensive and dangerous. Channels are narrow and tortuous and known only to a few people. Fuel is very difficult to procure, and it is understood that the companies already operating on the river have secured all that can be had for several hundred miles from the mouth of this stream. These companies will not take miners' outfits, prefrerring to take in goods for their own stores and sell them to miners after they get three. Consequently miners wishing to take outfits will have to depend on independent boats which promises to be a very uncertain reliance. Certainly, one going by that route should not undertake it unless the transportation company contracts with him to carry him clear through to his destination. This, however, is a matter about which more will be known a few months later. As stated above, the natural outcome of the present condition of affairs would be the opening up of new routes and new objective points for the thousands who will be disappointed in their expectation of getting over the passes, and of getting into the Yukon country by the present routes.

Alaska Mining Notes.

The Alaska Mining Record, published at Juuneau, in its latest issue has the following items brought out by recent arrivals from the interior:

Messrs. J. D. Douglass and D. Boyle, who left Fort Yukon in December, are the latest arrivals from the interior. These gentlemen made a short stay at Dawson City, leaving that place in January. They bring the latest news from the gold fields, and while nothing startling has occurred, they report a steady prosperity at the diggings, and anticipate that the spring clean-up will aggregate a sum not less than $15,000,000. As Mr. Boyle puts it, the yield last year was somewhat more than $2,000,000; at least 10 times the number of men are working this winter and the output the coming spring cannot be less than the sum named, after making all allowances and observing all due conservatism in making the estimate.

Almost every claim being worked in the Klondike district is turning out fully as well as was anticipated. Hunker creek in particular is making rich returns, while Eldorado, Bonanza, Sulphur and Dominion creeks are holding their own.

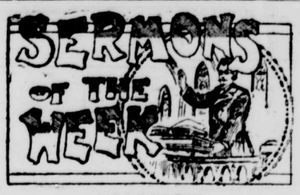
Dawson City is reported quite and orderly, with little to break the winter and monotony. The dancehouses and gambling places furnish the only excitement.

The opinion prevails in Dawson that the regulation providing for the collection of royalties will fail of enforcement, the idea being based upon the fact that in the annual licenses issued to miners no mention is made of the royalty regulation. This position, however, is regarded by many as untenable and there is little doubt but the miner will be promptly mulcted in the 10 per cent royalty which the regulation imposes.

A reduction in wages to $1 an hour has been made by the holders of some of the richest claims, notably the Berry brothers, but most employers still pay $1.50 an hour for labor. As there are altogether too many people in the Klondike district even now and many more at various points this side who will eventually reach Dawson it is more than probable that a general cut in wages will be made before long.

Special Train for a Bottle.

All sorts of special trains have been run over Kansas railroads, but the oddest one yet is reported from Fort Scott, says the Kansas City Journal. It ran from Parsons to Appleton City, Mo., and consisted of one car and a locomotive. On one of the seats of the car, under the watchful eye of the brakeman, rested a small bottle, and it was to convey the bottle that the special train was run. A doctor at Appleton City had broken his leg, and lockjaw followed. A certain kind of medicine was needed which could not be procured nearer than Parsons, 100 miles away, and the special train was called to go in quest of it. The run was made at a faster rate than a mile a minute.



Isolation.—Man is a social being. He was born so. His faculties are dwarfed if he remains isolated from his fellows.—Rev. Robert Macdonald, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentleness.—We speak often of the power of God, but it is the gentleness of God that works the greatest wonders. It is this that makes men great. —Rev. R. G. Woodbridge, Congregationalist, Middleboro, Mass.

Children of the Poor.—One secret of the success of the children of the poor is found not only in their natural abilities, but in the rigid training made necessary by their lot in life.—Rev. G. B. Vosburgh, Baptist, Denver, Colo.

The Two Kings.—Wicked men are under the bondage of Satan, and all their desires and actions are evil continually, but Christian men are under the authority of Jesus Christ and must obey his commandments.—Rev. P. C. Cormick, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Christ's Influence.—Christ's influence to-day is greater than when his sandaled feet pressed the verdant carpet nature spread before him in his triumphal march through the historic plains of the Holy Land.—Rev. Edward McHugh, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Peace.—Sin, the destroyer of our peace, is nailed to the cross with Jesus, so that it need have no dominion over us. Peace meets the deepest longings of man's soul. Pleasure is man's delight, but peace is his necessity. No man is at his best without it.—Rev. G. Roughton, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Moral Agency.—Morality is not policy or pretense or learning, but the doing of good in obedience to the will of God. Religion is the most potent moral agency of humanity. God is the real conscience of mankind.—Rev. Silverman, Hebrew, New York City.

Results.—The best results are attained only when still better ones are sought. To do as well to-day as I did yesterday I must do better. Life is valuable not only for what it is, but for what it is to be.—Rev. Clarence T. Brown, Congregationalist, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Demands of Satan.—As it was, as it is now, and ever will be, the devil is prince of this world, so will he make his deceitful demands, taking advantage of the weakness of humanity. As he approached Christ, so does he approach us to-day.—Rev. C. L. Thurgood, Disciple, Pittsburg, Pa.

Time.—Time is relentless. It can not be bottled up and given out as we desire. No syndicate can make a corner on time for its own benefit. It can not be monopolized; it can be taken from no man. All are equally rich as regards to time.—Rev. V. S. Milburn, Universalist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Womanhood.—Woman has been the heart of the Christian Church, if not the brain. She has supplied it with true, strong feeling, how little soever she may have contributed to its bewildering speculations or to its ponderous learning.—Rev. J. H. Rylance, Episcopalian, New York City.

Security.—This world presents an awful scene relative to security. The land is full of physicians ready to draw away disease. Inventors of all kinds offer their mechanism for the safety of business interest. Everywhere and everybody is trying to be secured.—Rev. G. W. Perryman, Baptist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Social Gospel.—We are only beginning to understand the social side of the gospel of Christ. The social side is the important side. It is the social side that Christ emphasized. We are still suffering an exclusive preaching of the gospel of individualism.—Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Episcopalian, New York City.

Wanted to Pay His Poll Tax.

Some funny things happen in the public buildings, says the Richmond State.

An aged negro shuffled into the office of Capt. Frank Cunningham at the City Hall the other day, and made the popular City Collector's hair curl by announcing:

"Boss, I done come to pay the license on my pole cats."

"What!" shouted Captain Frank, as a horrible suspicion that the old darky had brought them with him possessed him.

The clerks in the office dropped their pens and a police sergeant who was standing in the doorway fled precipitately.

The ancient Ethiopian gazed in wonder upon the scene of consternation that he had inadvertently effected.

"What's that you said?" inquired the Captain, as he regarded the surprised darky from a distance.

"My pole cats, boss. I want to gin you my pole cats," said the old man, thrusting a black paw into the pocket of his breeches.

"Why do you want to give me your pole cats?" asked the collector, recovering his equanimity as an idea dawned suddenly upon him.

"Case I owes it, boss; an' dey done tole me dat culled folks whu don' pay de pole cats c'yant vote."

"Poll-tax, by ginger!" yelled the collector with a great gasp of relief, and the clerks all took up their pens again and said:

"Oh!"

Chase Homestead.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, who went to Ohio to present to friends a plan by which the Salmon P. Chase homestead, near Washington, might be saved from foreclosure sale, writes that she has succeeded in refunding the debt upon the place. The property is valued by conservative real estate judges at $150,000. The mortgage on it is for $80,000. She has practically disposed of $80,000 of long-time certificates of indebtedness, secured by mortgage on the place, and will lift the matured mortgage.—New York Sun.

There may be wives who drive their husbands to drink, but there are lots of other husbands who would like to have such wives.

OF COURSE.

We all know what toothache is, with the nagging, jumping, throbbing of a single nerve in a single tooth. Now when we come to reflect that a system of nerves concentrated in some part of the body are all aching at once, with their throbs and pulsations of pain, we know what the worst form of Neuralgia is. It is very common, very violent, simply because it is very often, like toothache, allowed to take its own course. Now it is known as a fact that when St. Jacobs Oil is used on the parts affected, with patient application, the pain will succumb and relief will certainly follow. This is true of acute or chronic cases, founded upon the testimony of many who have been cured of the worst form.

Grace—What, do you mean to say that Charlie is earning his own living now? May—So he says. Grace—Goodness, we must invite him to dinner at once—the poor boy must be starving.

HYPNOTIC WONDERS.

No one need go to Paris now to see all that is marvelous in hypnotism. In the hypnotic wards of many hospitals of this country are hypnotic subjects that a mere glance, it is said, throws them into the trance state. But in order to overcome that obstinate kidney trouble, the persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is necessary. Use it also systematically for malarial, bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic and nervous diseases.

Edith—I suppose you were at the wedding? Helen—Oh, yes. Edith—How did the bride appear? Helen—Triumphant, of course.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Sprocket—I've just joined the Beginners' Cycle Club. Handlebar—What are your colors? Sprocket—Black and blue.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPE FOUNDING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Since type founding was first introduced on this Coast, there have been many improvements in all the machinery and methods of manufacturing type, all of which has been with a view of attaining the highest perfection. The old methods have been discarded and the most perfect type is completely finished by machinery, and the hand-finished type can no more be compared with the latest results of machine-finished, than the old hand-made Swiss watches to the latest Waltham movements. No amount of patching up, repairing or renovating can ever make a '49 machine, mold or matrix satisfactory to a progressive printer. The only type foundry on the Pacific Coast who manufacture and finish type on perfecting machines is the American Type Founders' Company of San Francisco and Los Angeles. They conduct the largest and most complete printers' supply house, giving steady employment to upwards of one hundred hands. Over ninety per cent of all the Coast papers are printed upon their celebrated copper alloy type; it outwears any other make. Publishers can make no mistake in buying from this leading and progressive firm.

Human Nature In the Steerage.

H. Phelps Whitmarsh writes of "The Steerage of Today" in The Century. Mr. Whitmarsh, who crossed the ocean in the steerage himself, says: To me the most noticeable thing about the life was the ease with which the yoke of civilization was thrown off. If conditions be favorable, I opine that a large proportion of the steerage passengers throw back to their Darwinian ancestry about the third day out. Away from home, country and religious influences, unrestrained by custom and conventionality, bound by no laws of action and separated from all that force of opinion so strong in the world ashore, they let themselves go and allow their baser natures to run riot. No sooner has the seasickness left them than they growl and snarl over their food like dogs, scrambling for the choice pieces and running off to their bunks with them; they grow quarrelsome; their talk is lewd and insulting; brute strength is in the ascendant, and, without shame, both sexes show the animal side of their natures. But most apparent and obnoxious are the filthy habits into which many of them fall. The sea seems utterly to demoralize them. Some of them will remain for days in their berths, where, without changing their clothes, they eat, sleep and are sick with the utmost impartiality and without the blessing of soap and water. Hence the steerage as a whole, the "married quarters" (where there were children) in particular, was ill smelling and otherwise objectionable.

2 x I

Schilling's Best baking powder ought to sell for twice as much as the next best. G26

Exact Size.

Latest Society Fad

Enameled Photo Buttons

Mothers, Children, Wives, Sweethearts

Exact Size.

Made to order, from any kind of photograph. Fastens like a brooch; an artistic elegant present; a beautiful souvenir; useful, durable, inexpensive.

Send any size or kind of photo with name and address plainly written on back, which will be returned to you unharmed or disfigured in any manner. Large size, like cut, One for 50c. Three for $1.00, including a 14 K. rolled gold enameled brooch. Small size, One for 25cts., Three for 50cts. Hand painted 35 cts. each extra. Owing to the special low price we are making, to introduce these goods, we must invariably have cash with the order. We solicit correspondence. Send stamp for highly illustrated catalogue, a work of art. Salesladies and Salesmen wanted, $15.00 per week and expenses. No experience necessary. OUR GUARANTEE: If goods are not satisfactory money will be refunded or new photos furnished. Estimates furnished from one dozen to one million.

L. P. DAVIS CO., Dept. E, Chicago, Ill.

When you write mention this paper.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

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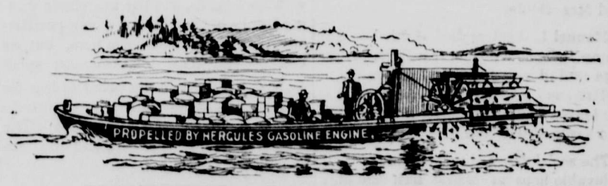

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1898.

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THE HILLS OF GOD.

We journeyed through the lowland shadows,
Through the dull, dull mist and rain;
Oh, chilling the fogs of the marshes
And the winds from the lonely plain!
And our hearts grow sick with longing
For the beautiful paths untrod,
For we know that away above us
Stretch the glad green Hills of God.

Our feet are chained to the valley,
We plow and we sow and reap;
There are strifes and toils for the noonday,
And a grave where at night we sleep.
But a something speaks within us:
"Look away from the spade and the clod,
O soul, look up for thy birthright,
And away to the Hills of God!

"In the winds that sweep their summits
Is healing for all thy ills;
Up, up! till thou feel the current!
There is help, there is help in the hills.
Let darkness and sore disaster
But sunder thee from the sod,
And know thou shalt thrive in the sunlight
That crowneth the Hills of God."
—Utica Globe.

A CHANGE OF PURPOSE.

When Silas Ryan, the proprietor and and manager of Ryan's ranch, set his employes at work, fencing in a large body of the best Government land in Southern Kansas, he stirred up a good-sized hornet's nest, and brought the insects buzzing angrily about his head. He had no shadow of right to the land, and naturally the settlers and home-seekers resented his cool appropriation of it to his own use. There were men who wanted it for homes, and who were entitled to it under the laws, and these men looked upon Ryan's conduct as a base infringement on their rights and were not sparing in their denunciation of him and his order.

Near Ryan's ranch there was a little town known as Prairie City. It was an insignificant place, with less than 200 population, but it gave promise of great things in the future. Its inhabitants, and the settlers on the prairie about it, believed that in time Prairie City would become one of the leading towns of Kansas. Unfortunately, however, the hopes of those people were never to be realized. A railroad was soon after built through that part of the country and it missed Prairie City by just two miles. The result was a new town on the railroad and the death of the old one. Prairie City went the way of hundreds of other Kansas towns. Its population took up their possessions, including their houses, and moved across the prairie to the railroad.

In Prairie City's halcyon days, however, it boasted of a newspaper, the Prairie City Eagle. It was not much of a paper, being small and poorly printed, but it was quite as good as its patronage justified. Its subscription list was extremely limited, and its advertising business was dwarfed to one column of display matter and a few lines of pay locals.

The Eagle, as a matter of course, stood by the town people and the settlers, and when Ryan set his men to fencing in the public lands for grazing purposes, it came out with a strong editorial denouncing him in the severest terms. It pronounced his action dishonest, as he was stealing the people's rights. It went further and said that it was the lowest and most contemptible species of dishonesty, since by it he was stealing the homes from poor, struggling men and their wives and children, thereby robbing them of a chance to earn an honest living.

"It is the duty of the homeseekers," it went on, "to protect themselves against the encroachments of this greedy cormorant, who, for the sake of adding to his ill-gotten wealth, would starve even the innocent, unconscious, helpless babe in its mother's arms. It is the duty of the settlers to band themselves together, to take the law in their own hands, and cut the wire that shuts them out of their own. Tear down the fence, drive off or kill the

HE READ THE ARTICLE TO HIS EMPLOYES.

usurper's cattle and give him to understand that if the Government won't protect you, you can and will protect yourselves."

A copy of the paper containing this editorial fell into Ryan's hands. He read it and boiled over with wrath and indignation. He was forced to admit that there was much truth in the article, but it was none the more palatable to him for that. He swore vengeance against the Eagle and its editor, and vowed that not another issue of the paper should be published.

At dinner time he read the article to his employes as they sat at the table. They were six in number, recently emigrated from a ranch down in Texas, and had a reputation for being the hardest and most reckless dare-devils that ever rode the range. When Ryan had finished reading he said:

"What do you think of that?"

"I think it's blamed big crowing from a mighty little rooster," one of the cowboys replied.

"If the settlers want to take that editor's advice and try it on about cutting the wires," another said, "just let them. They'll find before they get through with it that they've got into the hottest and most unhealthy job they ever tackled."

"Then you boys will stand by me?" Ryan questioned.

"Of course we will," one of them answered. "We're paid to work for you, and we've not got any love for settlers. We'll see that your fence is not cut and that your cattle are not bothered."

"That's all right," Ryan said, "but there is something else I want you to do."

"What is it?"

"I want this paper squelched."

"We'll squelch it."

"I want you to ride over to Prairie City to-night and clean the thing out root and branch. Burn the office, smash up the old press and chase the editor out of the country."

"We'll do it."

Just after supper that night the cowboys loaded their pistols carefully and buckled them about their waists. Then they brought out their horses, saddled and mounted them, and rode away in the direction of Prairie City at a mad gallop. Just before they reached the town they came to a halt. One of them said:

"Now, boys, we don't want to take any reckless chances in this business, so we had better be a little cautious. I guess that editor is a spindle-shanked, goggle-eyed old rooster from the East who'd drop dead at the sight of a pistol, but still he may be a varmint of a different color. For all we know he may turn loose and go to pumping lead into us at the rate of about sixty bullets a minute. It will be safest to kind of slip up on him and take him unawares."

The others agreed to this proposition, and accordingly they rode quietly into town, dismounted and tied their horses, and noiselessly approached the Eagle office. A light was shining through a window of the little one-story box building, and by one common impulse the cowboys stole cautiously forward to this window with a view to peeping into the room to see how the land lay.

On one side of the room they saw a rickety old typestand containing a half dozen cases of type. On the other side stood an old press, while in the center there was a zinc-covered goods box which answered in the place of an imposing stone. Up at the end of the room was a small table at which was seated a woman.

The woman's elbows rested on the table and her face lay between her hands. She was sitting directly in front of the window, apparently looking straight at it, so the cowboys had a good, square view of her features. They saw that she was young and pretty, not much more than a child and very sad. There was a deeply troubled expression on her face, and once they saw her brush tears from her eyes.

"The editor's wife or daughter, I reckon," one of the cowboys whispered.

"Guess so," one of the others replied; "and like as not the old whelp's been abusing her."

"I'm going in and talk to her," the first speaker announced. "You chaps wait outside till I come back."

"A good idea," another agreed. "We want to see a little more into this business before we do anything rash."

The cowboy walked around to the door and entered the office. He passed across the floor and stopped just before the little table at which the woman was sitting. He took off his hat, made an awkward bow and said:

"Good evening, lady. I hope I find you well."

A shade of fear passed over the woman's face and a startled look came to her eyes when she saw the man's huge pistols and noted his cowboy attire. Still, she answered calmly and bravely enough:

"I am quite well, thank you. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Why, I don't know. I reckon maybe I'd like to see the editor of this paper."

"I am the editor."

"Well, but I want to see the man—your father or husband, or whoever he is."

"There is no man here. I am all alone."

"You don't mean that you are running this paper all by yourself!"

"Yes, sir, except for the help of a boy, who manages the press for me."

The cowboy whistled, then stood staring at the woman in amazement. At last he ejaculated:

"Well, if that don't stump me. A woman running a paper all alone with no men folks to help her! Gee, but it must be lots of hard work!"

"It is, but I don't mind that. I'd be willing to work night and day if I could just manage some way to keep the paper going."

"You're not figuring on stopping it, are you?"

"Yes, I'll have to stop it. I can't get enough money to buy any more paper. My mother is sick and I have to buy medicine and things for her. Poor mother! I don't know how I shall provide for her now."

The girl's voice trembled and her eyes filled with tears. The cowboy looked on a moment, then paced rapidly two or three times across the room. Finally he said:

"You wait here for me. I'll be back in a few minutes."

He hurried out to his companions, who were waiting at the door. He drew them away to a safe distance from the office, and then told them all he had discovered. They heard him to the end.

"So that woman," one of them said, "wrote that piece about Ryan?"

"She did."

"Then if we kick up a fuss with anybody it's got to be with her."

"It has."

"In that case I guess we won't kick up any fuss."

"Not if I can help it. It's all right enough to pile onto a man and squelch him, but it's a different thing when it comes to a poor lone woman struggling bravely to support her sick mother."

"The paper is going to quit, anyhow," some one remarked, "so it's all right to let it alone. It can't do any more damage."

The man who had come from the room was silent and thoughtful for a moment, then he said:

"I reckon the paper's not going to quit, either. I've got money enough to tide it over a few weeks, and——"

"I've got enough to tide it over a few more weeks," another said, and he was promptly followed by the others with like propositions. The upshot of the matter was that a minute later a roll of money was put into the girl's hands, and before she had recovered from her astonishment the cowboys were on their way back to the ranch.

"Wonder what Ryan will think?" one of them remarked as they rode along.

"Don't matter what he thinks," another replied. "We didn't hire to him to make war on women.

Thanks to the aid given by the cowboys the Eagle lived; and when Prairie City moved to the new town the Eagle went with it, and there it grew and

"GOOD MORNING, LADY."

prospered and in time became a prominent paper. But the editor never knew the true object of the night's visit that was paid her by the cowboys of Ryan's ranch. Whether she would have thought any the less of them if she had known is a matter of doubt.

Naturally Ryan was displeased with the action of his employes, the more especially since the Eagle kept up its fight on him. But there was nothing he could do save submit, since he had contracted with his employes for a year, and he could not discharge them for refusing to do an unlawful act. He was entirely helpless and when the settlers cut his fence and took up claims on his ranch he had to quietly give way to them and seek grazing lands elsewhere.—Utica Globe.

Natural History

A young whale weighing about 2,000 pounds was captured the other day off Biddeford Pool, Me.

Some sheep were frightened by dogs at Grenoble, France, and 242 blindly "followed their leader" over a precipice 150 feet high.

A remarkable eel has been discovered in the Fiji Islands. It has a peculiar formation in its throat, which causes it to whistle when in an excited state. The eel is fifteen feet long, and several inches in girth.

In the markets of Brazil one often sees live snakes—a species of boa—from ten to fifteen feet long. They are employed in many houses to hunt rats at night, being otherwise perfectly harmless. They become attached to a house like a cat or a dog.

Mrs. Flitch, of Denver, Colo., drives an ostrich, behind which she rides in a light wagon. She is the only woman in the world who owns a zoological garden, and manages it herself. The animal isn't guided by the reins, but by a long whip, with which the driver hits it on the feathers.

Certainly a Title of "Distinction."

Not long ago an Indian general, who had returned home on the expiry of his term of service, was invited to "dine and sleep" at Windsor. He took advantage of his proximity to Eton to walk over to the famous public school. He there called on the house master of a young Indian prince, the son of a Rajah who had thought it well to send his son over to England to be educated. The general informed the house master that he had, before leaving India, promised the Rajah to deliver a message to his son's master. It was that the Rajah desired that his son should receive no exceptional treatment in the school on account of his exalted birth, and that his fellow students should not be encouraged to show him any special deference. The house master hastened to reassure the Rajah's messenger.

"Pray tell the Rajah that there is no reason to be alarmed that his son will receive too great deference. You may assure his highness that in this school his son answers to the name of 'Nigger,' and among his intimates he is commonly called 'Coal-Scuttle.'"

He Loved and Won.

Tom—That friend you introduced at the club last night seems to be a melancholy sort of fellow. What's the matter with him?

Jack—Disappointed in love, I believe.

Tom—Too bad; got the mitten, I suppose?

Jack—Oh, no; he got the girl.

The long-headed clergyman preaches the shortest sermon.

Talk is cheap, but somehow gossip always gains currency.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

LOVE is tu turrible poor bizniss when it tries to show off.

Sum men git rich by hard work, and others by having good wives.

Sum men say amen the loudest when they go to meetin thru the rain.

Tellin the truth is the best thing to do, even when it don't sound so good.

Bekoz a man talks nice in meetin is no reason why he shudent be watched in a horse trade.

It wud take an angel to agree with any preacher about all the things he says in the pulpit.

To do as we wud be dun by, has more religyun in it than sum prayin that kin be heerd a mile.

If a man is so hard run on his wedding day that he can't give the preacher more than two bits, it's my notion he'd better wait a while yit.

Sum preachin is always a shootin off both barrels at meanness a hundred miles away, and never snapping a cap at anything the devil is doin in sight of the meetin house.

Ignorance of the Bible.

Popular ignorance of the Bible seems to be on the increase. The Watchman, a Baptist paper, published in Boston, says: "A generation is growing up in our Sunday schools which is practically unacquainted with the Bible. Literary men of high standing deplore the popular ignorance of the Scriptures; ministers say they can no longer take it for granted that the simplest Biblical allusions will be understood by some of the members of their congregations, who have spent ten years or more in the Sunday school; the religious press teems with complaints that Christian people do not know their Bibles; the daily papers, during the last two or three years, have repeatedly emphasized the unfamiliarity of the people with the Scriptures; and educational institutions have found it necessary to make special provision for acquainting their pupils with the Bible, deeming it at least a reproach to an educated person to be unfamiliar with the Bible. If any one doubts the extent of popular ignorance of the Bible among the young people, even of Christian families, let him test an average class of boys or girls, and a few questions will convince the most skeptical."

A Bitter Word.

A bitter word dropped from our lips against a brother is like a pistol fired amongst mountains. The short report is caught up and intensified and echoed by rocks and caves till it is like thunder. So an unkind word, in passing from mouth to mouth, receives progressive exaggerations, and snow-ball like increases as it rolls. Scandal-mongers are the persons who tear the bandages from social wounds and prevent their healing. A whisper-word of slander is like that fox with a firebrand tied to its tail, that Sampson sent among the standing corn of the Philistines. It brings destruction into wide areas of peace and love. Evil-speaking is like a freezing wind, seals up the sparkling waters and tender juices of flowers and binds up the hearts of men in uncharitableness and bitterness of spirit, as the earth is bound in the grip of winter.—Catholic Review.

Turkish Army Rations.

Correspondents who accompanied the Turkish army during the recent war with Greece refer often to the dietary habits of the Turks. Pilau, or pilaff, the national dish, receives great praise. It is what we should call a chowder, composed of lamb, rice, butter, almonds, raisins, allspice, powdered mace, cardamoms, cloves, saffron, onion, ginger, salt, whole black pepper and chiley. The butter and onions are placed in the bottom of the earthen pot; then a layer of rice, over which are distributed more onions, raisins and almonds, sprinkled with saffron in water; then a layer of meat, and so on alternately until the vessel is filled. Butter is then poured over the whole, and the cover of the pot is closed with paste so that no steam may escape. It is placed in an oven and cooked for three hours.—New York Sun.

An Old Marriage Custom.

The people of Lithuania believe in being forearmed for emergency. At least so a curious custom in regard to the marriage ceremony would seem to indicate. It is said that before the marriage is celebrated the mother of the bride gives her daughter a parting maternal box on the ears in the presence of a number of witnesses. The reason for this remarkable proceeding is that if the wife should at any time wish to secure a divorce she would have the plea that physical force was used to make her enter the bonds of matrimony.

Precocity in Hindoo Children.

A traveler who recently visited India states that he was astonished by the precocity of Hindoo children. Many of them are skillful workmen at an age when other children are learning the alphabet. One of the most expert carvers in wood he saw was a boy of 10, and many of the handsomest and most costly rugs are woven by children not yet in their teens.

Surfeited.

Knox (looking over bill of fare)—Suppose we start in with some blue points?

Fox—Excuse me! I got enough of those from my broker this morning.—Boston Courier.

Beauty kills time and time kills beauty.

IOWA'S OLDEST HOUSE

Fort and Scene of Extermination of Brown's Outlaws.

In Iowa, or anywhere in the West, if a building is fifty years old it is venerated as belonging to the dim and hoary past. In Bellevue, Iowa, is a house which was put up in 1837. Work on its destruction was recently completed, and the oldest inhabitants of the town are telling to the youngsters its bloody history. It was the headquarters of as ugly a gang of desperadoes as ever infested a town in the Middle West. W. W. Brown built the house and intended it for a hotel, but no reputable persons ever stopped

BROWN'S "HOTEL" AT BELLEVUE.

there. It was two stories high and made of hewn oak studding, with butter-nut weather boards, and the intervening space filled in with brick masonry. So it was well calculated to answer as a fort.

Bellevue put up with Brown and the crimes of his gang—murder, robbery and the like—for three years, and then the best citizens banded together to exterminate the crew. Led by Sheriff Warren, who is still living, and Captain Cox, forty men, armed to the teeth, advanced on the fort one day in the spring of 1840. A call for the surrender of the outlaws was answered by a volley from the house, and the "Bellevue war" began. The posse got into the house and the occupants retreated upstairs, where the assailants could not reach them. The first shot had been fired by Brown himself and he was the first to be killed. The attacking party finding that the outlaws could not be dislodged, prepared to fire the house and smoke or burn them out. This resulted as expected and a score of the gang made a break for liberty, only to be overhauled, and most of them were caught after a severe fight. Thirteen were captured and seven escaped. The loss to the posse was four killed and four wounded. Of the enemy two were killed, including the leader, and several wounded. But that was the end of the gang.

On the premises is an old well, into which it is reputed the bodies of many of Brown's victims were thrown, also a large amount of money, the booty of the gang. The well, however, was filled up years ago and never has been dug out. By the time the contemporaries of Brown had become gray-haired an old fellow wandered into the yard one day and begged that he be allowed to clean out the well. Permission was refused, and it always has been believed that he was the last survivor of the gang, who wanted to recover their ill-gotten gains.

WONDERFUL BOOMERANG FEAT.

Henry Edgren Completely Severed the Head of a Depredating Crow.

Yellow teak wood, when made in the form of a boomerang, is an effective hunting weapon. But even in Australia, the home of the boomerang, few white men know how to handle the deadly curved stick.

Henry Edgren, the Australian hammer-thrower, is an expert boomerang handler, and can bring down most any flying thing at a fairly short range. The last so achievement of this kind was made recently, when Edgren not only succeeded in bringing to earth a depredating crow but severed its head completely from its body, having previ-

HOW THE FEAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

ously made a wager that he could accomplish this remarkable feat. The bird's head was as neatly cut from the body as if a knife had slashed it.

The Cooking of Game Birds.

Most game birds and animals, because of a life of ceaseless activity, do not take on fat, and such should be larded, or cooked with slices of bacon or salt pork placed on them. Do not serve birds with heads on and undrawn, as is quite generally practiced—the latter point being a relic of savagery, the former an offense to sensitive nerves. It is pleasanter to enjoy a bit of choice flesh without being so forcibly reminded that we are eating dead birds. This is not the only instance where realism is inartistic.—Woman's Home Companion.

Tobacco Chewers Taxed.

Tobacco chewing members of the Methodist Church in Albertsville, Ala., have been levied upon by the stewards for a special tax of $10 a year.

A large head is about as much evidence of brains as a paper collar is of a shirt.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Good-Night Song.

"Good-night, little trees!"
My little man says when the Sandman comes,
And the soft-swaying breeze
In the listening trees
Wafts the answer, "Good-night, little man,
Good-night!"

"Good-night, little star!"
My little man says when the Sandman comes,
And a bright little star,
In the heavens so far,
Blinks the answer, "Good-night, little man,
Good-night!"

He Sells Snakes.

There is a man in Orlando, Fla., who is engaged in a very curious business. He supplies dime museums, side-show people and concerns of that sort with all kinds of live snakes. He always has a large supply of all sorts and sizes on hand.

He keeps his customers informed of the state of the market, and lets them know periodically when he has a new supply. Now and then he publishes a list, giving the current price of rattlesnakes, adders and others, for the value of these creatures varies in accordance with the supply and demand and the time of year.

At present a rattler may be had for from 75 cents to $3.50, according to its size; moccasins, from 50 cents to $1.50. Adders cost from 35 cents to $1; gophers, coachwhips and tree snakes, all the way from 75 cents to $2.50; pines and king snakes, from 75 cents to $2; milk and glass, or joint, snakes, from 75 cents to $1.50. Grass snakes range from 50 cents to $1.

He also sells live alligators, any length from one to eight feet, for from 35 cents to $12. Wood ibis he regards as worth $8 a pair; water turkeys at the same figure; and cormorants at $5 each.

Worse than Dickens' Fat Boy.

This is the fattest boy in all England. Funnily enough, his name is Oscar Stout. He is nearly four times as big as his brother Charles, who is two

HIS REAL NAME IS OSCAR STOUT.

years his senior, and when he sat down on a pet kitten the other day the little creature's life was instantly crushed out of it.

Table Manners for Children.

Drink from the cup—never from the saucer.

Teaspoons are left in the saucer, not in the cup.

Making a noise, either in eating or drinking, is vulgar.

Always cheerfully defer to older people and to guests.

Eat slowly, and do not fill the mouth with large quantities.

Eat the food served or quietly leave it on the plate without remark.

Avoid drumming with the fingers or feet; it is the height of impoliteness.

If in doubt at any time as to what is proper follow the example of others of more experience.

Patiently await the coming of your turn; do not follow with the eyes the food served to others.

Never unnecessarily handle the dishes, or in any other way exhibit nervousness or impatience.

Do not feel obliged to "clean up the plate;" especially do not make a laborious display of doing so.

Do not ask for any particular part of a fowl or similar dish unless asked your preference; in that case always indicate some part, and if there really be no choice, designate the portion with which the host can most conveniently render service.—Weekly Bouquet.

Thirty Miles for an Acorn.

Fred A. Ober contributes an article to St. Nicholas entitled, "A Bird's Storehouse; or, the Carpenter Bird." Mr. Ober tells of the California woodpecker that bores holes in trees and then fills them up with acorns. He adds:

Down in Mexico there lives a similar woodpecker, who stores his nuts and acorns in the hollow stalks of the yuccas and magueys. These hollow stalks are separated by joints into several cavities, and the sagacious bird has somehow found this out, and bores a hole at the upper end of each joint, and another at the lower, through which to extract the acorns when wanted. Then it fills up the stalks solidly, and leaves its stores there until needed, safe from the depredations of any other thievish bird or four-footed animal.

The first place in which this curious habit was observed was on a hill in the midst of a desert. The hill was covered with yuccas and magueys, but the nearest oak trees were thirty miles away; and so, it was calculated, these industrious birds had to make a flight of sixty miles for each acorn stowed thus in the stalks!

An observer of birds remarks: "There are several strange features to be noticed in these facts; the provident instinct which prompts the bird to lay by stores of provisions for the winter; the great distance traversed to collect a kind of food unusual for its race; and its seeking, in a place so remote from its natural abode, a storehouse so remarkable."

Can instinct alone teach, or have experience and reason taught these birds that, far better than the bark of trees or crevices in rocks, or any other hiding-place, are these hidden cavities they make for themselves within the hollow stems of distant plants?

This we cannot answer. But we do know that one of the most remarkable birds in our country is this California woodpecker, and that he is well entitled to his Mexican name of El Carpintero—the carpenter bird.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

"Whose little man are you?" asked the physician of a bright-looking youngster, aged 4, who was playing on the steps of a patient's residence. "I'se mamma's," replied the little fellow; "whose big man is 'ou?"

"Let's play hookey from school today," said the little Chicago boy. "Oh, no," replied his cousin, who had recently removed from Boston, "it's improper to willfully absent ourselves from the institution of learning without the cognizance of the preceptor."

"Johnnie," said the teacher to one of the juvenile class, "in your composition on George Washington you say he cut down a cherry tree with a saw. Don't you know he chopped it down with a hatchet?" "Yes'm," replied Johnnie, "but I couldn't spell hatchet."

"Mamma, have I any children?" asked little 5-year-old Ella upon her return home from Sunday school. "Why, no, of course not! What put that idea into your head?" replied the surprised mother. "Because," answered the little lady, "our lesson to-day was about people's children and their children's children."

A clergyman was in his library one day preparing his Sabbath discourse. He paused frequently to review what he had written and would often erase a word or sentence and substitute another, and his 5-year-old son, who was watching him, asked: "Papa, does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly, my son," was the reply. "Then why do you scratch it out?" queried the little observer.

Tommy, aged 4, had been taken with a slight attack of prevarication, and his father, wishing to impress upon his infantile mind the sin he had committed, related the story of George Washington and the cherry tree, concluding with the remark that little George was a good boy and he never told a lie. Tommy sat in deep thought for a few moments, and then said: "Say, pa, doesn't 'ittle George talk?"

GAME AS A LUXURY.

Americans Learning that It Has Advantages Over Other Meats.

"In the appreciation of game we have ben more tardy, perhaps, than in other directions," writes Ella Morris Kretschmar in the Woman's Home Companion. "The mechanic, day laborer, the humblest and poorest, in nearly all parts of our land, have ever had at their command a ducal feast. Our very riches have made us indifferent—influenced somewhat by the fact that on all the frontiers, as in 'early times,' in each State game has been of necessity the chief food. It has never, therefore, been a luxury. But traveled Americans, having come to share in the estimate put upon wild meats by the epicures of the world, have so incited good livers at home that game is at a premium in our city markets; and in rural districts appreciation grows as the supply lessens.

"An important point not to be forgotten is that game has the added advantage of being the food for jaded appetites and weakened stomachs. While fully as nourishing, it is more easily digested than other meats.

"In the cooking of game a few essential points must ever be borne in mind. First, and chiefly, that the natural flavors must not be disguised by spices or other pronounced seasonings. There are sauces which bring out the game flavor instead of imparing it, and such only should be used. Let the Frenchman have served to him venison or grouse in form so elaborate that only a naturalist or chef could determine its character; but let us remember that simplicity is the highest art in the cooking of game. Even the accompanying vegetables should be selected with a view to supplementing its flavors—never interfering with them.

"The second point to remember is to guard against overcooking. All game, especially the dark-fleshed, is better in flavor, and digests more easily, rare than well done. It is not necessary to carry this point to the extent affected by gourmets, who eat their game half raw — just well warmed through. Neither should birds, venison, etc., be hung until 'high,' which simply means the beginning of a putrefaction as unwholesome as any other form of decay. But most game meat should be allowed to properly ripen before being cooked. Venison in cold weather may profitably be hung in a dry place for three weeks. Quail, on the other hand, begin to lose in flavor twenty-four hours after being killed."

Japanese women wear neither corsets nor stays of any description. Their costumes are doubtless worn with real Japan-ease.

The poorer the lawyer the fewer trials he has.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL., FRIDAY, MAY 6 1898

FEARS OF EUROPE.

Signor Crispi, the former premier of Italy, being now out of office and virtually out of politics, feels at liberty to talk a little more freely than other European statesmen, and accordingly has been giving his views on the war between the United States and Spain with a frankness that reveals some of the inner thoughts of the diplomatists of the Old World, and therefore helps us to understand why in this emergency the sympathies not only of the Italians and the French, but even of the Germans, are on the side of the Spaniards.

Crispi, in discussing the probable outcome of the conflict, conceded the success of the United States and then went on to say: "It is to be feared that the Americans, intoxicated by an easy victory, will throw haphazard all their energy against the European colonies left in their neighborhood. Canada assuredly will be one of their first victims, unless an Anglo-American alliance is established between London and Washington—and that would offer to my mind dangers for the peace of the world."

Abundant evidences exist that the fear of American growth and development as something menacing to the peace of the world is not confined to Crispi. To a greater or less extent it is shared by all Europe. It shows itself in matters of industry and commerce as well as in questions of politics and war. The great nations of the Old World have begun a far-reaching struggle for dominion over the globe, and the contest is already under way in Central Africa and in all parts of Asia.

The combined powers of Continental Europe feel quite capable of driving Great Britain from the field when the time comes for them to act in concord and demand the partition of China, the evacuation of Egypt and the division of Africa, but what if there appear another Richmond in the field? What if the United States, a mightier and stronger nation of Anglo-Saxon blood, rises to take part in the fight?

This possibility of the appearance of the United States as an active competitor in the world for its markets and its powers is what alarms the Caesars of Europe. They cannot be persuaded that the Americans are an unaggressive race. They see our farmers sending produce to undersell European farmers in their own markets. They see our manufacturers gaining trade under the very walls of their own factories. They feel the crushing force of our industrial and commercial competition in their very capitals. Seeing and feeling these things, they are frightened by the prospect of what is to come, and in the new display of our energies to drive Spain from Cuba they behold "a menace to the peace of the world."

Whether there fears are well or ill founded only the future can make certain. The United States at present aims at no conquest. We are quite satisfied with the extent of our territory, and have no thought of aggression, even for the annexation of Canada. We have, nevertheless, been forced into this war, and may be eventually forced into another. Europe, in her aggressive schemes for the partition of the world, has therefore some reason to fear the growing power of the United States.

HAWAIIN ANNEXATION

A question regarding immediate decision is what the United States proposes to do about Hawaii.

While no war existed it was in order to discuss the academic question of whether the United Stares needed Hawaii or not. Now the war is upon us and we must act.

The neutrality laws require that every neutral country shall declare and enforce its neutrality. All over the world this is being hone. Hawaii must soon take the same action which this country is now requiring of Portugal. The Spanish navy is now recruiting at the Cape Verde Islands. By the laws of neutrality, Portugal must order the Spanish fleet to leave her ports within forty-eight hours. If she allows the fleet to remain, she will make herself liable in damages to the United States.

Hawaii stands in the same position as Portugal does. There are two United States vessels, the Mohican and the Bennington, stationed in Honolulu, making that their base of operations. The United States has also located a coaling station at Honolulu, containing some 15,000 tons of coal. If Hawaii declares her neutrality these vessels must leave and all this coal, and all the other United States supplies stored in Honolulu will become unavailable to the United States for use either now or hereafter.

If, on the contrary, Hawaii does not declare her neutrality, she will, by making herself a practical ally of the U. S., give Spain the right to treat her as an enemy, and will also give Spain a claim for damages, if we are allowed to use Honolulu as a recruiting or supply station, upon the same principle that Great Britain was held liable in damages to the United States for allowing the Southern Confederacy to obtain war material in England.

The is no longer any question as to whether the United States need Hawaii as a coaling station. It is absolutely essential that it be secured, and that immediately, not only for the direct uses and purposes of the United States, but in justice to Hawaii. There is no alternative. Hawaii must either be American territory or neutral. Hawaii must either become American territory or the United State must forfeit all right and power to control the only coaling station between Asia and America, without which her naval vessels cannot cross the Pacific.

If Congress does not act in this matter, the President has the power to do so as a war measure. Let the flag go up over Hawaii, and let it remain there.

WAR NEWS.

May 2d. 10 30 a. m.—A terriffic naval battle took place in Manila harbor yesterday. Admiral Dewey's squadron engaged and completely defeated the Spanish under Commodore Montigo. The Spanish fleet lost three of their best vessels. Two were burned, one blown up and two more totally disabled. The loss of life was on both sides was great.

The first report says that five of the American fleet were sunk. Later advices say two. As the Spanish still hold Manila and the cable, the news of American losses is unreliable.

Later—A Madrid dispatch says that the Spanish admiral acknowledges that his fleet was completely demolished. American fleet has Manila blockaded, and will bombard it today.

6.05 p.m.—Dewey bombarded Manilla today. President has been informed that flag of truce has been sent by the Governor of Phillipines. This is interpreted to mean capitulation of Spanish forces.

Transports ordered to be purchased at once at Mobile to transport 6000 troops.

3d. Tests show cable cut 50 from Manila. Repairs uncertain. Spanish nave evacuated Bayamo, important point in Santiago de Cuba. The Nashville captured today Stmr. Argonaut carrying soldiers and provisions. Gunboat Castine captured a schooner. The Queen has telegraphed to the Pope deploring Spanish losses at Manila. Says they will fight to the bitter end. Manila is in hands of Americans, though no official news of bombardment of Manila has been received. McKinley will send 5000 men to assist Dewey in holding Manilla. Havana is deserted. People have fled fearing bombardment.

May 4—Dole has sent communication to McKinley offering services of Hawaii. He will furnish American ships coal, amunition, provisions and refuge.

Sampson's fleet sailed this morning, presumably for Porto Rico.

Rumored in Lisbon that Spanish fleet has returned to join torpedo flotilla, combined forces will sail for America.

Serious trouble threatens British residents in Santiago de Cuba. British war vessels Alert and Pallos sent to protect them.

Oregon and Marietta left Rio today. Nichteroy leaves tomorrow.

Reported American dispatch boat has reached Mirs bay. Left Manila since battle. McKinley hourly expects word from Dewey. Mirs bay 40 mile from Hong Kong.

Foreign comment on Dewey's victory places his victory equal to Farragut's.

Lee, Shafter, Wheeler and Breckinridge made Major.Generals today.

Stmr. Peking chartered to carry troops to Manila. Leave Frisco 15th.

Spanish spy arrested on Captain Sigsbee's new command, St. Paul. Will be tried immediately.

May 5—Reported Senatof Sewell will be appointed military Governor of Phillipines.

Dynamite Cruiser Nichteroy left Rio today.

Government tug Lyden has returned from Cuba after landing scouts and ammunition. It met with rough treatment, and had several encounters with Spanish cavalry. Several or the scouts were killed.

Madrid: Riots continue in the provinces on account of the scarcity of food. Run on the bank at Barcelona. Holders of notes demand silver.

Officially announced that the Alfonso XIII has arrived in Porto Rico and landed troops.

Navy Department expects official news from Dewey by tomorrow.

Great Britain has demanded an apology from Spain for the stoning of a British ship at Malaga.

LEGAL.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. April 26, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by James R. Moffett, contestant, against William A. Bolinger, deceased, T C. entry No. 216, made April 26, 1898, for S W ¼ N W ¼, W ½ S W ¼ Section 24, T 11 S, Range 34 E, by James R. Moffett, contestee, in which it is alleged that William A. Bolinger, deceased, has wholly failed to comply with the timber culture laws, said parties are hereby notified to appear respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on June 4, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Independence, Cal.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed April 26, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence, personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. April 28, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Edward B. Smith, contestant, against Andrew J. Hunter, entry No 561, made January 8, 1895, for E ½ N E ¼, Section 15, T 12 S, R 34 E, by Edward B. Smith, contestee, in which it is alleged that Andrew J. Hunter has wholly abandoned said entry; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on June 4, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Independence, Cal.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed April 28, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

State of California } January 13, 1898.
County of Inyo }

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittan mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to-wit: $150.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the state of California," Approved March 31st, 1893.

R. C. SPEAR.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal. January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives.

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, state of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

JOHN A. COYLE.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 1010.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Monday, April 25, 1898, viz: Thomas Ferguson, for the S W ¼ N E ¼ W ½ S E ¼ and S E ¼ S E ¼, Sec 20, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hendenson D. Gill, Michael C. Muldoon, William H. Mitchell and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, California.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

TUBER MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, No. 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco California.

Location of works, Panamint District, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 22d day of March, 1898, an assessment (No. 1) of fifty (50) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 3d day of May, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 2d day of June, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

Office: 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California.

DESERT LAND-FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 8, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that Alena Mills of Mojave, Kern Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make, proof on her desert land claim No. 700, for the N E ¼ Sec 15 Tp 16 S, R 36 E, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Davies of Independence, Cal., John Strohmeyer, William Jenkins and William Cox, all of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 24, 1898.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Anthony Rorsl against Isidore Giraud for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 988, dated December 14, 1896, upon the W ½ of N E ¼ Section 33, Township 8 S. Range 33 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock A.M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should not be made.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, Deceased.

James R. Moffett, the administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the personal property and the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court-room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell all the personal property and so much of the real estate of the said deceased either at public or private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for 4 successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 1st 1898.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

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S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
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U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
Jan 1	To cash on hand	$18 308 63	
3	cash from A M Given, tax col	381 00	
3	cash from A M Given, tax collect	18 00	
3	A M Given, sheriff, fees	6 60	
3	D J Hestion, clerk fees	39 40	
3	D J Hessiod, recorder, fees	47 60	
3	S W Austin, supt	10 00	
4	J S Dunlap JP fines	5 45	
5	HillisideWater company, damages	65 00	
8	State Treasurer, school fund	5 844 63	
24	Chris Mangle, on redemption	2 73	
25	Mrs C Delaney, int on state land	8 00	
25	Geo McIntyre, same	44 80	
25	W H Murray same	22 40	
25	Clayton Belknap, same	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap same	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, paid	5 60	
31	J J Mack, judgments sheep cases	4 220 46	
		29 055 50	
Feb 7	A M Given, tax col	535 30	
7	Same, fees	13 00	
7	D J Hession, recorder fees	112 55	
7	Same, clerk fees	47 25	
11	D T Wallace, on redemption	74 89	
15	Oscar Sutro, interest state land	104 09	
7	I H Mulholand, on redemption	4 79	
7	Same	23 17	
7	Same	63 43	
7	Same	17 59	
21	A W Eisheutz, return premium	15 80	
26	Charles Anthony, int on State land	15 70	
29	John Dehy, same	11 20	
		80 094 26	
Mar 7	A M Given tax col	778 95	
5	J G Birchim, int. on swamp land	15 68	
5	J G Birchim, int on State land	32 00	
7	A M Given, tax col fees	25 00	
7	Same, sheriff fees	2 00	
7	D J Hession, clerk	41 55	
7	Same, recorder fees	30 20	
14	A W Foster, int on State land	205 19	
14	A B Forbes, same	167 28	
24	F A Gardner same	190 22	
21	Clayton Belknap interest state land	22 40	
24	Same as above	22 40	
29	Julian Suntag, interest state land	202 70	
14	A M Meads on redemption	42 11	
	Mrs A J Church same	18 84	
		31 890 78	
	DISBURSEMENTS		
Jan	Salary fund		1 319 98
	Hospital		738 26
	Bridge		198 55
	General expense		1 129 32
	Road Dist No 1		350 41
	" " " 2		243 70
	" " " 3		428 00
	" " " 4		247 75
	" " " 5		2 3 50
	Property tax		89
	Bishop school fund		63 00
	Big Pine		186 85
	Station		119 37
	Lone Pine		197 50
	Keeler		130 00
	Warm Spring		123 35
	Valley		5 35
	Fish Spring		25 50
	Union		135 00
	Liberty		25 00
	Irving		2 2 35
	Taboose		62 75
	Riverside		88 00
	County		16 00
			6 279 18
Feb	Salary fund		1 024 98
	Hospital		110 00
	Bridge fund		97 80
	General Expense		600 90
	Road poll tax		3 00
	General road		100 00
	Road Dist, No. 1		15 00
	" " 2		42 00
	" " 4		4 00
	" " 5		6 15
	Big Pine Sch ol		178 25
	Irving		167 50
	Bishop		260 00
	Independence		13 95
	Lone Pine		63 00
	Station		152 00
	Fish Spring		72 00
	Liberty		60 00
	Warm Spring		150 00
	Valley		60 00
	Taboose		60 00
	Milton		150 00
	Riverside		4 90
	Round Valley		11 60
	Independence library		49 20
	Big Pine		7 30
	Union		12 00
	Riverside		11 70
	Fish Springs		7 70
	All		6 00
			9 861 11
March	Fish Spr school bond fund		202 50
	County bond fund		1 550 00
	General expense fnd		652 35
	Bridge		5 50
	Salary		1 024 98
	Hospital		65 00
	Independence school		98 00
	Keeler		177 50
	Lone Pine		161 00
	Big Pine		255 00
	Bishop		250 00
	Milton		9 50
	Station		81 00
	Riverside		120 00
	Round Valley		70 00
	Taboose		60 00
	Irving		150 00
	Fish Springs		85 00
	Valley		60 00
	Fish Springs library		2 25
	Big Pine library		2 25
	Valley		2 8
	County		4 5
	cash		16 959 89
		31 890 78	31 890 78

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—

April 1		
Salary Fund	3 275 09	
General expense	1 015 79	
County bond		434 19
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 463 44	
Hospital	44 64	
General road	792 85	
Road District No 1	151 90	
" " " 2	229 77	
" " " 3	51	
" " " 4	97 59	
" " " 5	18 82	
Unapportioned county	259 45	
Road Poll tax	27 60	
Swamp & Overflowed	1 498 84	
Bridge	479 38	
Institute	5 00	
Teacher's library	20 31	
Property tax	655 52	
County school		1 056 9
Liberty	192 82	
Valley	305 91	
Taboose	144 74	
Fish Springs	211 80	
Riverside	49 73	
Bishop	531 34	
Lone Pine	509 33	
Big Pine	90 54	
Warm Spring	150 85	
Irving	507 14	
Independence	654 07	
Station	155 08	
Milton	230 11	
Union	377 94	
Round Valley	112 65	
Milton school library fund	24 48	
Round Valley	28 48	
Irving	125 70	
Bishop	61 45	
Station	29 16	
Warm Spring	54 01	
Big Pine	51 68	
Independence	16 95	
Union	13 87	
Riverside	18 88	
Lone Pine	59 14	
Fish Spring	9 92	
Liberty	24 35	
Taboose	26 81	
Valley	23 66	
Keeler	11 87	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	862 20	
Union school bond fund	601 34	
Big Pine	602 47	
Fish Springs	31 62	
Lone Pine	1 183 44	
Taboose	27 49	
Riverside special	13 04	
Irving special	278 62	
Round Valley	97	
Cash on hand		16 959 89
	18 451 07	18 451 07

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April 1898.

D. J HESSION, Clerk.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds between Dec. 31st, 1897, and March 31st, 1898.

Total warrants drawn		13 178 39
Gen. Expense fund	2 382 57	
School "	4 516 52	
Hospital "	913 26	
Salary "	3 369 84	
Unapportioned "	89	
General Road "	100 00	
Road District No 1 fund	305 41	
" " " 2 "	285 70	
" " " 3 "	428 00	
" " " 4 "	251 75	
" " " 5 "	259 65	
Bridge "	301 80	
State poll tax "	3 00	
	13 178 39	13 178 39

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	62 990 55	
County bonds		62 000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	62 990 55	62 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	62 990 55	
Cash in treasury		16 959 89
Remaining indebtedness		45 030 66
	62 990 55	62 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION County Auditor.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

DESERT LAND-FINAL PROOF

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. March 24, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Paulina Aguirre of Independence, Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 772, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N W ¼ S W ¼ Sec 35, Tp 12 S, R 34 E MDM, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday the 30th day of April 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigationand reclamation of such land: William G. Morton, Edward B. Smith, Frank E. Rickey and Michael C. Muldoon, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 320.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, California. January 28, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hugh J. Cannon, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, State of Utah, has made application for a patent for twenty-nine hundred and fifty linear feet of the Confidence and Mendocino Lode bearing gold, situate in no organized mining district, Inyo county, State of California, and described in the official plats and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Said Confidence mining claims described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post three (3) feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L. L. S. M." (identical with old lode line monument at southerly end of lode) whence main working shaft bears N. 77 deg. 15 min. E. 0.45 chains and U.S.L.M. No. 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.54 chains distant.

Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15min E along line of lode N 25 deg 15 min E 1.20 chains intersection of ravines 2.42 chains mouth of small tunnel 20 links to east 5.30 chains ravine course E and W and end of big outcrop 7.12 chains shaft No 2, 30 links to right, 16 links deep on vein 7.40 chains hole 10 links to right 8.37 chain-ravine course N E and S W 17.92 chains ravine course N E and S W 21.97 chains 1450 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M." (identical with original load line monument at northerly end of lode.)

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at corner No. 1. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone seribed U.S.S. 67, No. 1, identical with corner number 1 of Mendocino location of this survey. Whence U. S. location monument No. 72 bears N 20 deg. 50 min. E 1 1-10 feet. Said location monument is a granite stone 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 6 inches thick, marked "U.S.L.M. No. 72," set 15 inches in ground with brass plate set in top, with conical mound of stone, 6 feet square and 4 feet high beside it. From said U. S. L. M. No. 72, mouth of Confidence tunnel bears N 53 deg 15 min W 3.94 chains The top of main working shaft bears N 74 deg 15 min W 4.14 chains. And a hill just north of the bend where the road to the mine from Death Valley turns eastward (the only hill there that has large detached blocks of granite covering its east side) bears N 74 deg 37 min W about 3 miles 60 chains.

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, N 77 deg. 34 min. W 1.06 chains cross small ravine, course N W and S E 4.545 chains 300 feet to south lode line monument of this location, whence shaft No 1 bears N 36 deg 15 min E 3.48 chains shaft No. 3 bears N 19 deg. 30 min. E 12.12 chains 9.09 chains 600 feet to corner No. 2 identical with corner No. 5 Mendocino location of this survey.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No 2," whence intersection of ravines bears N 75 deg 30 min E 2.12 chains thence deflecting 102 deg 49 min to right and along westerly boundary of this claim.

Course No. 2, N 25 deg 15 min E 0.61 chains road in ravine 1.67 chains road to cabin 2.27 chains 16 the S W corner of cabin 30 feet by 60 feet 9.09 chains to ravine 21.97 chains 1450 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No 3" whence location corner of this location bears north 66 deg 30 min west, 1 50-100 chains on north side of ravine. Thence deflecting 77 deg 11 min to right. Course No. 3, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.454 chains, 294 feet to north lode true monument of this location, previously described. Whence ravine bears N 25 deg 15 min E 1 67-100 chains, course E and W 7.39 chains 487 8-100 feet, to corner No 4 location corner of this location. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 incnes square, set 18 inches in ground with stone mound scribed "U.S.S. 67, No. 4," whence ravine bears N 20 deg 50 min E 2 50-100. Thence deflecting 86 deg 24 min to the right. Course No. 4, S 20 deg 50 min W 7.50 chains ravine 10.50 chains. Branch of ravine 15.00 chains ravine 18.00 chains ravine 21.22 chains ravine 21.65 chains 1429 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing seventeen and 64-100 acres.

Said Mendocino mining claim is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone scribed "L.L.N.M" (identical with old line monument) at northerly end of lode whence main working shaft bears N 77 deg 15 min E 0 45 chains and U.S.L.M. No 72 bears S 77 deg 47 min E 4.545 chains. Thence the variation of the magnetic needle being 15 deg 15 min E along line of lode S 34 deg 45 min W 0.50 chains small ravine course N W 1.80 chains small cut in outcrop of vein course E and W 2.20 chains shaft 60 feet deep, in vein, bears west 10 feet, 2.94 chains. Notice monument of Mendocino location 5.00 chains end of outcrop and north edge of gulch No. 1 course E and W 8.00 chains. South edge of gulch 21.70 chains north edge of gulch course E and W, 22.72 chains 1500 feet to pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 12 inches in ground in stone mound scribed "L.L.S.M." whence old lode line monument of this Mendocino location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 38 links distant.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of Confidence location of this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone, scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 1."

Thence the variation being 15 deg 15 min east.

Course No. 1, S 34 deg 45 min W 0.85 chains ravine course N W and S E 5.75 chains north side of gulch, course E and W 7.88 chains. South side of gulch, course E and W 21.21 chains. North side of gulch course E and W 22.73 chains 1500 feet to corner No. 2. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U.S.S. 67 No. 2," whence corner of the location bears S 34 deg 45 min W 1.51 chains south side of gulch No. 2 bears 34 deg 45 min W 1.67 chains thence deflecting 67 deg 41 min to the right.

Course No. 2, N 77 deg 34 min W 4.545 chains 300 feet south lode line monument 5.85 chains 386.10 feet corner No. 3. A pine post 3 feet long, set 18 inches in ground, with mound of stone, scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 3," on a ridge in center of gulch, no bearings available. Thence deflecting 19 deg 19 min right.

Course No. 3, N 58 deg 15 min W 3.35 chains 221 feet to corner No, 4 original location corner of the claim.

A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 4." Thence deflecting 93 deg 54 min to the right.

Course No. 4. N 35 deg 39 min E 0.45 chains. North side of gulch 13.35 chains; south side of gulch 15.61 chains; north side of gulch No. 1, 21.67 chains; 1430.4 feet; to corner No. 5 identical with corner No. 2 of Confidence location, this survey. A pine post 3 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in ground with mound of stone scribed "U. S. S. 67, No. 2." Thence deflecting 66 deg 47 min. to the right.

Course No. 5, S 77 deg 34 min E 4.545 chains to north lode line monument previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet; to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing nineteen and 32-100 acres.

Said two claims being contiguous and constituting the Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated Quartz Mines, and being on unsurveyed public land of the United States, in Township 20, north of Range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the nearest settlement is Ballarat, about 40 miles to the Westward.

The location of said Confidence mine is recorded in the County Recorder's office of Inyo county, State of California, on page 441 of Book H of L. W. and M. claims. And the location of said Mendocino Mine is recorded in said Recorder's office on page 438, Book H of L. W. and M. claims.

Adjoining claimants are as follows: Said Confidence mine is bounded on the north by the Florence unsurveyed claim and on the south by said Mendocino claim, and said Mendocino claim is bounded on the north by said Confidence claim and on the south by the I X L claim, unsurveyed, and there are no claims located on the east or west of said claims.

All persons holding adverse claims thereto are required to present the same before this office within sixty days from the first day of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Deal, Tauszky & Wells, Attorneys for Claimant. No. 53 Nevada Block, San Francisco, California.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

INYO COUNTY, CAL., March 15, 1898.

To Mrs. E R. Stellmann:—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred ($300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Bunker Hill and Hidden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Anvil spring in Butte Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 1896 in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if in ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY MACDONALD

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 6 1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

Estate of Ida Adelia Walker, hearing of final account and distribution.

Jno. Albars vs. W. L. Coats, decree of foreclosure granted.

Henry Bell, et al, vs. Jerry Bowers, an Indian, et al- Demurrer overruled and defendant allowed until May 16 to answer.

Real Estate Transfers.

J. A. McKenzie and Manuel Diaz to Ignacio Ruiz, one-third inserest in Golden Star mine, Mazourka canyon, $5.

E. Robinson, commissioner to James Lane, 240 acres land at Fish Springs, $2,832.60.

The rain was heartily welcomed by our stockmen.

Scott Broder came down from Big Pine Wednesday.

Albert Aguirre arrived in Independence Saturday from Olancha.

Jacob Hodge, Jr., has accepted a position at the Reward mill.

A. P. Smith and J. Y. Ashmore were down from Big Pine yesterday.

Miss Lena Thompson arrived home yesterday morning from a month's visit at Los Angeles.

Hon. T. B. Rickey arrived from Carson last Monday and spent the week at Independence.

Ed. Lyons, a well-known mining man of Acton, was in town this week, en route to Candelaria.

A new mining camp, known as Colton, has been started up in Southern Nevada, near the head of Death Valley.

John D. Lewis left on Tuesday's train for San Francisco, to attend the annual session of the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F.

Ben T. Williams has been a visitor in town all the week. He makes final proof on his homestead near Bishop tomorrow.

Mrs. Vinson and her daughter, Mrs. Norah Winslow, arrived at Independence on Wednesday's train. The latter has been very ill for a long time past.

The barber says they have a system of drilling at the Reward mine where they use axle grease to facilitate drill-turning in dry holes.

A. E. Sutherland came up from Ballarat Wednesday. He is quite ill, and is now at the residence of Dr. Doyle undergoing treatment.

Superintendent Ben Hoskins came in last Tuesday from the Reward. He had with him a sixty-ounce bar of bullion, worth between $13 and $14 per ounce.

Parties wishing mares bred to Hillsdale, 2:15, are requested to bring them to my place at Independence on or before May 15th. IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Wah Lee, better known as Pat Flynn, our pioneer washlady, will soon leave on an extended trip. His itinerary will include his ancestral home in the Flowery Kingdom.

A five-stamp mill will be put up at Mountain Spring Canyon by the Inyo Consolidated Mining Company as soon as the machinery can be freighted there from Los Angeles.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to our friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us in our bereavement in the loss of our son.

MR. & MRS. CHAS. SEGLIE,
Big Pine.

W. P. Nay, Amos Wood, F. C. Lucas, A. O. Taylor, E. L. Benedict and F. M. Chipman, all of Mono Lake, were at Independence early in the week as witnesses in a contest case at the land office.

FROM LONE PINE

LONE PINE, May 3, 1898.

The lower village of Inyo, with the latin inflection in its make up, has of late been disturbed in its habitual quietude by the hoof beats of many bands of famished horses flying from the drouth stricken districts of the far-famed citrus belt. Should our more favored country to the north stand the stress of this influx of stock it may prove an advertisement of our resources which will be appreciated by the seekers for safer homes. Your correspondent witnessed an incident here last week which indicates the necessity for fixing up our code a little. Last Thursday 45 sheep carcasses were taken from the rippling streamlet which supplies the camp with the emblem of purity. If the "nuisance trap" is not already properly set by our State legislators to catch the sheep man, who passes through under protection of his license, and leaves dozens of his sheep piled up in our streams, then let the next solon who represents the 60th district, fix it like the negro's coon trap—"catch 'em comin' and goin'."

The Lone Pine school term closed last Friday. Two pupils, Miss Mattie Johnson and Fred B. Steward taking the examination.

Until about two months ago Prof. Austin had charge of the higher grade, and Mrs. Austin the primary, Since that time Miss Lee Darra's has had the primary and Mrs. Austin the higher grade.

Last night a very creditable entertainment was given by the school. The following program was rendered in good shape:

Cantata—"Quarrel of the flowers"—Mattie Johnson, Eva Julian, Julia Julian, Eva Dearborn, Artie Harvey, Beryl Harvey, Junie Spear, Della Dearborn.

Indian Club Drill—Eva Dearborn, Julia Julian, Artie Harvey, Lutie Harvey.

Conversation on a train—Eddie Ceyla, Oscar Burkhardt, Glady Harry, Julia Julian.

Lost Hat—Eva Dearborn, Lutie Harvey, Frank Lasky, Ernest Stewart.

Judgement of the World—Fred. B. Stewart.

The "Judgment of the World," by Mr. Stewart, showed a peculiar aptness of the author to make the most of his subject. We have grave doubts whether a better view of the "World's Judgment could be given by a candidate for county honors.

Miss Johnson, the other graduate, was the recipient of many compliments for her proficiency in music.

During the most entertaining portion of the program an incident occurred that was not advertised by the management. One of the new fangled seats slipped a cog, leaving an exclamation point in the center, occupied by the old-time merchant of the latin town, nicely bound by his better half on the north, with the bald-headed reporter on the south. To say that this was heartily appreciated by the audience is to draw it mild.

SWAMPER.

Independence School

Report of average per cents obtained in the closing examinations. Minimum percentage required:

GRAMMAR GRADE

Jernette Wood, 83.4.
Edna Matlack, 81.6.
Amy Lawrence, 72.5.
Louella Robinson, 79.7.
Lizzie Matlack, 75.
Mamie Hession, 85.8.
Bessie Parker, 80.5.
Maggie Bunney, 77.
Irma Webb, 83.4.
Arthur Mairs, 85.4.
Paul Mairs, 72.2.
Jos. Levy, 81.8.
Milton Levy, 78.7.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

Geo. Lawrence, 75.5.
Jesse Lawrence, 83.3.
Jesse Hession, 88.7.
Frank Willis, 86.6.
John Summers, 75.6.
Eva Lawrence, 74.2.
Lena Levy, 89.1.
Blanche Wood, 85.5.
Lulu Moffett, 78.2.
Retta Deck, 90.8.
David Willis, 81.2.
Robert Nibecker, 82.

PRIMARY GRADE.

Hazel Bunney, 98.
Jas. Hession, 91.
Pearl Parker, 89.7.
Winifred Nicholas, 85.
Ruth Mulholland, 85.

The remaining pupils had only partial examinations or were absent from examination. A. E. JANVIER, Teacher.

We have heard of burros subsisting on memories of the past, and of editors making three square meals per day out of roller composition, and of making a mule eat shavings by putting green goggles on him, but the following is a tough one, but as we clipped it from a Fresno paper, it must be true:

"Barley is worth $30 a ton and raisins $18. It is difficult to sell good raisins for over $20 per ton. Some time ago I concluded to use raisins as horse feed instead of grain. As an experiment I bought an old horse and fed the animal twelve pounds of raisins per day. The nag was worn out and poor, but in a short time he began to fatten and grow sleek. The food seemed very nourishing, and the horse became plump and full of life. I sold the animal back to the original owner for $30—three times what I gave for him.

"Twelve pounds of raisins a day is equal to twenty pounds of barley. At the present price of grain this would make the food value of raisins about $60 per ton, leaving a profit of $52 a ton over the actual selling price of $18. The raisins also make sood cattle and hog food, but I have not experimented much in that line.

"Horses seem to relish the raisins and keep in good condition while being worked. Several of my neighbors will follow my example and use raisins for stock feed."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending May 5, 1898:

Highest barometer	26.085	1st
Lowest "	25.443	29th
Highest temperature	73.0	29th
Lowest "	41.0	2d
Mean "	55.0	
Average dew point	30.8	
Average humidity	53.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	27. S	29th
No. clear days	2	
No. part cloudy days	4	
No. cloudy days	1	
No. rainy days	4	
Precipitation for week	0.31	

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

Randsburg Notes.

Correspondence Los Angeles *Review:* A. C. Burcham, owner of the O. K. mine, which adjoins the Black Hawk, has ten men at work on it. He has uncovered a 40-inch ledge, which runs from $35 to $40 per ton.

The ledge in the Golden Sheaf is reported to be widening as it goes down.

Another rich strike in the Napoleon was reported last Monday.

It is stated that the clean-up of the Yellow Aster for April will be over $50,000.

The trial of the parties arrested for stealing ore from the Aellow Aster Mining Company, resulted in their discharge.

Under-Sheriff Willis returned from Folsom prison, whither he escorted Indian Pete, who will make a year's stay.

Chas. Fitzgerald, a son of the late Frank Fitzgerald, was taken to the hospital this morning to be treated for epilepsy.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., April 30, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 13, 1898, viz: Henry Giles, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N ½ SW ¼, S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec 28, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, Jas. R. Moffet, Thos Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., May 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 11, 1898, viz., Thomas Mills, for the W ½ N E ¼ Sec 11, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Boyd, William Jenkins, William L. Hunter and William Cox, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

NYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of Assessment (No. 31) levied on the 24th day of December, 1897, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows

Name	No. Certificate	No. Shares	Amount
(S&H Barnes) S H Barnes trus	289	500	100 00
S H Barnes, trustee	353	154	30 80
Geo Dillman	850	980	196 00
F A Berlin	487	400	80 00

And in accordance with law and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the twenty fourth day of December 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at their office, Room 38, Phelan building, San Francisco, California, on Friday, the 22d day of April, 1898, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

Office, Room 38, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

TRAVELING.

Inyo
Stage
Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the the uresque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines——
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 2 h
" ..... March th
" ..... April nd
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of--
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
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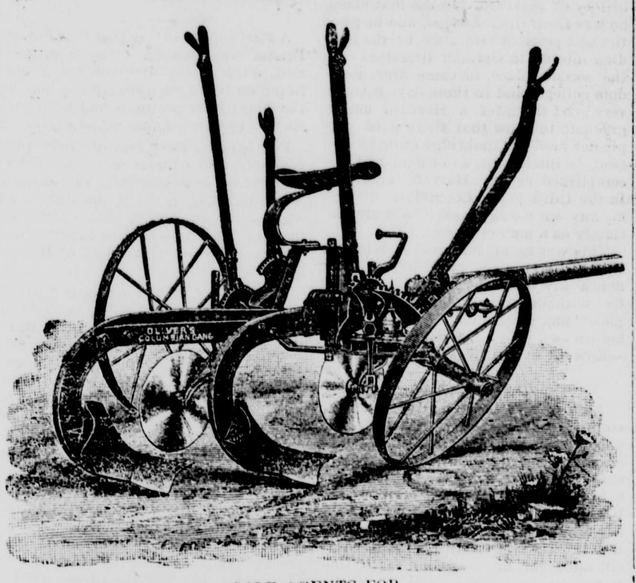
MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS
Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.
Leece & Watterson Bishop Inyo Co. Cal.
JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE
BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business Draw direct on all points.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:16 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	2:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—ou soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

AN ALL AROUND FRIEND.

We need not talk about the weather when we come to discuss the cause of so many aches and pains which afflict mankind. Much of these afflictions is from heritage of infirmity of the nerves, muscles and joints of the human body. Many pains and aches, it is true, are brought on by exposure to cold, or by sudden chill, but as a general condition to which we may be subject there should be a remedy which in a general way is curative for all. This is one reason why St. Jacobs Oil is so popular. It cures aches and pains in all forms, and they are wise who keep it steadily on hand to be used in emergencies at any time in the cure of the most acute attacks.

Explained.

"I know he does not mean it. He says in his letter that everything has seemed dark as night since I went away."

"He may be telling the truth. You know love is blind."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Uncalled For Bank Deposits.

Massachusetts has a righteous law which commands all banks and banking institutions to every five years advertise all funds held in bank and uncalled for during 20 years.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

INNOCENT CHILDREN SACRIFICED.

The "slaughter of the innocents" continues until it is estimated that fully one-fourth of the human race die before attaining their fifth birthday, owing, in great measure, to our rigorous and changeable climate. And there are thousands of adults, even in this land of plenty, that stomach, liver and bowel complaints are reducing to confirmed invalidism, whom Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would promptly relieve and invigorate. Malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble yield to the Bitters.

"Who is that tall man surrounded by the eager crowd?" "That's Gibbs. He is giving 'em his opinion on the scientific phase of his theories advanced for the Maine disaster." "What does he know about it?" "Nothing."

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

ITS the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1896.

KLONDIKE SUPPLIES

San Francisco's Outfitting Headquarters.

The Emporium Golden Rule Bazaar

Everything needed at lowest prices.

Send for our Outfitting Price Lists

THE F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning WORKS,

27 TENTH ST. San Francisco.

(Established 1854.)

Information and prices sent upon application.

Dyers and Refinishers to the Trade.

SIMMONS' SKIRT SUPPORTERS. No annoying safety pin attachment to break or unfasten. Works automatically. Absolutely Prevents Skirts from Sagging. Simple and Effective. Will sell readily where ever shown. Agents wanted everywhere. For terms, etc., address

SIMMONS' SKIRT SUPPORTERS. 819 Market St., Room 25, San Francisco, Cal.

WILL & FINCK CO'S. SPRING EYE GRAIN BAD NEEDLE. Plain or with Cutter. The Best Needle in the Market. Used by all Sack Sewers. For sale by all general Mdse. Stores or by Will & Finck Co., 920 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

AVIVA OR New Life INVIGORATES the delicate, feeds the nerves, enriches the blood, adds brilliancy to the intellect, produces cheerfulness, and prolongs life. In tablet form, pleasant to the palate. By mail, 50 cents. THE AVIVA COMPANY, Peralta P. O., Alameda Co., Cal.

ASTHMA TRIAL BOTTLE SENT FREE. DR. TAFT BROS., 3 Elm St., Rochester, N. Y.

S. F. N. U. No. 824 New Series No. 15.

"Oh, yes," said the man who has a habit of getting proverbs all mixed up, "the first blast of winter freezes the shallow brooklet; but, as the saying is, the deep waters still run."

When Longfellow Came to Cambridge.

In 1836, when Lowell was a sophomore, Mr. Longfellow came to Cambridge, a young man, to begin his long and valuable life in the college. His presence there proved a benediction and, I might say, marks an epoch in the history of Harvard. In the first place, he was fresh from Europe, and he gave the best possible stimulus to the budding interest in German literature. In the second place, he came from Bowdoin college, and in those days it was a very good thing for a Harvard undergraduate to know that there were people not bred in Cambridge quite as well read, as intelligent, as elegant and accomplished as any Harvard graduate. In the third place, Longfellow, though he was so young, ranked already distinctly as a man of letters.

This was no broken winded minister who had been made professor. He was not a lawyer without clients or a doctor without patients, for whom "a place" had to be found. He was already known as a poet by all educated people.—Edward Everett Hale in Outlook.

The Water Lily.

Almost everybody has observed the strange characteristic of the water lily bud opening its petals at sunrise and closing them again at sunset. It was for this reason mainly that the ancients held the water lily sacred to the sun. Pliny says: "It is reported that in the Euphrates the flower of the lotus plunges into the water at night, remaining there till midnight, and to such a depth that it cannot be reached with the hand. After midnight it begins gradually to rise, and as the sun rises above the horizon the flower also rises above the water, expands and raises itself some distance above the element in which it grows." It was also through this peculiarity that Hancarville proved that the Egyptians considered the lily an emblem of the world as it rose from the waters of the deep.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

An Epitaph of Pope's.

The following epitaph was highly commended by Johnson. It was written to keep alive the memory of Elizabeth Corbett, who sleeps now in St. Margaret's, Westminster:

Here rests a woman, good without pretense.
Blest with plain reason and with sober sense;
No conquest she but o'er herself desired;
No arts essayed, but not to be admired.
Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinced that virtue only is our own;
So unaffected, so composed a mind,
So firm, yet soft; so strong, yet so refined,
Heaven, as its purest gold, by tortures tried;
The saint sustained it, but the woman died.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Miss Beacon—Was'nt it Admiral Porter who said, "Take no quarter from the enemy?" Mr. Lake—Naw, it cou d'nt have been—or if it was he's the only porter that ever said such a thing.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

AFTER being swindled by all others, send 4c stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 747, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Money Making Game.

The first of all English games is making money. That is an all absorbing game, and we knock each other down oftener in playing at that than at football or any other rougher sport, and it is absolutely without purpose. No one who engages heartily in that game ever knows why. Ask a great money maker what he wants to do with his money—he never knows. He doesn't make it to do anything with it. He gets it only that he may get it. "What will you make of what you have got?" you ask. "Well, I'll get more," he says. Just as at cricket you get more runs. There's no use in the runs, but to get more of them than other people is the game. And there's no use in the money, but to have more of it than other people is the game. So all that great foul city of London there—rattling, growling, smoking, stinking—a ghastly heap of fermenting brickwork, pouring out poison at every pore—you fancy it is a city of work? Not a street of it! It is a great city of play; very nasty play, and very hard play, but still play. It is only Lord's cricket ground without the turf—a huge billiard table without the cloth, and with pockets as deep as the bottomless pit, but mainly a billiard table after all.—John Ruskin.

Ask Your Doctor

what effect alum has upon the stomach. Then make up your mind whether you will put any more low-price baking powder into your husband's or children's food.

Schilling's Best is pure cream of tartar and soda. Nothing else. 604

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

IOWA FARMS For Sale on crop payment, $2 per acre cash, balance ½ crop yearly until paid for. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A £300 check sent by post to a firm in Bristol was thought to have miscarried, until it was discovered that the letter, on being put through the hole in the door by the postman, had been carried off by rats.—London Answers.

Photographs have recently been successfully taken under water at a distance of ten or twelve feet. The camera was carried by a diver, the light was supplied by an electric lamp carried in the diver's headpiece. The experiments were carried out in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 197,000,000, and its greatest depth supposedly equals the height of the highest mountain, or four miles. The Pacific Ocean covers 78,000,000 square miles, the Atlantic 25,000,000, the Mediterranean 1,000,000.

The trustees of the British Museum have just presented to Glasgaw Corporation, for the museums of the city, cases containing a series of electrotypes of the principal medals illustrative of British history from the days of Henry VIII. down to the close of the Peninsular war and the career of Napoleon Bonaparte.

To the average eye not more than five thousand stars are visible. Some persons having extraordinary strong eyes can see about eight thousand stars. Through the Lick telescope and other powerful instruments about fifty million stars are visible. There are believed to be stars in existence beyond the reach of any telescope yet constructed.

What is believed to have been the largest snake ever contained in the reptile-house of the London Zoological Garden died there last November, after having lived more than twenty years in captivity. It was a python from Malacca, and measured a trifle more than twenty feet in length. Its principal food was ducks, and it was fed, usually, once a week, although sometimes it refused food for a month.

Among the curious inhabitants of Australia are a species of termites called the "meridian ants," because they invariably construct their long, narrow mounds so that the principal axis of the dwelling runs exactly north and south. These mounds are 6 or 8 feet in height, and consist of a series of spires topped with smaller spires, and when viewed end on, they show a remarkable resemblance to a many-spired cathedral.

According to the figures of Monsieur de Fonvielle, the famous French aeronaut, free balloons have attained a height about twice as great as that of any balloon carrying a man. In 1894 Mr. Berson ascended in a balloon to the immense elevation of 30,000 feet; but since then a free balloon, carrying self-recording instruments capable of registering the height attained, has reached an elevation of 60,000 feet—more than double the height of Mount Everest, the loftiest mountain in the world.

The number of firms throughout the whole United States which are daily replacing belted plants, in which or in part, with electric motors is steadily increasing. In another year or two, says Cassier's Magazine, when the present unorganized struggle for precedence in such work will have settled down, it will be found that electricity has become as indispensable in the machine shop as it now is in the lighting and suburban transportation fields. Indeed, as electric lighting plants increase, so will the tendency to run small shops by electricity grow, because the lighting companies will ask nothing better than to sell power during hours when the greater part of their plant would otherwise be lying idle.

Promoted for Gallantry.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt writes an article entitled "The Roll of Honor of the New York Police," for the Century. Mr. Roosevelt says:

Early in our term we promoted a patrolman to the grade of roundsman for activity in catching a burglar under rather peculiar circumstances. I happened to note his getting a burglar one week. Apparently he had fallen into the habit, for he got another the next week. In the latter case the burglar escaped from the house soon after midnight, and ran away towards Park avenue, with the policeman in hot chase. The New York Central Railroad runs under Park avenue, and there are a succession of openings in the top of the tunnel. Finding that the policeman was gaining on him, the burglar took a desperate chance, and leaped down one of these openings, at the risk of breaking his neck. Now the burglar was running for his liberty, and it was the part of wisdom for him to imperil life or limb; but the policeman was merely doing his duty, and nobody could have blamed him for not taking the jump. However, he jumped; and in this particular case the hand of the Lord was heavy upon the unrighteous. The burglar had the breath knocked out of him, and the "cop" didn't. When his victim could walk the officer trotted him around to the station-house, and a week afterward he himself was promoted, it appearing, upon careful investigation, that he was sober, trustworthy, and strictly attentive to his duty.

All Our Chalk from England.

One of the few exclusively important imported British products used in our country is chalk. It comes from the banks of the River Thames, being obtainable nowhere else in large quantities. In its crude form, remarkable flint fossils are sometimes found, usually the remains of fish. The process of manufacture from the natural state to that of a form when it can be utilized is simple. When received at the mill the chalk is put into great machines and ground in water, then floated off into vats of water, where all the impurities and foreign substances are precipitated, the water being afterward drawn off by a series of filtering operations, and the soft residuum dried by steam heat and exposure to the air; the substance is then reduced to a powder of different degrees of fineness by grinding in burr mills and belting, when it is ready to be packed in barrels and shipped for use, among the largest consumers being the rubber goods manufacturers; rubber, in its crude state, being sticky, unmanageable and available only for very simple purposes, becomes vulcanized and hardened by adding to it chalk while it is hot, thus rendering it suitable for the various uses to which it is put. As is also well known, a large quantity of chalk is employed in the preparation of paint and putty, being termed whiting when in this form.

DRIVING DOG TEAMS.

Great Dexterity of the Drivers in the Use of the Whip.

Well, here we are down on the ice, and the dogs impatient to start. Let me describe. The sled consists of a narrow box four feet long, the front half being covered or boxed in, mounted on a floor eight feet long resting on runners. In this box the passenger sits, wrapped in rabbit skins so that he can hardly move, his head and shoulders only projecting. In front and behind and on top of the box is placed all the luggage, covered with canvas and securely lashed, to withstand all the jolting and possible upsets, and our snowshoes within easy reach.

An important item is the dogwhip, terrible to the dog if used by a skillful hand and terrible to the user if he be a novice; for he is sure to half strangle himself or to hurt his own face with the business end of the lash. The whip I measured had a handle nine inches long and lash thirty feet, and weighed four pounds. The lash was of folded and plaited seal hide, and for five feet from the handle measured five inches round, then for fourteen feet it gradually tapered off, ending in a single thong half an inch thick and eleven feet long. Wonderful the dexterity with which a driver can pick out a dog and almost a spot on a dog with this lash. The lash must be trailing at full length behind, when a jerk and turn of the wrist cause it to fly forward, the thick part first, and the tapering end continuing the motion till it is at full length in front, and the lash making the fur fly from the victim. But often it is made to crack over the heads of the dogs as a warning.

The eleven dogs were harnessed to the front of the sled, each by a separate thong of seal hide, all of different lengths, fastened to a light canvas harness. The nearest dog was about fifteen feet from the sled, and the leader, with bells on her, about fifty feet, the thongs thus increasing in length by about three feet. When the going is good the dogs spread out like the fingers of a hand, but when the snow is deep they fall into each other's tracks in almost single file. As they continually cross and recross each other, the thongs get gradually plaited almost up to the rearmost dog, when a halt is called, the dogs are made to lie down and the driver carefully disentangles them, taking care that no dog gets away meanwhile. They are guided by the voice, using "husky" (that is, Eskimo) words: "Owk," go to the right; "arrah," to the left; and "holt," straight on. But often one of the men must run ahead on snowshoes for the dogs to follow him.—London (Ont.) Times.

Had the Right of Way.

A party of Clevelanders were strolling through a meadow that is a part of an attractive lake shore establishment not long ago, when a pretty white and black animal crossed the pathway. The guide of the party, the daughter of the house, was some distance in the rear when the little creature put in an appearance.

"What a pretty kitty!" said one of the girls.

"Isn't it?" said the nearest young man.

The pretty kitty ran ahead a little ways and then halted as if waiting for the party to come up.

"Isn't she tame?" said the girl.

"Awfully tame," replied the young man. "Shall I catch it for you?"

"Oh, do."

Then the young woman called back to the hostess:

"Is this your kitty, Laura?"

The hostess looked up, she saw the young man starting forward, she saw the white and black creature, her face looked apoplectic, she gasped for words.

"Co-come back!" she shrieked. "Mercy! mercy run for your life! Run! run!"

And she set the example by picking up her skirts and racing toward the house. The rest caught the panic and chased after her, leaving the white and black creature master of the situation.

"What was it, Laura?" cried one of the young women, "snakes?"

"Wo-worse that that!" panted the hostess. "It was a—a Mephitis Americanis!"

And the young men looked as if they knew what she meant, but the women vainly wondered.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Glasgow's Family Home.

Among the many new things started by the Glasgow corporation is a "family home." It is intended mainly for widowers and widows who go out to work. There are one hundred bedrooms, each of which contains a good bed for the father or mother and a broad cot for the younger children. For these rooms the parents pay five shilling six pence a week, and that sum includes the lighting, heating and cleaning of them. Clean linen is supplied once a week. In the home, also, there are dining, recreation and nursery rooms. The children are looked after and cared for while the parents are at work for an infinitesimal sum. The cooking, washing and bathing arrangements are excellent, and as the thing is done on a large scale and economically arranged the establishment is expected to pay for itself. Glasgow benevolence is nothing if not practical, and this new home seems a most admirable institution.

The Whirligig of Time.

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

Its fleece is still as white as snow,
But Mary's lamb has grown,
And now she'd rather walk three miles
Than face that lamb alone.
—Truth.

You would be terribly sore if you knew whom your best friend regards as his best friend.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Joys and Sorrows.—Joys are the more satisfactory when they come as surprises. Sorrows are the more heroically met when they come unannounced.—Rev. U. S. Milburn, Universalist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Germ of Punishment.—All sin has in its nature the germ of punishment. There must be punishment as long as there is sin in the universe. If there is sin forever then there must be punishment forever.—Rev. W. G. Partridge, Baptist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The World's Greatest Work.—When we contemplate Jesus Christ as the Savior of the world, it is one of the greatest thoughts that can come to man. It far outreaches every other work or scheme that has ever been undertaken by man.—Rev. P. C. Curwick, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dead Men.—Men are dead to the noble principles of home. They are dead to the great interest of saving the lost; dead to the splendid virtues that go to make up character that will stand the test when storms rage and wild winds wail.—Rev. G. W. Perryman, Baptist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Reward.—Those who live nobly here need not worry about the hereafter. They will share in the best of the future. Dr. Friedman, Hebrew, Denver, Colo.

Burdens.—Burden bearing enables a man to do two things—to test his strength and by using to increase it.—Rev. W. S. Perkins, Universalist, Meriden, Conn.

Happiness.—The average of happiness is not as high as it ought to be or as high as it will be. Man's capacity for happiness in this life has not yet been realized.—Rev. G. B. Vosburgh, Baptist, Denver, Colo.

Puritanism.—We are still wrapped up in Puritanism. Grand as the Puritan principles were, they are not enough. It is time to know that no man can call Christ his and forget his neighbor.—Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Episcopalian, New York City.

Restlessness.—If there is any disorder in our lives we trace it to restlessness. What makes unrest? Pride, ambition, selfishness—when we feel slighted or are disappointed in anything, then peace flies.—Rev. G. Roughton, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Municipal Government.—The government of cities is truly a present-day question. They will continue to increase. The drift of multitude is toward them—a drift greatly to be deplored.—Rev. H. C. Swentzel, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eternal Fortune.—Every man is the architect of his eternal fortune. The divine constitution of our nature put it into our power to have a heaven or hell on earth in our own heart.—Rev. M. C. Peters, Independent, N. Y.

Scandal.—When people talk about their neighbors, you are not able to tell always what kind of people these neighbors are, but you can judge very accurately as to what kind of people they themselves are.—Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus, O.

Heavenward.—The march of the soul heavenward is always a morning march, where each experience is only a prophecy of better things to come. The royal road in literature, in reform, in art, in religion is the sunrise route.—Rev. C. T. Brown, Congregationalist, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WOUND THE FIRST SPOOL

Lebanon, Ill., Woman Wound the First Thread in This Country.

In Lebanon, Ill., lives Martha Little Davidson, who wound the first spool of thread ever wound in this country. It was in 1844, at Dracut, Mass., that the industry which has since made fortunes for great firms humbly began. Martha had a record as a "spooler" in her own home in Scotland. She never wound more nor less than the "warranted 200 yards" upon a spool and she never made mistakes in keeping her accounts of thread wound. So that she and her sister were esteemed valuable enough professors of the thread industry to be imported to America when the business here was in its infancy. The Davidson girls were associated with the beginning of the thread industry in New Jersey, and Martha's sister married one of the Semples, who were thread magnates at Mount Holly years ago.

MARTHA DAVIDSON.

A Magnetic Island.

In the Baltic, the Danish island Bornholm, which is situated about twenty-four miles, east by south, from the nearest point of Sweden, may be regarded as a huge magnet. Although the power of this magnetic island is not so great that it can draw the nails out of ships, as was told of the legendary magnetic hills, the magnetism of the rocks on the Island of Bornholm can and does cause a good deal of trouble to ships in quite another way, for the island exerts such an influence on the magnetic needle that it causes a vessel to turn perceptibly aside from its course. The effect of the island magnetism is felt at a distance of 15 kilometers, or about nine and one-half miles.

Growth of the City of Boston.

The city of Boston, which now has a population of over 500,000, had in 1820, two years prior to the adoption of the city charter, 43,298 inhabitants. Seventy-five years ago East Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury, Dorchester, West Roxbury and Brighton were separate communities, East Boston not being annexed until 1836, Roxbury until 1867, Dorchester until 1869 and Charlestown, Brighton and West Roxbury until 1873. Furthermore, in 1882, the great Back Bay territory had not been reclaimed from the waters of the inner harbor, and the new commonwealth lands in South Boston were not in existence.

The letter-carrier's whistle might be termed a postal note.

American Drug Shops.

During the seventeenth century the druggist came to America and closely followed English precedents, modifying them, however, by the practice of the Indians with whom he came in contact. Quack apothecaries began to spring up in the new land, and in 1636 the colony of Virginia passed a law which among other things regulated the prices and fees of the druggist. At this time it was fashionable for the druggists to practice surgery in addition to pharmacy, and the Virginia colony contained a large number of people who were proficient in both professions. In Massachusetts the business was largely in the hands of Indians, schoolmasters, old women and teachers. The Salem witchcraft delusion retarded the spread of the druggist for some time in the Bay State, for the popular impression fastened on the apothecaries a suspicion that they sold the potions that were supposed to produce the spells. Among those who suffered persecution at this time mixers of medicine appear to have been prominent.

The drug shop had not yet become a distinct institution. It was usually a branch of the grocery or spice business. In 1647 one Giles Forman of Boston had, however, firmly established himself as devoting special attention to pharmacy. In 1646 the first distinctive drug store in America was opened in Boston by William Davies. No doubt more reliance was placed on drugs then than now, when people are beginning to recognize the large part that fresh air, dietetics and other hygienic measures play in the successful treatment of disease.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Not His Province.

The New England ministers of early days were expected to preserve an aspect grave to the verge of solemnity on all occasions, not only on Sundays, but week days as well. If they possessed a sense of humor, it sometimes made itself evident even in the midst of devotional exercises.

One New Hampshire parish was guarded and guided by a quaint speaking elderly man, who had a slight lisp. He was fond of outdoor work of almost every sort and was an able farmer as well as preacher, but all domestic matters he relegated to his wife.

One day the old traveling baker seeing the minister at work in the field, drew rein, and when the jingling of his horse's bells had subsided he called out, "Any crackers wanted today, parson?"

The minister raised his head and surveyed the baker from under his shaggy eyebrows. No smile of greeting crossed his solemn face.

"Abraham in the field," he responded gravely. "Tharah (Sarah) in the tent," and without another word he resumed his hoeing and left the baker to digest his Biblical reproof and drive on to the house to find out if "Sarah" would buy any of his wares.—Youth's Companion.

The Japanese government issues every day three weather charts, which include observations in China and the Lin-Kiu islands, enabling captains to ascertain the movements of storms several days in advance.

A Wonderful Statement

From Mrs. J. S. McGillas, of 113 Kilburn Avenue, Rockford, Ill.

"I was dreadfully ill—the doctors said they could cure me, but failed to do so.

"I gave up in despair and took to my bed. I had dreadful pains in my heart, fainting spells, sparks before my eyes, and sometimes I would get so blind I could not see for several minutes. I could not stand very long without feeling sick and vomiting.

I also had female weakness, inflammation of ovaries, painful menstruation, displacement of the womb, itching of the external parts, and ulceration of the womb. I have had all these complaints.

"The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. My husband told me to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, which I did, and after taking it for a while, was cured."

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INDIAN WARS—1847-56. Write for information important to survivors and widows of Indian war veterans. TABER & WHITMAN CO. Pension and Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

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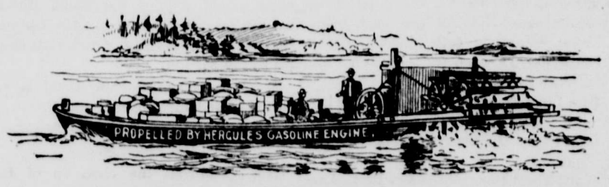

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AS YE WOULD.

If I should see
A brother languishing in sore distress,
And I should turn and leave him comfortless
When I might be
A messenger of hope and happiness,
How could I ask to have what I denied
In my own hour of bitterness supplied?

If I might sing
A little song to cheer a fainting heart,
And I should seal my lips and sit apart
When I might bring
A bit of sunshine for life's ache and smart,
How could I hope to have my grief relieved
If I kept silent when my brother grieved?

And so I know
That day is lost wherein I fail to lend
A helping hand to some wayfaring friend,
But if it show
A burden lightened by the cheer I send,
Then do I hold the golden hours well spent
And lay me down to sleep in sweet content.

—Jewish Commerce.

A STROKE OF LUCK.

DEACON WADE was hoeing in the garden, close by the road, on the morning when the idea came to him that it would be a good plan for him to get married again.

The way in which the idea came to him was this: Just as he reached the end of the row nearest the road, some one said: "Good morning, Deacon Wade," in a voice that made him think of blackbirds and bobolinks, and he looked up, to see Rhoda Mason smiling over the fence at him.

"Good morning, good morning," responded the deacon, delightedly. "Beautiful morning, isn't it?"

"Charming," answered Rhoda. "How's Mrs. Wheelock? Well, I suppose?"

"She's gone over to her son's again," answered the deacon. "She went yesterday—some of the children sick, I believe—so Bob and I are keeping house alone. I'm getting about tired of it, and so's Bob. He was telling me, this morning, that he thought it would be a good idea for one of us to hunt up a new housekeeper; and I don't know but he was right."

Pretty Rhoda's face got as rosy as the blossoms on the damask rose-bush by the gate. The deacon wondered why he had never noticed how pretty she was before.

"I see you've got a fine crop of strawberries," said Rhoda, pretending to be greatly interested in the long rows of ripening fruit. "Ours are a failure this year. Mother said she didn't believe we'd have enough for a shortcake."

"I want to know!" exclaimed the deacon. "That's too bad, I declare. We'll have more than we can use, and I'll bring you over some just as soon as they're ripe enough to pick."

"Thank you, ever so much," responded Rhoda. "I know mother'll be glad to get them. But I must be going, or I won't get back by dinner-time," and she went her way, leaving the deacon with a new idea in his head.

"I s'pose folks would say it was foolish for an old fellow like me to marry a young girl like Rhoda," he said to himself, as he turned back on the next row of sweet corn. "But other men, older than I am, marry young wives; so why shouldn't I? We need a good housekeeper here. It's getting so we can't depend on Mrs. Wheelock. She's gone half the time, and we're likely to lose her altogether, almost any time. Of course, folks 'll say that Bob ought to get married instead of me; but he don't seem to have any idea of it, and I can't put the idea in his head. Rhoda's a great deal younger than I am; but she's a sensible girl, and I'm sure she'd make a good wife. I wonder why I never thought of it before?"

The more the deacon thought of it the more in earnest he got. On Saturday he picked a basket of luscious strawberries, and that afternoon he took them over to the Mason homestead.

"I declare, if I ain't rather excited," said the deacon, as he neared Rhoda's home, and felt his heart beating quick and hard. "I thought I'd got over that years ago. If I feel this way now, how'll I feel when I get there? Of course, I'm not going to propose to her right away. I'll just kind o' hint at matters and things, enough to set her to thinking. 'Tain't best to be in too great a hurry about such things."

Rhoda was sitting on the front porch, shelling peas. Pretty as she had looked that morning in the roadside, she looked far prettier to-day, the deacon thought.

"O, you've brought those berries you promised us, haven't you?" cried Rhoda. "It's so kind of you. Mother was delighted when I told her what you were going to do. I'm so sorry she isn't at home this afternoon. She went to call on Mrs. Perkins—she's sick, you know. But come in and sit down, and maybe she'll be back before you go. I hope she will, for I know she'll be real disappointed to miss your visit."

"O, that's nothing," said the deacon. "I—I can come over again, you know."

"I wish you would," said Rhoda. "Mother was saying that you weren't very neighborly. She didn't remember when you'd been here."

"I—I want to see your mother and have a good, long talk with her about—about an idea I've got," said the deacon, by-and-by. "She knows how much we need a housekeeper, and I always thought her a very sensible woman, and I'm sure she'd think just as I do about—about this idea of mine. At least, I hope so. I suppose she'd feel able to carry on the housework on a place like this alone, wouldn't she? She seems strong and healthy as ever."

"O, yes, mother'd manage that all right," answered Rhoda. "She often tells me she don't need any of my help."

"She got the idea, plain enough," thought the deacon, in great delight, as Rhoda said that. "I'm getting along splendidly. She's the most sensible girl I ever saw. I wonder how much farther I better go now? Maybe I'd better wait, just as I'd made up my mind to, an' give her time to talk it over with her mother before I come right out with the question. I will," and it was well that he came to this decision, and adhered to it, as he congratulated himself a few days later.

The deacon might have staid until Mrs. Mason's return, but a young girl friend of Rhoda's came, and that put an end to his visit.

"You can talk with your mother and see what she thinks about what I've been saying," he said, as he took his departure. "Let me know the first change you have."

The next Wednesday evening Robert Wade was away from home. About 1 o'clock his father heard him come in.

"I wouldn't wonder if Rob's got an idea of sparking somebody," thought the deacon. "Maybe it's like the measles—when it gets into the family, they all have it," and he chuckled to think his son might have caught the disease from him. "Well, Rob's a good boy, and I hope he'll do as well in getting a wife as I shall, if I get Rhoda Mason."

The next morning Rob looked very wise as he sat down to breakfast opposite his father.

"I've got a message for you," he said, by-and-by, when the housekeeper had left the room. "I was over to the Mason place, and when I came away Rhoda told me to tell you that if you wanted to know what her mother thought about your housekeeping idea you'd better come over and talk with her about it. I was quite surprised to find out you'd got matrimonial ideas in your head, but I want to say that I think the plan a most sensible one. Mrs. Mason would make you a tip-top housekeeper, and—if you'll take the mother, I'll take the daughter. Indeed, I've made an arrangement to that effect. Rhoda and I came to a satisfactory understanding last night." It was well for the deacon that the housekeeper came in just at this juncture. Rob went out, and he betook himself to his room to collect his bewildered senses.

"I begin to understand it," he told himself, by-and-by. "I've come dreadfully near making a fool of myself. I guess I did make a fool of myself, all right enough; but what I mean is, I came dreadfully near getting caught at it. But, by the greatest stroke of luck that ever happened to me, I haven't been caught. I see how it is. Rob's going to marry Rhoda, and he's been sparking her all along, and the girl thought I knew it, and she thinks it was her mother I had in view for a housekeeper. And, as luck would have it, I didn't say anything that'll give me away, if—if I carry out the deception and marry Rhoda's mother. If I don't they'll mistrust something. It seems as if fate had something to do with it. I never thought of such a thing, but I'm forced right into it, so to speak. I can't help myself. And, come to think of it, it's the proper thing to do. It would have been a foolish thing for an old man like me to marry a young girl like Rhoda. Ain't it lucky, now, that I didn't say any more that day? I stopped just at the right time and place. It seems she's told her mother what I said, and—I'm to come over and talk with her about it. I will."

When Deacon Wade made up his mind to anything he was prompt to act. Saturday afternoon saw him setting out for the Mason homestead with another basket of strawberries. The widow was at home this time, and welcomed him with a blush that made her look almost as pretty as her daughter.

"Take a seat out on the porch, deacon, where it's cool," said the widow. "And I'll sit here and hull the berries while we visit. Rob's coming over, by-and-by, Rhoda said, and both of you must stay to tea. I remember how fond you used to be of shortcake, and we'll have one that'll make you think of old times."

"Robert," said the deacon, as his son came up the path, about 5 o'clock, "I want to exchange congratulations with you. You've got the promise of the daughter and I've got the promise of the mother. I think both of us deserve congratulations. We're in luck, my boy."

"That's about the way I look at it," said Robert, giving the blushing Mrs. Mason a rousing kiss. Just then Rhoda appeared on the scene to announce that tea was waiting, and the deacon stepped up to her and kissed her in a most fatherly manner, and then put her hand in Robert's, and said: "Bless you, my children," in most approved stage fashion.

"But wasn't I lucky, though, to get off so easy," he said to himself, more than once after that, as he thought over his narrow escape. "It makes me shiver to think how near I came to being found out for an old fool. But, by the greatest stroke of luck I ever had, I come out of the scrape all right, and got just the kind of a wife that I ought to have. I shall always believe in luck after this."—New York Ledger.

HE LOOKED UP AND SAW RHODA MASON SMILING AT HIM.

A Use for English Sparrows.

The crusade against the killing of out song-birds cannot but receive the indorsement of every right-minded woman. We are all ready to join Audubon societies, and to help in every way to keep our forests peopled with beauty and tuneful with song. But there is a little rowdy fellow beyond the pale of our sympathies—that wicked little fighter, the English sparrow. Individually he is harmless enough, but collectively he is capable of the greatest mischiefs. The extermination of our song birds is apparently the chief aim of his existence. We can never forgive him, but our wrath against him should be mollified because of his one redeeming point—he is good in pie. "Four and twenty" of him would reproduce that matchless dish of nursery fame. Under the alias of "reed-bird" he is constantly sold in our markets, and praised by purchasers in the final act of disposing of him. So let us enjoy sparrow pie in and out of season, since we may do so without a moral twinge, and indeed feel that we are doing society a service.—Woman's Home Companion.

The History of Tailoring.

At a dinner of the Tailor's Society in London Mr. Skinner, of Glasgow, graphically traced the development of the tailor's art from primeval times, when they stitched fig leaves together, until the present day, when the anxiety of so many is "wherewithal shall I be clothed." He said the introduction of the sewing machine marked a new era in the art of tailoring. In 1755 one Weisenthal invented a double-pointed needle with an eye in the middle. From this small beginning progress was made, until in 1830 B. Thimonier patented a sewing machine in Paris. In 1841 there were eighty of these machines in use for sewing the clothing of the French army. But a mob of furious operatives destroyed these machines, just as similar mobs had before that day destroyed the Jacquard loom and Hargreaves spinning jenny. During the revolution of 1848 Thimonier was again at work with other machines, capable of making 200 stitches a minute. But once again the mob got at them and destroyed them, and poor Thimonier died in the direst poverty in the year 1857. Before that date, however, Elias Howe, of Massachusetts, had perfected the sewing machine, but, meeting with no encouragement in the United States, he came to England, and in 1846 sold his machine to a merchant of Cheapside for £250. From that time onward the history of the sartorial art is largely a history of the sewing machine.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Claim Long Pedigrees.

In a genealogical way the funniest thing on record is that Menelik, Negus of Abyssinia, insists on his descent in a straight line from Solomon and the renowned Queen of Sheba. If this should be questioned the august Negus would have your head cut off, or if you hinted that there was a bar sinister somewhere you might be impaled. There is, however, a noble family in France, the Counts of Noe, who show on their blazon the Ark and the most adventurous voyager, Noah, and they claim that veteran seaman as really their remote ancestor.

If you think you are solid in society, try giving a party without refreshments.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Harvey—George said he kissed you. Did he? Flora (ambiguously)—Not much.—Bazar.

Woman Lawyer—How old are you? Woman Witness—I think I must be about your age.

She—I've seen twenty-two summers. He (the brute)—Since when?—San Francisco Examiner.

He—My friend is opposed to everything English. She—Yes, I noticed that in his conversation.—Yonkers Statesman.

No Deception.—He—The young lady doesn't look like a singer. She—Doesn't sing like one, either.—Detroit Free Press.

"I suspect there has been some crooked work going on here," he said. And he was right. His wife had been driving nails.—Puck.

Parker—How do you like your rooms in your new flat, Fleshleigh—Oh, they're a good fit. A little tight across the shoulders, perhaps.—Life.

"And your wife aimed at and struck your head with a cup?" "Yes, sir." "Well, then, all I have to say is that you should be very proud of her."

"I daresay some of the comforts of civilization are already appearing in the Klondike?" "Yes; they were just getting nugget-in-the-slot machines as I came away."—Puck.

Neighbor—Does your father rent that house you live in? Boy—No, indeed. It's his own house, every bit of it. It's been bought and paid for and insured and mortgaged and everything.

Henry Yellowby—Aflah we's married, we'll hab chicken for dinnah ebery day, honey. Melinda Johnson—Oh, yo' deary! But I wouldn't ask yo' to run sich risks foh mah sake.—Puck.

"It is true," she said, "that our club has disbanded." "What was the trouble?" he asked. "Why, the president tried to enforce a rule to the effect that only one member could talk at a time."—Chicago Post.

Good Friend—I have reason to suspect that your husband is flirting with other women. You ought to follow him wherever he goes. "Great heavens! My husband is a postman."—Fliegende Blatter.

He—The sight of an old schoolmate is—er—well, it might be called both meat and drink. She—Yes, that's what you men usually do under the circumstances. He—Eh? She—Meet and drink.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Want a situation as errand boy, do you? Well, can you tell me how far the moon is from the earth, eh?" Boy—"Well, guv'nor, I don't know, but I reckon it ain't near enough to interfere with me running errands." He got the job.

"I often wonder just what she thinks of me," said the young married man. "It is easy to find out," said the elderly married man. "Just sit down on her hat, and she will tell you what she thinks of you in less than a minute.—Tit-Bits.

Mamma—Has Mr. Dorrance given you reason to believe that he means business? Clara—Business! I should think he did mean business! I'm sick of the word business. All he has talked about the last three times he has been here was papa's business.—Cleveland Leader.

Parson Johnson—I jes' stopped in a moment ago to see de widder Jackson. I found her quite unconsolable. I told her dat weeping would not bring her husband back, and—— Mrs. Persimmons—Humph! Ef yo' wanted her to stop cryin' yo orter told her dat it would.—Judge.

She—"I don't see what reason you have for expecting anything but a refusal. I never gave you any encouragement." He (just rejected)—"Oh, Miss Coyne—Maude! You did—you most certainly did encourage me! You told me you had ten thousand a year in your own right."—Tit-Bits.

"Sadeye is a man I admire. He and Butts had been bad friends for a year; but when he heard that Butts' wife was dangerously ill, he went up to him and offered his sympathy." "I'm! You are probably not aware that Sadeye has gone into the undertaking business."—Philadelphia North American.

Edith—She lost Freddy through her own stupidity. A girl should never permit herself to appear more intelligent than the man who is talking to her. That is the rule I always follow. Bertha—But then it is so easy for you, you know. You ought not to be too harsh upon poor Hettie.—Boston Transcript.

"Ah!" said the blustering lawyer whose client had just been acquitted, "Now that it's all over, would you mind telling me how you reached your verdict?" "Certainly," replied the juryman. "We felt sure that if he had been guilty he wouldn't have hired you to defend him."—Philadelphia North American.

A certain Benedict was in the habit of troubling his father-in-law with complaints about his wife's behavior. "Really, this is too bad," cried the irascible old gentleman one day, on hearing of some of his daugter's delinquencies. "If I hear any more complaints I will disinherit her." There were no more complaints.—Household Words.

Hotel Proprietor (to guest at breakfast)—Did you enjoy the flute playing in the room next to you last night? Guest (savagely)—Enjoy it! I should say I did! I spent half the night pounding on the wall for the fool to stop. Proprietor—Why, the man told me that he played every piece he knew four times, and the person in the next room applauded after every one.

SUBMARINE MINES.

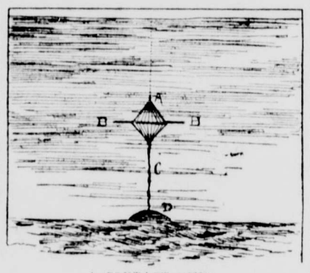
What These Destructive Forces Are and How They Are Exploded.

Submarine mines have been much talked of since the Maine disaster, but comparatively few persons know anything about the laying or operating of these destructive forces, or of their uses. Mines were used extensively by the Confederates during the civil war, and the Germans made good use of them in keeping the French fleet from bombarding her ports during the Franco-Prussian war. Great improvements have been made recently, however, and the introduction of high explosives for use instead of gunpowder has greatly increased the power and defensive range of mines. These mines are solely for harbor defense and are particularly useful in this country. With an extensive coast and many large seaports, a country like this must resort to every possible means to keep the enemy beyond bombarding distance. This latter function may, in many cases, be performed by submarine mines alone. Foreign battleships draw from twenty to thirty feet of water. They cannot maneuver recklessly in entering the ship channels leading to our seaports, but they must stick to the middle of the channel if they enter at all. When, therefore, the outer entrance to the ship channel is beyond bombarding distance of a city it may be possible to plant such a system of mines that an enemy cannot pass.

ELECTRO-CONTACT MINE.

EXPLOSION OF 100 POUNDS OF MORTAR POWDER.

There are several kinds of submarine mines. The simplest form is the contact mine, which consists of an iron case (A), containing the explosive charge, and a cable (C) attaching it to the sinker (D), by which it is held in place. The case (A) has a number of projecting points (B), each armed with a firing pin. If a ship hits one of these firing pins the latter will be driven in, exploding a percussion cap, and the charge will then burst. The distance of the charge (A) below the surface must be so regulated that it may not be too near the surface when the tide is low, nor too far below the surface when the tide is high. An immersion of at least eight feet is necessary to give the charge the force to destroy a modern ship.



A CONTACT MINE.

The "electro-contact mine" is constructed on the same general plan as the contact mine, but some of the weaknesses of the latter are removed. The firing pins (B), instead of exploding a percussion cap when driven in, simply close one break in an electric circuit passing through the charge. There is an electric cable (C, C,) leading from the charge to the anchor (D), and thence to the station on shore, where there is another break in the electric firing circuit. Unless this latter break in the circuit is also closed at the shore station the firing pin, when driven in, will not explode the mine. Herein is an element of safety to friendly ships. When no enemy is in sight and friendly ships are passing in and out, the break is left open at the shore station, so that a mine if struck will not explode.

SCHOONER BLOWN UP BY TORPEDO.

The contact, electro-contact and observation mines can only be used in comparatively shoal water and in places where the current is not very strong. When the depth of water is considerable, or when the current is rapid, "ground mines"—heavy mines similar in construction to the others, but resting on the bottom—must be used. Ground mines have been planted in sixty-five feet of water. For this depth a charge of about 1,200 pounds of guncotton, equivalent to 4,800 pounds of gunpowder, should be used. The method of firing the ground mine is very simple and ingenious. The mine is held in position on or near the ground by a heavy anchor or sinker. Two observers are usually employed to determine when the enemy is directly over the mine. The mine is then exploded by means of electric cables.

High explosives like guncotton, dynamite or explosive gelatine are used in submarine mines at present. They are superior to gunpowder in that they are not seriously affected by moisture. A leak in the case containing the charge will not render it useless, as would be the case with gunpowder mines. Besides, the high explosives are from four to six times as powerful as gunpowder. The pressure necessary to blow a hole through the double bottom of a modern ship has been estimated to be between 6,000 and 12,000 pounds per square inch.

The important function of the submarine mine defense is to check the first advance of a naval enemy against a seaport, thus giving the defenders time to concentrate their ships to meet the attack.

An Instrument of War.

The bagpipe, whose stirring music fired the blood of the Gordon Highlanders as they scaled the heights of Dargai, enjoys, though it is not generally known, the unique distinction of having been declared by a court of law to be "an instrument of war." In an early volume of the Scots Magazine we find it reported that on the 15th November, 1746, a James Reid, of Angus, was tried for taking part in the rebellion. It was proved for his defense that he had never carried arms of any kind, but, on the other hand, it was shown that he had for some time officiated as a piper in a Highland regiment. It is not unlikely that he had been pressed into the service, for we are told "he behaved very devoutly, prayed fervently, and sang part of a psalm." Notwithstanding these most untraditional piper traits, however, the court found poor Reid guilty of high treason, and sentenced him to suffer the punishment which that crime involved. It was held that a "Highland regiment never marched without a piper, and, therefore, his bagpipes in the eye of the law was an instrument of war." There is little wonder, in the face of such a decision, that Pennant when he came north later in the century found the "bagpipes becoming scarce."

Li and the Woman Doctor.

Li Hung Chang's visit to England is said to have had the most beneficial effect on the destinies of women in China. Since his return he has appointed the first Chinese lady practicing medicine in her own land to be physician to the women of his household. Two delegates, Miss Wang and Dr. Eng, are to represent the Celestial empire at the women's congress in London in 1898. The latter is the daughter of a mandarin who was converted to Christianity and graduated in an American university; and she obtained the degree of doctor of medicine at the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia. She has been so successful in the healing art that she is now known as the miracle lady.—St. James Gazette.

Queer Restaurant Sign.

In Sweden the railway stations where meals are served are known by the picture of a crossed knife and fork opposite the name of the station.

SPAIN'S AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.

1798.
Spain owned one hundred years ago a great part of what is now the United States, all of Mexico, Central and South America save Brazil, and the Guianas, and many of the West Indies.

1898.
Within one hundred years Spain has lost all of her territory on the Western Hemisphere, except the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

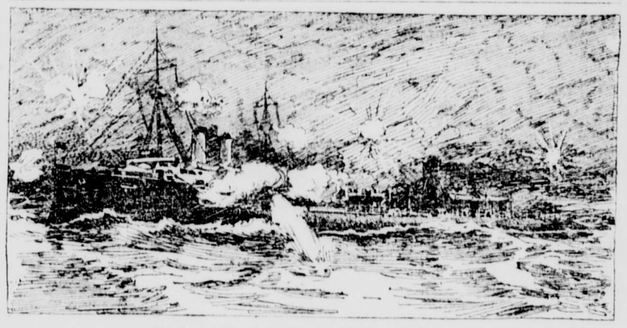
THE RAM KATAHDIN.

The Powerful U. S. Turtle-back Ship Recently Placed in Commission.

The belief prevails among naval officers that in a naval fight the country would be electrified with the havoc caused among the enemy's fleet by such a vessel as the Katahdin. No modern vessel of this kind has ever been used in actual warfare, and, in fact, the Katahdin is about the only craft of her kind in the world. She resembles the old-style ram Merrimac only in the use of armor, the employment of steam power and the pointed steel prow.

The Katahdin has a length on the load water line of 250.9 feet and her beak or ram, which is below the water line, gives her an extreme length of about 254 feet. Other statistics of the vessel are: Displacement under normal coal supply, 2,155; tonnage, 582; extreme breadth, 43.5 feet; mean draught, 15 feet; indicated horse power, 5,068; speed, 16.11 knots; capacity of coal bunkers, 192.70 tons. The Katahdin is propelled by twin screws. Her full complement consists of 90 men.

The most peculiar feature of the Katahdin is her concealment under water. Only her smooth turtle back, covered with armor plate and surmounted simply by a small conning tower and a smokestack are visible. The tower is made of steel 18 inches thick, and unless squarely hit by a heavy shot at close range, is proof against any attack. Aside from her dangerous sharp beak of steel and her covering of armor plate the Katahdin is equipped with slight means of offensive or defensive character. She carries four six-pound, rapid-firing guns, which are intended as defense against torpedo boats or boarders. Her speed is low, hardly higher than that of a battleship; but with her tremendous momentum and powerful propelling force behind a sharp steel prow the Katahdin is calculated to do a lot of mischief among the enemy's fleet. The ram, being situated below the water line, is directed at the most vulnerable part of a battleship or cruiser, where armor is either thin or altogether wanting.



THE RAM KATAHDIN IN ACTION.

Taking Life Seriously.

This exceptionally clever photo of children was taken in Dublin. The two mites who in their garb of monk and nun look so solemnly out on the world in general are aged 4 and 3 respectively. Brother Paul has the expression of one meditating great truths and Sister Martha is as benign as though fifty years older.

SISTER MARTHA AND BROTHER PAUL.

Changed His Opinion.

Spinner—I'm surprised to hear you talk as you do about Belle Sprocketts. You used to say she was the most foolish girl you ever knew. Now you simply rave over her. What's happened, old chap?

Scorchley—What, me say she was foolish? Never! Why, say, do you know that she's rode her wheel every day this winter?

When a man is making a night of it he usually discovers that the darkest hour is just before the dawn.

He may be called Senor de Lome in Spain, but his name is Mud in this country.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 13 1898

Call. In an address delivered on the presentation of a battle flag to a company of Indiana volunteers on Tuesday, ex-President Harrison said: "We may justly, I think, in the West Indies and in the Far Easrern seas, where our gallant navy has won so splendid a victory, hold some little unpeopled harbors where our cruising warships may coal and find a refuge when in stress."

Mr. Harrison, while not in office, holds so high a position in the politics of the country that this statement may be taken as a tentative expression designed to feel the pulse of the people on the important and far-reaching question as to what is to be done by the United States with the Spanish colonies in the Wes Indies and in the Orient. Cuba will of course pass into the hands of the Cubans themselves as soon as they can organize a governmen capable of maintaing itself and establishing law, but what shall be done with Porto Rico and the Phillipines?

The latter group involves the more serious question of the two. In the Phillipine archipelago there are upward of 1200 islands, of which about 400 are large enough to sustain permanent populations. The total number of inhabitants is in round numbers 7,000,000. Of these the greater number are Malays. There are a few Spanish, hardly more industrious or enterprising than the natives, and the industry and commerce of the group is mainly in the hands of Chinese.

In 1894 the total imports of the group amounted in value to $28,530,000, and the exports to $3,250,000, both measured in Mexican coin, which is the prevailing standard of the country. The real wealth of the islands has, however, never been developed. It is known that gold and coal exist in the mountains of some of the larger islands, but they have not been mined or extensively exploited by reason of a lack of transportation. In the hands of an energeric race the group could be made one of the richest colonial possessions on the globe.

The occupation of port of refuge and coaling station in the archipelago by our Government would inevitably imply an american protectorate over the whole. Our responsibilities would increase from year to year, and our exercise of power would have to increase with them. In colonial affairs as well as in all other matter in this world the law of evolution prevails. Whence once a thing has been started it either advances or retires—dies or grows. Spain's colonial power is dying; that of the United States stands waiting the decision of the people in this c 1898.

What shall be done with the Phillipines is a question whose answer involves not only present conditions and American interests, but the whole course of our future history and the affairs of the world. It is an issue not to be settled lighly, and it is even possible that the settlement may not be left to our untrammeled will. It not infrequently happens that even the greatest and strongest nations are sometimes compelled by circumstances to go forward when they would prefer to stand still.

WAR NEWS.

Reno, Nev., May 6, 1898.—Key West. Two prizes. Spanish fishing schooners, brought in to-day. The Minneapolis captured the French steamer La Fayette after an exciting chase. She tried to run the blockade after being warned and was captured. The chase was participated in by Minneapolis, Newport, Norvel and Wilmington. Complications with France may arise regarding capture. Orders from Washington as to disposition of cargo and passengers eagerly awaited. Claimed she carried Spanish soldiers in guise of passengers. No news from Dewey. Navy Department is uneasy.

Seven transports are now at Tampa to convey troops to Cuba. News of Dewey's victory received with enthusiasm. Members of squadron before Havana are wild to bombard.

The pope has assured the Queen of his support and his influence for pacific settlement of trouble.

Dewey's official report filed. It reads. Entire Spanish fleet of eleven vessels destroyed. Spanish loss, dead 300; wounded 400. Dewey's loss is 6 men injured. His fleet is uninjured.

6 p.m. Dewey's message is short. He is caring for Spanish in hoshis lines, and has protection to forts.

ops will be sent to the Phillipines May 15.

Dewey has not force enough to land.

Rioting continues in Madrid. Feared dynasty be overthrown.

May 9—Madrid — Queen yesterday held conference-

Instructions are to resist to death.

Dewey elected rear-admiral. He will be presented with a sword by the men of his command.

May 10—A special from Shanghai says that Admiral Montijo was killed by the populace after leaving Cavite. Massacres are said to have occurred outside Manila. Insurgents are killing women and children.

A Hong Kong dispatch says that Dewey cannot control the insurgents. Spanish priests and sisters repaid Americans for their humanity by attempting to lead them into a mined channel.

5:15—News received this afternoon that Spanish fleet arrived at Cadiz from Cape Verde. Gen. Miles and staff leave for Tampa tonight to head expedition to Cuba. Entire force at Ohickamauga ordered to the front. Cavalry to New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa; entire infantry to Tampa. Movement began today. No news of Sampson's fleet. 30 vessels were chartered today at New York with capacity for 25,000 troops.

Serious riots continue in Spain, in which women take a prominent part.

May 11—Dispatch from Gibraltar says Brithish steamer passed Spanish torpedo destroyer guarding Algeria bay. Shorly after lights went out and boat disappeared with loud report. Supposed her boilers exploded and all perished.

Tax on tobacco will be increased to 16 cents per pound.

5th cavalry ordered to assemble at Houston and proceed to New Orleans.

Reported from St. Thomas that heavy oannonading was heard Monday in the direction of Porto Rico.

New York considers situation created by return of Spanish fleet to Cadiz as serious, indicating Spain will abandon Cuba and Porto Rico, and concentrate efforts holding the Phillipines. Fleet could reach Manila via Suez canal before Dewey could be reinforced by ships from Key West. It is said if report of the retura of Cadiz fleet is correct, Cuban expedition will leave in 48 hours

Charleston ordered to Manila with ammunition at once. Leave before Sunday.

May 12—9 a. m.—Engagement off Cardenas yesterday afternoon. U.S. Cruiser Winmihgton, torpedo boat Winslow and auxiliary gunboat Hudson participated. Hudson arrived at Key West this morning with bodies of Ensign Bagley and four others of the Winslow's crew. Several more wounded.

6 pm—The battle of Fort Cordenas was a teriific conflict. The Winslow and Hudson entered harbor and began firing on Spanish gunboats at Docks at a range of about 3500 yards. Spanish boats were assisted by shore batteries. Shot and shell seemed to come from every direction. The little torpedo boat Winslow kept her guns going with splendid regularity until a solid shot crashed through her hull and knocked out boilers. In an instant she began to rock and roll helplessly, and a ferocious yell of triumph come from the spanish and the rain of shot and shell fell faster. The Gunboat Hudson ran alongside and getting near enough threw a line. Ensign Bagley and a group of men stood on deck ready to make fast. "Heave her," cried Bagley, with a laugh, "it's getting hot here." At that moment a shell struck the deck in the midst of the group, instantly killing Bagley and several others. The line parted. Another was thrown, but there were only three men left on board to make fast. All this amid a galling fire from the batteries. The Winslow was finally towed out of range and the dead and wounded cared for.

May 13—Navy Department received dispatch from Sampson this morning. St. Thomas, May 12—Squadron arrived at daybreak; no armed vessels in the harbor. Commenced bombarding batteries defending citp. Attack lasted about three hours and resulted in much damage to batteries and city. Batteries replied but without material effect. One man was killed aboard the New York, and several were wounded. No serious damage to ships. The Evening News publishes the statement that San Juan, Porto Rico, surrended at six last night.

A striking illustration of the difference between a people among whom liberty and independent thought prevail and a people who are kept in ignorance and taught to live upon tradition is furnished by the history now being made in Spain and the United States. Had Commodore Dewey failed to annihilate the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila, the news of the disaster would have been received in the United States with regret, but there would have been no general dissaisfaction. The newspapers would, perhaps, have expressed the opinion that he attempted too much, or that he was not qualified to command a squadron, but no one would have questioned his patriotism or thought of mobbing the President and his cabinet.

But at Madrid the news of the Spanish disaster has almost upset the Government. In fact the dispatches from there indicate that the most dangerous enemy the Spanish throne now has is found in its people. Rumors of mobs and riots and disturbances in the Cortes, and threats of political uprisings are flying fast everywhere. Perhaps within a few days the Sagasta Ministry will pay for its blundering in the Maine affair with its political life.

These things indicate that there is a woful lack of patriotism among the Spanish people. Instead of combining when threatened from the outside, they do like all ignorant people do, commence fighting among themselves. On the other hand, the Americans, who continually fight among themselves in times of peace, combine the moment they are threatened by a foreign foe.

In the early part of the negotiations between Spain and the United States over the Maine affair, a Spanish statesman said that in the event of trouble uprisings would certainly take place in the Southern States. Not only has this failed to happen, but the South is more anxious to fight Spain than any other part of the country. Its prominent men are seeking positions in the army, and its ordinary citizens are everywhere offering their services to the Government. Not a word about politics has been heard since the beginning of hostilities. Of the Spanish subject the United States is practically a unit today. What could more forcibly illustrate the weakness of Spain than the present discontented condition of her people at home.

Wouldn't Be Stood Off.

There was a bold, bad man talking things hot in a Texas town a few days ago. He wore long hair, a deershin hunting suit, a big sombrero, and he was waving a small fieldpiece in his hand and yelling for somebody to walk in and get pulverized.

He had his back against the courthouse, and the city marshal and the police argued with him from the middle of the street and dodged every time he swung his howitzer in their direction. Lots of citizens had turned out to witness the performance, and it looked for awhile as if the bad man had the whole town against the ropes.

Presently a little, weak kneed drummer from Connecticut, who was among the crowd, adjusted his spectacles for a closer look at the desperado, and then before anybody could stop him he gave a yell and started for the bad man at a 2:40 gait.

The bad man saw him coming and tried to climb over the courthouse, but the little drummer nabbed him and said something to him. The bad man ran his hand into his pocket and gave up something. Then the marshal and the police closed in, and the desperado went off with them as gentle as a lamb.

When the little drummer was questioned, he said:

"Afraid? Not much. That fellow owed me $9. He was raised in the same town in Connecticut that I was, and I loaned it to him when he started for Texas 13 years ago. I generally collect what's owing me. Say, what were the cops afraid of him for?"—Detroit Free Press.

Did It Quietly and Well.

It is now four years since the electoral franchise was granted to all women 21 years of age by act of the New Zealand local parliament, and as the parliaments in New Zealand last for three years there have been two general elections in which the women's vote has been a most important factor. It is only just to note that there are no symptoms of public regret at the step thus taken, nor are there, so far, any indications of the change having altered in other respects the ordinary usages of society. On the other hand, it is important to observe that the change was no new idea in New Zealand. It was not the result of female agitation, either through the press or on the platform. There were no "women's rights" leagues organized, nor was any public attempt made to denounce the selfishness of men or to magnify the virtues and intellectual powers of women.

To the persons who have put themselves forward in positions of prominence in the "women's rights" movements in America and Great Britain the attitude of the women of New Zealand would undoubtedly have seemed slow and supine to an extraordinary degree. They held no meetings; they sent no petitions; they published no letters or pamphlets—either to denounce men or to praise women. What they did was to take advantage of every opportunity that was given them of taking part in the management of public affairs and of showing an active and intelligent interest in public questions.—Hon. Hugh H. Lusk in Forum.

LEGAL.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., April 26, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by James R. Moffett, contestant, against William A. Bolinger, deceased, T. E. entry No. 216, made April 26, 1898, for S W ¼ S W ¼, W ½ S W ¼ section 24, T 11 S, Range 34 E, by James R. Moffett, contestee, in which it is alleged that William A. Bolinger, deceased, has wholly failed to comply with the timber culture laws, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on June 4, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Independence, Cal.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed April 26, '98, set forth facts which show that after due diligence, personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., April 28, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Edward B. Smith, contestant, against Andrew J. Hunter, entry No. 95, made October 8, 1895, for E ½ N E ¼ Section 1, T 12 S, R 34 E, by Edward B. Smith, contestee, in which it is alleged that Andrew J. Hunter has wholly abandoned said entry; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on June 4, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Independence, Cal.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed April 28, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper proper publication.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 8, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that Acom Miller of Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 76, for the N E ¼ sec 1, Tp 9 S, R 35 E, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 28th day of May, 1898.

She names as witnesses: Following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Davies of Independence, Cal.; John Strohmeyer, William Jenkins and William Cox, all of Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

ANNUAL MEETING

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above named company will be held at the office of said corporation at the office of the SHERIFF; in the Courthouse at Independence, Inyo county, State of California, on SATURDAY, the 28 day of May, 1898, at two o'clock p.m. for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be lawfully transacted at such meeting.

Every stockholder is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated May 12 1898.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald deceased, to the creditors of and persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said Inyo county.

Dated May 6, 1898.

MARIEY FITZGERALD,

Administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

P. H. Mack, attorney for administratrix

Notice of Sale of Real Estate

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

On the motion of the co-sureties and guardianship of Sofia Lodge, formerly Sofia Diaz, Max and Lina and Alfred Diaz minors.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 12th day of May, 1898, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of the above named minors, the undersigned, the guardian of said minors, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, California, all the right, title, interest and estate of said minors, of, in and to the following described property.

An undivided nine tenths interest in and to the following:

Commencing at the section corner common to sections three (3), four (4), nine (9) and ten (10), Tp. sixteen (16) south, range thirty six (36) east, M.D.M., running thence west 22.76 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 14.00 chains, thence south 75 west, 17.75 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains to the place of beginning, save and except that certain building situate thereon and known as the "Wine Cellar Ranch."

An undivided nine tenths interest of in and to the following certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit:

Lots one and two half of the northeast quarter of section number nine (9). The north half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, the north half of the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. 19, all in Tp. 18 south, Range 34, E. M.D.M.

An undivided nine tenths in and to the following certain lots in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, described as follows, viz.: Lots numbered five and eight, in block No. 26, south half of lot No. seventeen, lot No. eight, east half of lots numbered five and eight in block No. five, as the same are known and designated on the official plat of the town of Lone Pine, now on file in the office of the county recorder of Inyo county.

An undivided nine tenths interest of in and to that certain mine or mining claim situate, lying and being in Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, commonly known and designated as the "Salvah Quartz Mine," said mine being of the dimensions of 0 x 600 feet.

An undivided twenty one fifty fourths (21-54) interest of, in and to the certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered five and eight, in block No. 26, south half of lot No. seventeen, lot No. eight, east half of lots numbered five and eight in block No. five, as the same are known and designated on the official plat of the town of Lone Pine, now on file in the office of the county recorder of Inyo county.

An undivided twenty one fifty fourths (21-54) interest of, in and to the certain piece or parcel of real estate situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, state of California.

Commencing at section corner common to sections three (3), four (4), nine (9) and ten (10), Tp. sixteen south, range 36 East, M.D.M. and running thence west 22.76 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence south 75 west, 17.7 chains; thence north 20.50 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 20 chains to the place of beginning, containing 86.7 acres.

An undivided twenty one fifty fourth (21-54) interest of, in and to fifty shares of the capital stock of Lone Pine Water Co., a corporation.

Terms and conditions of sale: cash, gold coin of the United States, to be paid on day of sale, and all expenses of purchase.

BEN H. YANDELL, Guardian.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H E 797

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., May 11, 1898

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 21, 1898, viz.: Eliza Ann Mudgett, for the W ½ N W ¼, W ½ S W ¼, Sec 8, Tp 23 S, R 38 E, M D M

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John W Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ira W. Brown, Horace Fellows and Charles W. Whitlock, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug 4-tf

---

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

for California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

Obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
Jan 1	To cash on hand	$18 368 63	
3	cash from A M Given, tax col	381 00	
3	cash from A M Given, tax collrees	18 00	
3	A M Given, sheriff. fees	6 60	
3	D J Hession, clerk fees	39 40	
3	D J Hessiod, recorder, fees	47 60	
3	S W Austin, supt	10 00	
4	J Dudlap Jones	5 45	
5	Hillside Water company damages	65 00	
8	State Treasurer, school fund	5 841 63	
24	Chris Mangie, on redemption	2 73	
25	Mrs Delaney, int on state land	8 00	
25	Geo McIntyre, same	44 80	
25	W H Murray same	22 40	
25	Clayton Beknap, sur	14 00	
	Clayton Beknap same	11 20	
	Clayton Beknap, paid	5 60	
31	J J M ex. judgments sheep cases	4 220 46	
		29 [illegible] 50	
Feb 7	A G [illegible] tax col	535 35	
7	Same fees	13 00	
7	D J Hession, recorder fees	112 55	
7	Same, clerk fees	47 25	
11	D J Hessiod, over redemption	74 [illegible]	
15	Oscar Stero, int street sale land	16 09	
7	A H Mahoney, on redemption	4 79	
7	Same	23 17	
7	Same	63 45	
7	Same	17 59	
21	A V Eichorn, return premium	15 80	
26	Charles Anthony, int on State land	15 70	
29	John Delany, same	11 20	
		80 0 4 26	
Mar 7	A M Given tax col	778 95	
5	J G Birchim, int. on swamp land	15 68	
5	J G Birchim, int on State land	32 00	
7	A M Given, tax col fees	25 40	
7	Same, sheriff fees	2 00	
7	D J Hession, clerk	41 50	
7	Same, recorder fees	3 20	
14	A W Foster, int on State land	205 19	
14	A B Forbes, same	167 28	
24	F A Gardner same	196 72	
21	Clayton Beckhap int state land	22 40	
24	Same as above	22 40	
29	James Santiago, interest state land	202 70	
14	A M Meads on redemption	42 11	
31	A J Church same	18 84	
		31 [illegible] 18	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan Salary fund		1 319 55
Hospital		758 2
Bridge		108 5
General expense		1 179 3
Road Dist No 1		359 4
" " " 2		245 7
" " " 3		428 0
" " " 4		247
" " " 5		2 3 5
Property tax		8
Bishop school fund		6
Big Pine		180
Salina		11 3
Lone Pine		134
Keeler		13 00
Warm Spring		1 3
Nadey		5 00
Fish Spring		20 0
Union		15 0
Liberty		20
Irving		2 2 3
Taboose		6
Riverside		8 0
Coleraine		1 0
Feb Salary fund		1 024 5
Hospital		1 0
Bridge fund		97 8
General expense		60 5
Road tax		3 0
General road		100 0
Road Dist. no. 1		1 0
" " 2		43 16
" " 4		4 0
" "		9 15
Big Pine School		178 20
Irving		10 0
Bishop		20 0
Independence		13 20
Lone Pine		3 0
Station		102 0
Warm Spring		0
Liberty		0
Warm Spring		1 00
Nadey		60 00
Taboose		60 00
Marie		15 00
Riverside		4 0
Round Valley		1 00
Independence library		4 0
Big Pine		7 0
Union		12 00
Riverside		11 0
Irving		0
Aberdeen		9 5
		9 [illegible]
March		
Fish Springs school bond fund		102 5
Community fund		1 20 0
General expense fund		652 35
bridge		5 0
Salary		1 024 0
Hospital		50 00
Independence school		28 0
Keeler		17 5
Lone Pine		1 1 00
Big Pine		25 0
Bishop		206 0
Marie		0 0
[illegible]		81 0
Riverside		120 00
Round Valley		7 00
Taboose		60 00
Irving		10 0
Fish Springs		65 00
Nadey		60 00
Fish Springs library		2 25
Big Pine library		2 25
Valley		2 8
County		4 5
Cash		16 959 89
		31 800 78 31 800 78

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—

Dr		
Salary Fund	3 7 09	
General expense	1 015 70	
County bond		434
Bishop school special	13	
State general	1 163 44	
Hospital	44 34	
General road	7 2 85	
Road District No 1	1 1 00	
" " " 2	229 77	
" " " 3	51	
" " " 4	97 39	
" " " 5	18 82	
Unapportioned county	25 45	
Road Poll tax	27 60	
Swamp & Overflowed	1 498 81	
Bridge	479 38	
Institute	0 00	
Teacher's library	20 31	
Property tax	885 52	
County school		1 056 9
Library	192 82	
Valley	305 91	
Taboose	144 74	
Fish Springs	2 1 3	
Riverside	49 73	
Bishop	531 31	
Lone Pine	504 33	
Big Pine	90 54	
Warm Spring	150 85	
Irving	207 14	
Independence	554 67	
Station	155 03	
Milton	230 11	
Union	377 94	
Round Valley	112 65	
Milton school library fund	24 48	
Round Valley	28 48	
Irving	125 70	
Bishop	61 45	
Station	29 16	
Warm Spring	31 01	
Big Pine	51 68	
Independence	16 95	
Union	13 87	
Riverside	18 88	
Lone Pine	59 14	
Fish Spring	9 92	
Liberty	24 34	
Taboose	26 81	
Valley	23 66	
Keeler	11 87	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	862 20	
Union school bond fund	601 34	
Big Pine	602 47	
Fish Springs	31 62	
Lone Pine	1 183 44	
Taboose	27 40	
Riverside special	13 04	
Irving special	278 62	
Round Valley	97	
Cash on hand		16 959 89
	18 451 07	18 451 07

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING MARCH 31st, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds between Dec. 31st, 1897, and March 31st, 1898.

Total warrants drawn	13 178 39
Gen. expense fund	2 382 57
School "	4 516 52
Hospital "	913 26
Salary "	3 569 84
Contingent fund "	80
Gen. road "	10 00
Road district No 1 fund	3 5 41
" " " 2 "	2 5 70
" " " 3 "	4 8 00
" " " 4 "	231 75
" " " 5 "	259 65
Bridge "	201 80
Same poll tax "	3 00
	13 178 39 13 178 39

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. on the 31st inst.

Total indebtedness	62 990 55
County bonds	62 000 00
Old indebtedness	990 55
	62 990 55 62 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	62 990 55
Cash in treasury	16 959 89
Remaining indebtedness	45 030 66
	62 990 55 62 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

INYO COUNTY, CAL., March 15, 1898.

MR. E. R. Schumann:—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred ($300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Lucky Hit and Hidden Treasure, lying situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Anvil spring in Fish Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 26, 1897, in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if in twenty (30) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY MACDONALD

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should not be made.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, Deceased.

James R. Moffett, the administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the personal property and the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 4th day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock a.m., at the court-room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell all the personal property and so much of the real estate of the said deceased either in public or private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in the INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 8, 1898.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal
January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 26, 1897, in the office of the recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

JOHN A. COYLE.

State of California } January 13, 1898.
County of Inyo }

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, to wit: $15.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," approved March 1, 1893.

R. C. SPEAR.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 13 1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

Monday—May 9th—In the matter of Thos. Mills, an insolvent debtor; discharge granted.

Wednesday, May 11—Estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased—Marie Fitzgerald appointed administratrix.

Hon. Trenmore Coffin of Carson visited town t his week.

W. W. Yandell and Andy Dell of Bishop were at Independence last Saturday.

Born—At Independence, Cal., May 10 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. James Jenkins, a son.

George Hall and George W. Hall of Big Pine were in town early in the week on land business.

Schober's big team pssed through town on Wednesday on his way to Bishop with a load of freight.

All the lumber at the Independence race track has been sold and the place dismantled and torn down.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. M. Clarke of Bishop are visiting at Independence with County Treasurer Bunney and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Schober, Miss Lizzie McCrosky and Albert Smith of Bishop were at Independence last Monday on business at the land office.

A. W. Lord, watchmaker and jeweler, who spent a few weeks in Independence not long ago, is now permanently located in Bishop, office at Geo. W. Dixon's drug store. 4t

C. A. Walter of Camp Independence brought the first berries of the season to town this week. For size and flavor they cannot be surpassed. Mr. Walter is prepared to fill orders and deliver the berries at any point along the railroad.

Last Saturday evening was the occasion of a merry time at George's Creek. The new residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy was warmed up well, and Lone Pine, Citrus, Independence and George's Creek all added fuel. The Matlack orchestra contributed their fine dance music. Refreshments were served at midnight, and after a few more dances the guests departed, wishing the family many happy days in the new house.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending May 12, 1898:

Highest barometer	26.107	10th
Lowest "	25.723	12th
Highest temperature	84.0	10th
Lowest "	50.0	7th
Mean "	66.6	
Average dew point	20.8	
Average humidity	109	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	23. NW	7th
No. clear days	6	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	T	

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

A Desert Murder

Last Saturday the body of Mariano J. Canados, a Portuguese sheep man, was found by Deputy Sheriff Carrasco about a half-mile below Olancha. His throat was cut, and the remains were in an advanced state of decomposition. Coroner Woodin went down on Sunday and held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from knife wounds supposed to have been inflicted by a sheepherder in his employ.

On Friday of the preceding week Canados and his herder were seen at Olancha about 10 a. m. Shortly after noon the herder alone appeared and tried to dispose of the sheep to Dave Holland. He was covered with blood, and on being questioned said that he had cut his dogs throat.

The following day he sold the sheep to Marshal Naylor and Chas. Robinson, and came to Lone Pine on Sunday. He went to Harvey's stable, and asked to be driven to the depot to take the train. He was informed that no train would leave until Tuesday, but he went to the depot and camped until Tuesday morning, when he purchased a ticket for San Francisco. His description was wired ahead, and a man supposed to be the murderer is now under arrest in San Francisco.

Sheriff Given and Dave Holland left for the city yesterday morning after their man.

FROM SWAMPER

LONE PINE, Cal., May 11, 1898.

One day last week Swamper and Comrade Fred S. Wallace chartered a chariot and a couple of the most vigorous horses of the Mustang persuasion in this neck of the woods for the purpose of visiting a point six or seven miles from the Lane mine. Lieutenant Wallace steered the craft into Keeler, making the 16-land miles in Spanish war time. Mine host Tom Boland was found cloading his brow over an hydrostatic problem, connected with inducting the emblem of purity into the revamped inn—so long the solace of the tired traveler from the wilds of Nevada, i.e. that Tom has readjusted the Belleville tavern near the site of the timehonored Lakeview—cremated in the initial month of the Spanish war year. The transfer has been conducted in a manner which preserves the general contour of the original edition of the house. Slight changes have been made in the construction, all of which add to the comfort and comeliness of the new era tavern at the terminus of rapid transit in Inyo. The newness of the revamped Belleville house will be toned down nicely by re hr s ening it the Lakeview House. A quiet night blessed by the comforts of a sleep-inspiring couch put us in a good plight for subsequent journey.

We made the tour named and reached the town named after the great evolutionist about the 14th hour of the day. The next day we visited the Lane mine, and our objective point, about seven miles distant. We came onto a veritable oasis in the desert—a little nook inhabited by an ancient Hibernian named Jerry Fitzgerald. As you approach this genial spot coming down the sand wash, all at once your eye is gladdened by a lovely landscape of verdure, set in a frame of rugged mountain surroundings. Willow trees of gigantic growth dotted the grass-grown vale, rare plants and heath blossoms, punctuated the scene in a manner calculated to call the attention of anyone with a modicum of poetry in his systsm. We met the proprietor of this poetic paradise mounted on a long eared accident of nature en route to Darwin in quest of the latest war news. Commissioned by the happy hermit to make ourselves at home we unhitched our steeds and made a pilgrimage to our objective point about two miles distant. Having accomplished our mission we returned to Jerry's paradise, re-hitched our steeds and brought up at the Lane in time to rest for supper. Here we found every thing in good shape. The new gasoline engine had just been started and works nicely. The condition of the mine was reported as O.K. The smelter will be aglow by the first of June, and a new era of prosperity for this section is confidently assured. We have learned that Mr. John Barnes, proprietor of the Lane "eat" house has a fair chance for recovery from protracted illness, the latest report being to the effect that he is rapidly mending under the treatment of Dr. Middleton of Big Pine. The quiet of this somnolient town has been disturbed a little by the tragedy at Olancha—particulars of which have no doubt reached the capital ere this.

Mrs. S. W. Austin, late popular and efficient teacher of the school here has gone to Oakland to enjoy her vacation. Miss Leah Darrah, late of the primary department will remain in Lone Pine for a few months.

Felix Meysan is prospecting a claim just opposite town, which he thinks likely to wake things up in the near future.

SWAMPER.

Silver Knight-Watchman: Why not utilize the $50,000,000 of silver bullion in the treasury belonging to the government as seigniorage? Both Houses of Congress passed a law in Cleveland's administration to issue silver certificates on this bullion and coin it into silver dollars. Republicans and democrats voted for the bill. Cleveland vetoed it because it was not in the interest of the gold monopoly.* Everybody knows that the silver certificates in circulation are the best money we have. They are not exported in time of war. They stay at home and fight our battles. More than half the money in actual circulation today consists of silver coin and silver certificates. The coinage value of the silver now in the treasury of the United States, in round numbers, is about $550,000,000; the silver certificates and Sherman notes amount to about $500,000,000. If silver certificates were issued equal to the coinage value of the silver on hand $50,000,000 would immediately go into the treasury. Besides, it is not necessary to have dollar for dollar to enable the government to redeem outstanding silver certificates. Two for one could be issued with perfect safety. If the government would make the silver certificates a full legal tender and require the Secretary of the Treasury to issue from time to time such an amount of certificates to the extent necessary to meet the obligations of the goverment and carry on the war, we would have great prosperity at home by the increase in the volume of money. This would not load the people with more bonds and more taxation, and deprive them of money with which to pay taxes, as proposed by the Dingley bill. If the Republican goldites, however, are determined to ignore silver, why not issue $200,000,000 or more of greenbacks to meet the exigencies of war, as was done between 1861 and 1865, and as had been done from time to time when the government required money, from the administration of Jefferson down to the administration of Lincoln? Why add to the horrors of war the horrors of increased taxation and further contraction?

We understand perfectly well that the Dingley-Gage scheme is to be urged on Congress under a plea of patriotism, but it is the duty of every patriot to prevent, if possible, the consummation of this scheme of spoilation. We do not charge Mr. Dingley and his Republican associates with bad motives. They undoubtedly think it is a good thing for the people to be taxed, a good thing for the government to be bonded, and that the people really have no rights which concentrated wealth does or ought to respect. They believe as firmly in bank monopoly, bank rule and gold standard contraction as their phototypes believed in the flatworld theory and in the duty of Christians to kill witches. They are just as conscientious in killing the prosperity of the country and enslaving the people as the divines and judges were when they tortured witches to drive out the devil.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Independence, Cal.
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal, on June 21, 1898, viz. Chas W. Whittock, for the W ½ N W ¼, Sec 17. S E ¼ N E ¼, N E ¼ SE ¼ Sec 18, Tp 23 S, R 38 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Horace Bellows, Ira W. Brown and Eliza Ann Mudgett, all of Olancha, Inyo county, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal.,
April 30, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 13, 1898, viz: Henry Giles, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N ½ S W ¼, S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec 28, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, Jas. R. Moffet, Thos Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 11, 1898. viz., Thomas Mills, for the W ½ N E ¼ Sec 11, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Boyd, William Jenkins, William L. Hunter and William Cox, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H MULHOLLAND, Register.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

TUBER MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, No. 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Panamint District, Inyo county, California.

Notice—There is delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No one, levied on the 22d day of March, 1898, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name	No certificate	No shares	Amt
Zerah Castle	8	61 0	$125 00
Hugh McDonnel	17	100	50 00
	18	1000	500 00
J W Pew; Trustee	70	1,414	624 00
Nat Stein "	75	8173	4058 83
	76	8173	4058 83
	77	14500	7250 00
W Sheldon Trustee	78	12484	6,42 00
J W Pew "	79	18733	93 6 50
Nat Stein "	80	17749	8874 50

And in accordance with law and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the 22d day of March, 1898, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, No 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, California on Thursday, the 23d day of June, 1898, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay such delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. W PEW
Secretary.

Office No. 310 Pine St., Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, Cal.

TRAVEL N 3.

Inyo
Stage
Company.

REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j13-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT.
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je25-tf JOHN CLARKE.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 1
" ..... March 1
" ..... April 30
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M
P. H. WACK, Sec

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE

SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landsides, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson

JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR.—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS. Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all points.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

TIME TABLE

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT.

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TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Lv 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:42 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:33 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

DON'T BE FOUNDERED.

We blanket a horse in the warmest weather after a hard drive if he is to stand in his stall. We take violent exercise and do hard manual labor, and very many take no precaution against sudden cooling off. In case of the horse, if he chills, he will be foundered. In case of men and women who are forgetful of the consequences, they will suffer soreness and stiffness from head to foot. If we are thus forgetful, we need not be so of the fact that St. Jacobs Oil, used in a case of the kind, is one of the best and surest cures. A good rubbing relaxes the stiffened muscles and puts the joints to work again in good order. In this season of sports none who enjoy them ought to be without a bottle of the Oil.

If Reformer Charlotte Smith succeeds in mobilizing her 30,000 unmarried women to fight against Spain, they will probably be armed with hat pins.

THE MODERN GENERATION OF MEN.

Physically men are better to-day than ever before. Our college youth are, as a general thing, magnificent specimens. The constitutionally weak and nervous, though they may never become athletes, can greatly increase their strength and restore tranquility to the nervous system by the efficient aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also removes malarial, kidney, dyspeptic and bilious trouble.

The length of the jawbone of a whale of average size is seven feet. The whale seems to be out of his element. He should be in politics.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

FIRE HORSES.

The Quickest Ones In the World Are Said to Be In Kansas City.

F. S. Dellenbaugh writes of "The Quick Horse" in St. Nicholas, his article telling of the training of horses for the fire department. Mr. Dellenbaugh says:

The quickest horses in the world were at one time in Kansas City at the headquarters of its fire department, directly under the office of the chief, Mr. George C. Hale. To Mr. Hale's genius more than to any other factor the quick horse owed his first development, for Mr. Hale is the inventor of the earliest swinging harness which made the quick horse possible. When Mr. Henry M. Stanley and his wife were in this country, they witnessed an exhibition drill of the Kansas City fire department. The drill so impressed the visitors that an account of it was published in a London journal, and this English article brought an invitation to Mr. Hale to visit England as the representative of the American fire service at the international fire tournament. Mr. Hale and a picked corps went to England, taking with them the remarkably quick horses Joe and Dan, and they became world famous. As the quickest harnessing time of the London fire brigade is 1 minute 17½ seconds and the Kansas City horses were harnessed in 1¾ seconds and were out of the engine house in less than 8 seconds, there could be no competition. In Kansas City four fine bays were harnessed to the hook and ladder truck almost as quickly as even Joe and Dan could jump into their harnesses. It was a pretty sight to see these four well kept horses spring to their places at the stroke of the gong and in two or three seconds stand ready to run with the apparatus. Joe was killed by an accident, but Dan, with a new mate, is still in service, and as quick as ever.

The record for quickest time from the engine house to the throwing of water on the fire is held by a Kansas City company. In this instance the horses were harnessed, a run of 2,194 feet (a little less than half a mile) was made, and water thrown from the hose in the wonderfully brief time of 1 minute 31½ seconds.

It Will Pay.

It will pay to carefully read the descriptive advertisement of Alabastine appearing in this paper, explaining the difference between those goods and kalsomines.

Consumers should bear in mind that Alabastine is unlike all the various kalsomines sold on the market under different names. Alabastine stands pre-eminent and alone as a durable wall coating, and all consumers in buying should see that the goods are in packages and properly labeled.

Eggs In China.

From the diary of three Englishmen in Yunnanese China: Eggs were brought to us. They were hard and black and had strong smells. "These are rotten!" we exclaimed. "Oh, no," we were told, "they have simply been buried underground for a year! It is true eggs go bad, but if they remain long enough underground they get all right again." We gave the eggs back, with the observation: "They will probably be excellent in the fullness of time, but they haven't been long enough in the ground. Go and bury them deep—as deep as you can."—North China Herald.

Will Be Seen.

He—What is the use of putting all that trimming on the back of your hat? Do you suppose any man can see the back of your hat when he meets you?

She—No; but every woman will when she passes me.—London Fun.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

S. F. N. U. No. 825. New Series, No. 16

LET US ALL LAUGH.

JOKES FROM THE PENS OF VARIOUS HUMORISTS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that You Will Enjoy.

A True Friend.

Sells—Well, old chap, it's all settled. I am going to marry Miss Mills next month, and I want you to act as best man.

Wells—All right, my boy; you can count upon me. I never desert a friend when misfortune overtakes him.

The Sequel.

Customer—I bought a plaster of you three weeks ago to help me get rid of the lumbago.

Drug Clerk—Yes, I remember it. Didn't it do the work?

Customer—Oh, yes; but I want something now that will help me to get rid of the plaster.

The Proper Classification.

Weeks—Did you hear about the high-handed villainy of your friend Blake?

Meeks—No; what did he do?

Weeks—Deserted his family and eloped with his stenographer.

Meeks—That seems more like short-handed than high-handed villainy.

A Victim of Gossip.

Mamma—Hans, I find you didn't go to school yesterday!

Hans—O, the teacher told you! These women can never hold their tongues!—Heitere Welt.

Somewhat Different.

Fond memories of the long ago
Come back with songs I used to sing;
But when songs I send to publishers
Come back to me—'tis another thing.

Running No Risks.

"I see that most of the New York society women claim to be descended from kings."

"Yes, but they have taken good care to select kings that are very, very dead."

Heartless.

"Darling," he exclaimed, "if you should say no it would kill me!"

"Come, then," she replied, "let's get as far away from the house as possible before I give you your answer."

Slowly Improving.

The Minister—I am told that your husband spends much of his time playing checkers.

Mrs. Softleigh—Yes, but let us be charitable with him, doctor. He is improving in his ways. He used to play golf.

A Natural Conclusion.

Editor—You interviewed Mrs. Blank on the subject, I suppose?

Reporter—Well, not exactly; I saw the lady but she refused to talk.

Editor—Refused to talk! Why, when did she die?

Then he Was Sorry She Spoke.

Jessie—Do you believe in fortune-telling?

Tom—Oh, I don't know. Sometimes I'm half inclined to think there may be something in it.

Jessie—Because a gypsy once told me that I was to be married twice and that my first husband was to leave me with an immense fortune.

Tom—That settles it. I take no risks. Get some other fellow to be the first one and if his part of it comes true I'll call around again. Good-night.

Test of Fidelity.

"Won't you please weigh that parcel, sir? Those are the letters that my Fritz sent me last year, and I want to see if he has written to me as faithfully as he did the year before!—Humoristische Blaetter.

Practical Experience.

Landlady—That new boarder is either married or a widower.

Daughter—Why, ma, he says he's a bachelor.

Landlady—Don't you believe he is. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his board he always turns his back to me.

Worst of Them All.

Traveler—Don't you get tired answering so many foolish questions?

Ticket Agent—Yes.

Traveler—Which one tires you most?

Ticket Agent—That one.

She Just Suffered.

"Yes," she sighed, "for many years I've suffered from dyspepsia."

"And don't you take anything for it?" her friend asked. "You look healthy enough."

"Oh," she replied, "it's my husband that has it."

Papa's Definition.

"Papa, what is meant by 'taking Time by the forelock?'"

"In most cases, my son, it is worrying about things that never happen."

Encouraging Her.

Myrtle—Oh, dear! I wish I could think of some new way to say no. I've had to refuse so many men lately that I am positively becoming weary of the old way of declining.

Alice—I wouldn't worry about that, dear. The follows probably enjoy the joke just as much as if you said something original each time.

At the Door.

Invalid—O, doctor, I'm afraid I'm pretty well at death's door!

Doctor—Don't you worry, my dear sir—we'll pull you through!—London Punch.

One Secret he Keeps.

Dixon—Why is it that it is usually unmarried women who write articles on "How to Manage a Husband?"

Hixon—Oh, you don't suppose a married woman is going to give her little plan away, do you?

How to Arouse Interest.

He—They say your minister is creating a regular furore.

She—Yes, he has a stereopticon and charges an admission fee now, so we have to have the police every Sunday to keep the crowds in check.

Not a Complete Success.

He—What a winning way that Miss Dexter has!

She—Oh, I don't know. She has been trying for ten years and hasn't won a husband yet.

Her Suggestion.

Aged Suitor—My dear Miss Flypp, I can't find words to express my love for you.

Miss Flypp—Then why don't you turn the job over to one of the express companies?

A Bad Investment.

Mrs. Holden—John, we'll never be able to save a cent if you don't quit being so extravagant.

Mr. Holden—Why, my dear, I'm not at all extravagant.

Mrs. Holden—Yes, you are. There's that accident policy you bought nearly a year ago, and you haven't used it once; if that isn't extravagance I don't know what is.

Fast Friends.

Martha—Do you believe that Renee's hair is dyed?

Jane—Isn't it nice of you to say such things! I'm sure it isn't dyed.

Martha—How do you know?

Jane—I was with her when she bought it.—Paris Gaulois.

Not So Warm.

Hixon—I understand you had a fire in your library last night. Much of a loss?

Dixon—Oh, no; only a few unbound volumes of smoke.

Natural History.

Bob-o-Link (the American jail bird)—does nothing but Sing-Sing all the year round.—New York World.

The Long and Short of It.

Smiles—I dislike the month of February more than any other.

Giles—Why so?

Smiles—Because I work by the day and pay board by the month.

As a Substitute.

Diggs—My wife has throat trouble, and the doctor told her she must not talk for a week.

Biggs—How can she manage to keep from talking?

Diggs—Oh, she chews gum all the time.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"Poverty," said the platitudinous boarder, "is the cause of most crime."

"Strange, isn't it," commented the Cheerful Idiot, "how straitened circumstances will make a man crooked?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Following Instructions.

Lamchop—Waiter, two eggs, please; boil them four minutes.

Waiter—All right, sir. Be ready in half a second.—Boston Traveler.

Appetizing Relishes.

The taste for hors d'oeuvre, which has grown up in this country in the last few years, has introduced flavoring butter, but we are still far from using this medium to anything like the extent it might be. Abroad flavoring butters are in great request for kitchen use, a morsel of one or other of them, according to the preparation, being almost invariably added just at the last to sauces to give the requisite fresh butter flavor deemed essential to a well made sauce, while at the same time enhancing the appropriate and distinctive aroma of the condiment. But there is a further use for these butters which should especially commend them to the notice of the housewife, and this is the preparation of sandwiches. If, instead of a layer of plain butter, the sliced bread were delicately spread with some appropriate butter, it would double its attraction without giving any very arduous work to the maker. For instance, the ordinary ham sandwiches would be entirely different, if made with mustard or chutney butter, while a dash of anchovy or maitre d'hotel butter would similarly improve cold beef.

WHEN YOU ARE OLD.

When you are old and gray and full of sleep
And nodding by the fire, take down this book
And slowly read and dream of the fair look
Your eyes had once and of their shadows deep.

How many loved your moments of glad grace
And loved your beauty with love false or true,
But one man loved the pilgrim soul in you
And loved the sorrows of your changing face

And, bending down beside the glowing bars,
Murmured a little sad, "From us fled love."
He paced upon the mountains far above
And hid his face amid a crowd of stars.

—"Poems," by W. B. Yeats.

Flowers In History.

Flowers have always played a great part in the world's history. They have done so ever since the days of the Plantagenets, when a king took a sprig of yellow broom "to live and to die with my name." The rose of England, the lilies of France—what wild passions and fierce conflicts have not these innocent blossoms raised! And then the violet! Surely it was the irony of fate that wove this emblem of humility into the proud destinies of the French empire—a forecast perhaps of the tragedies to come. The Empress Eugenie wore them on her bridal day; they fell thick and fast on the prince imperial's pall. They were laid on the last resting place of England's beloved "Princess Mary," sent with these words, "Souvenir d'une tendre amitie," from the Empress Eugenie herself.

A Latin poem of the sixteenth century has a pretty legend of a violet that, in mythological days, was a maiden called Ianthis, one of Diana's nymphs. She attracted the attention of Apollo, whose admiration she did not return, and, flying from his pursuit, she implored Diana to destroy the beauty which occasioned her so much trouble. Diana granted her request and turned her face to a dull purple. Ianthis, however, soon regretted the loss of her beauty and was pining away with grief, when the goddess had pity on her and changed her into a flower, which still shrinks from Apollo (the sun) and hides her modest head in the shade; hence perhaps the French "posie," which often accompanies the violet (used as a seal or ring ornamentation), "Il faut me chercher."—Gentlewomen.

Not Fickle.

The saying, "Fickle as a weathercock," once received a striking refutation in the experience of Dr. W. E. Channing. The famous Boston divine, being of a feeble constitution, was led to go to extremes in protecting himself against the cold, penetrating air of the winter in Boston. At such times nothing would induce him to go out of the house, even in a carriage, if the wind was from the east.

A friend, not having heard from Dr. Channing for three weeks, notwithstanding that the weather had been unusually mild and agreeable, feared that he might be ill and called at his house to inquire. He found Channing in his library, the sun streaming through the closed windows, and a blazing fire in the grate. The room was almost suffocating. The doctor himself seemed in his usual health and spirits. Naturally the visitor asked why he was not enjoying the soft air and sunshine. Channing shook his head and said: "Impossible, my friend. I dare not, and you know I never do, venture out of doors in an east wind."

"But the wind has been south for the last three weeks," urged his friend.

"You are greatly mistaken," rejoined the doctor. "Look at the weather vane," and he pointed triumphantly to the weathercock of a neighboring church.

"But that vane has not moved for the last three weeks. It wants oiling," was the response.

The good doctor had been kept a prisoner for three weeks by a rusty weathercock.—Youth's Companion.

Not So Green.

The up town bound cable car apparently was in the hands of a green motorman. At least that was the way the crowd of passengers accepted it when, after each stop, it started up again with a violent jerk, which threw big men around like skittles. Straps were of no value.

At Prince street a little old man got on and made his way to about the middle of the car. He lost something of his mildness of expression when he was thrown suddenly and forcibly against a young woman, knocking off her hat, but he said nothing. Next a big man made a parabolic swing, landed and nearly knocked him through the window. Then the face of the little man grew very red. He pushed his way to the front door and, shaking his finger in the motorman's surly visage, threatened to throw him off the car and run the thing himself. The motorman "sassed" back, but the excited little passenger talked fast and dared him to do it again. Then he shut the door and waited, and every one held his breath when the bell rang.

But the fight did not come off. The car started as gently as molasses, and never once from Prince street, where that one little man stood on his rights, up to Fiftieth street did the car start in any but the smoothest way.

That motorman was not so green.—New York Sun.

The English of It.

He—You have had a week now to think of my proposal of marriage.

She—Yes, and the more I think of it the less I think of it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Caged lions, tigers, pumas and jaguars take no notice of the men and women passing in front of them, but if a dog be brought anywhere near the cage they show their savage nature at once.

Spring Medicine

These two words emphasize a necessity and indicate a remedy.

SPRING—the season when the blood is most impure as a result of the winter's closer confinement, higher living, slower action of the kidneys and liver; when humors of all kinds, boils, pimples and eruptions are most liable to appear; when the weak, languid condition of the whole bodily structure demands and welcomes help.

MEDICINE—that to which the millions turn at this season—Hood's Sarsaparilla. The *original* and *only* preparation especially adapted to the present needs of the human family; that which makes the blood pure and clean as shown by its thousands of wonderful cures of dreadful blood diseases; creates an appetite and cures dyspepsia, as shown by its "magic touch" in all stomach troubles; steadies and strengthens the nerves, as proved by people formerly nervous, now calm and self-possessed, thanks to

Only those who have been relieved of great suffering can fully appreciate the gratitude with which the testimonials overflow written in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Just read this:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I was very much troubled with hives, which appeared in large white and red blotches all over my body. My skin was rough and I suffered with constant itching. I tried various remedies without benefit, and finally began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle did me so much good, I continued its use until I had taken five or six bottles, and I have never been troubled with hives since that time."

A. J. MOORE.

Well and Strong.

"I was afflicted with a tired feeling and my blood was in such a condition that every little scratch would develop into a sore. I tried several medicines but did not feel satisfied with the result until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now well and strong, and weigh more than I ever did in my life." MRS. E. CHEESMAN, Jamul, Cal.

"I was suffering from a rash similar to salt rheum, which appeared on every part of my body. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken six bottles and the rash has entirely disappeared."

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The Medicine For You.

Because of what it has done for others; because you ought this spring to take that which will do you the most good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine because it cures when all others fail. Be sure to get Hood's.

A Native Australian Weather Prophet.

"Warrigul," called Sergeant Dalton to the black tracker, "look out for a high, dry spot for the camp tonight. My bunnion and those black clouds up there say it's going to rain soon."

The aborigine rolled over on his back, and for several minutes he scanned the somber banks above. Then he darted a glance into the forest about. Dalton watched him, for he knew that the eye of a weather prophet peered into the elements.

The whole time the black lay on the ground, with his arms under his head, he never moved a muscle. His eyes rolled about in his head like irresponsible pupiled white marbles, covering the whole space from the ground behind him to the horizon in front and the earth rim of the black vault above him, on each side. Then he slowly closed his lids for a moment and rolled over on his elbow, facing the sergeant.

"No rain, massa. Plenty dry spell all along two months."

"How do you tell all this weather business?" the sergeant asked, for he knew by past experience that the weather prediction of any true Australian tribesman was more to be trusted than that from any scientific meteorological bureau. These people predict seasons of wind and rain with perfect accuracy.

"See gum leaf?" said Warrigul, pointing to the eucalyptus trees.

"Yes, plenty of them," assented Dalton.

"S'posin it rain, leaf lay down. S'posin it keep dry, leaf stand up. See, all leaf stand up to look for water. Water long time off.

"Look on ground," continued the aboriginal bushman. "Gum leaf dry, turn up, crack loud. No rain. S'posin rain soon, leaf drink in wet first; lay out. Plenty heavy dew all nights; plenty long dry spell ahead."—Outing.

Baits and Where to Find Them.

Frogs are most plentiful on the shores of ponds and streams filled with plant growth and in low moist places in meadows. In searching for them in grass wait till you see one jump, then catch it in your hands. They are not so easily got from the shores, as they are apt to take to the water at the first alarm.

Crabs are usually found under stones along the shores of a stream or pond, and in some localities in low moist places in grass lands. Seize the crab back of the pinchers and it cannot nip you.

Dobsons are only found under mossy stones in swift running waters. They are of a dark gray color, have many legs, and when fully grown are about three inches long. The head is shield shaped and armed with good stout pincers, so handle the dobson as you would a crab. The best way to get a supply of dobsons is to have some one hold one edge of a fine meshed net on the bottom of the stream, while you turn over the stones above the net with a hoe. The dobsons, loosing their hold on the bottom, will be carried by the current into the net. Put frogs, crabs and dobsons into a pail with plenty of grass and some water. If you are to keep them for some time, change the water occasionally.

Grubs are excellent bait for trout early in the season. They are found in partially decayed tree trunks, stumps and old timbers left in moist places. Cut into the wood with an ax, and if you find it full of holes of the size of a lead pencil knock it to pieces and pick out the grubs. Put them in a tin bait box with some of the rotten wood you found them in.—Harper's Round Table.

Natural Suspicion.

"What makes you think this man an impostor when he says he is from Boston?"

"The fact that he doesn't claim to live in the Back Bay district."—Chicago News.

A man may float in salt water without moving his hands or feet if he has the presence of mind to throw his head back and allow his body to sink to the position which it will then naturally take.

A Turkish turban of the largest size contains 20 yards of the finest and softest muslin.

A Curious Lion Story.

When lions were still numerous and easily observed in southern Africa, they were sometimes seen instructing one another in voluntary gymnastics and practicing their leaps, making a hush play the part of the absent game. Moffat tells the story of a lion, which had missed a zebra by miscalculating the distance, repeating the jump several times for his own instruction. Two of his comrades coming upon him while he was engaged in the exercise, he led them around the rock to show them how matters stood, and then, returning to the starting point, completed the lesson by making a final leap. The animals kept roaring during the whole of the curious scene, "talking together," as the native who watched them said. By the aid of individual training of this kind industrial animals become apter as they grow older; old birds, for instance, constructing more artistic nests than young ones, and little mammals like mice becoming more adroit with age. Yet, however ancient in the life of the species these acquisitions may be, they have not the solidity of primordial instincts and are lost rapidly if not used.—M. C. Letourneau in Popular Science Monthly.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

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Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

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SPRING EYE GRAIN BAG NEEDLES
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ALABASTINE IS WHAT?

Alabastine is a durable and natural coating for walls and ceilings entirely different from all kalsomine preparations, made ready for use in white or twelve beautiful tints by the simple addition of water (latest make being adapted to mix with cold water), put up in dry powder form, in 5 pound packages, with full directions on every package.

WHAT ARE KALSOMINES?

Kalsomines are cheap temporay preparations manufactured from chalks, clay, whiting, etc., are stuck on the wall with decaying animal glue. Alabastine is a cement, which goes through a process of setting, hardens with age, can be re-coated and re-decorated from time to time without having to wash and scrape off its old coats before renewing.

MUCH SICKNESS

Particularly throat and lung difficulties, wrongly attributed to other causes, is the result of unsanitary conditions of walls and ceilings. Think of having bedrooms covered with layers of molding flour paste to feed vermin, with paper to hide them and to absorb the moisture of respiration, and an animal glue culture ground on its face for disease germs; this having strong colors added like a colored shirt, to hide the dirt; then think of "the nasty practice" of repeating this papering, without removing the old, and a number of times, at that, as many do. Then think of a room coated with pure, porous, permanent Alabastine, which is retinted with but little trouble or expense, and is purifying and sweet-smelling and fills cracks. Wall paper free would be dearer than Alabastine if cost of removing paper is considered.

TO DEALERS.

Do not buy a law suit or an injunction with cheap kalsomines, which are all imitations of Alabastine. Dealers assume the risk of a suit for damages by selling an infringement. Alabastine Company own the right, covered by letters patent, to make and sell wall coatings adapted to be mixed with cold water. Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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THE COUNTRY ROAD.

From the busy haunts of farmer-folk
It starts on its winding way,
Goes over the hill, and across the brook,
Where the minnows love to play;
Beside the mill with the water wheel,
And the pond so dark and deep,
Then up to the tavern and village store,
And the church where the dead lie asleep.

You would never think that the country road
From the hill to the store could be
So long to a boy with an errand to do
And another boy to see.
You can never dream how short it is
From the farm to the frozen pond,
Nor how very much farther it always is
To the school house just beyond.

Oh, the country road at the farther end
It runs up hill and down,
Away from the woods and the rippling brook,
To the toiling, rushing town;
But, best of it all, when you're tired and sick
Of the weary haunts of men,
If you follow it back, it will lead you home
To the woods and fields again.

AT THE LAST MOMENT.

THERE are still people who talk of Wellington and 1815, but it is now generally understood that the real battle of Waterloo takes place every Saturday morning at the station of that name, when the special trains start for South Africa. It is a desperate struggle while it lasts, and the uniformed men have an exceedingly warm time of it, but they have always conquered before, and this encourages and gives them enthusiasm. Mr. John Beste—the name was on the leather label of his single portmanteau—Mr. John Beste, down in good time before the real tussle began, looked on with interest. He was a tall, reserved-looking man, with a short beard and the brown complexion that comes to men who have looked at the South African sun.

"No one to see me off," said John Beste. (A short mother was stepping on tiptoe to kiss a burly youth, and the sight gave him thoughts.) "Of course there is no one to see me off," he continued argumentatively. "Why should there be?"

Mr. John Beste placed his portmanteau in the corner of a first-class compartment, and laughed a little bitterly at his grumbled soliloquy. A light touch on his arm made him wheel round. The sound of a soft voice made him flush.

"Mr. Beste?"

"Miss Langham! Are you here to say good-by to me?"

"That was the idea," said the young woman, brightly. "I suppose there are others. How long before your train goes?"

"About twenty minutes, Miss Langham."

"Only twenty minutes. I am sorry that you are going so quickly. And you will see Mr. Charterhouse, I suppose"—she stepped aside to avoid a juggernaut trolley of luggage—"as soon as you arrive?" she resumed.

"I can't possibly avoid that. Is Mrs. Langham here?"

"My aunt does not know that I have come down. Did you want to see her, Mr. Beste?"

"Her presence," he said, gravely, "is not indispensable to my happiness."

"I'm afraid that you are inclined to be a little unjust to her. You don't know her as well as I do, Mr. Beste."

"That is so. But Mrs. Langham has made a confidant of me during the time that I have been here, and—well, I think I understand her."

"Tout comprehendre c'est tout pardonner," quoted the young lady.

"Not in every case."

"I should like to know what you talked about. It occurred to me at dinner last night that——"

"Upon my word, Miss Langham, I have half a mind to tell you."

"Half a mind is plenty, Mr. Beste. I have a special reason for wanting to know. My dear aunt has not always the best tact in the world."

"That," he said, dryly, "occurred to me."

"Was it of me that she was talking, I wonder? Was I the object?"

"It was of you," he said.

"And my aunt said?"

"Am I bound to answer these questions, my lord?"

A band of Jewish financial gentlemen came along the crowded platform, forming an entourage to some important individual in their center. With the enterprise of their race, they forced the other passengers aside, and Mr. John Beste and Miss Langham were separated in the commotion.

"You are bound," said the young Portia, returning, "to answer all the questions that are put to you for the next fifteen minutes."

"Mrs. Langham," said Mr. John Beste, shifting his rug from one arm to the other, and bending a little closer to the bewildering hat and the charming face that it selfishly attempted to hide, "Mrs. Langham was extremely anxious that I should convey certain information to Mr. Charterhouse. As manager to Mr. Charterhouse's valuable mine, Mrs. Langham seems to have thought that I should be a valuable—what shall I say?—a valuable fellow conspirator."

"Go on," she said, quickly and with great concern.

"I wonder whether you can guess what I am going to say?"

"I hope I am not guessing rightly. It is too terrible!"

"Mrs. Langham was good enough to say that for anything I could say to my—my master, Mr. Charterhouse, that would assist the object she had in view, I should be well repaid.. This was, of course, very generous of your aunt."

"Go on, Mr. Beste."

The time was flying. Passengers were settling down in their compartments, and at every window was a bunch of heads. There were tears, too, because some of those on the platform—parents saying good-by to sons, and wives saying adieu to husbands—were sufficiently old-fashioned to possess emotions.

"And what I had to do was this: Mr. Charterhouse is, as you know, a bachelor."

"Mr. Charterhouse may be an old maid for all I know or care," she said, hotly.

"And I—I was to use my influence with Charterhouse—which is, I admit, considerable—to induce him to come over here to—to see Miss Langham."

"And buy her, I suppose," she exclaimed, trembling with excitement, but not allowing her voice to raise itself. "To buy me and to sign the agreement at St. George's, Hanover square."

"I think," he said, apologetically, "that your aunt is very anxious that you should make a good marriage."

"These good marriages are all bad ones," declared Eva Langham, hotly. "Mr. Beste, you must help me. I cannot allow my aunt to make me appear shameful and ridiculous in people's eyes. You must promise not to say a word to Mr. Charterhouse about me. I don't know him, and I don't want to know him."

"He saw you once, I think, when you were a girl at school."

"I beg of you, Mr. Beste, to do this for me. I shall marry—when I do marry—just whom I like, and I will not consider any one whom I don't like."

"I am glad to hear you say so."

"I should not dream of saying anything else."

"I thought, from what your aunt said, that you understood——"

"Indeed, indeed, Mr. Beste," she said, pleadingly, "you must not think so badly of me as all that."

"I can't tell you how glad I am," he said, honestly, "to hear it. I shall, at any rate, take away pleasant memories now."

"Thank you."

"And," he went on, with something of a hurry in his manner, "I shall think of you a great deal, Miss Langham. Now that you have told me this, I shall look back upon this visit to England as one of absolute delight."

"And—and you will come back again?"

He waited a moment.

"I wonder whether I might write to you?" he asked.

"I think," she said, looking up with a pleased expression, "that there is no law against that."

"I was afraid you would consider it an impertinence on my part."

"You find that I do not."

"There is something else to explain," he said, awkwardly. "I have been here, to some extent, in disguise. I think, perhaps, I had better write and tell you all about it."

"There are still five minutes," she said, looking at the tiny gold watch on her wrist. "Why not tell me now?"

"I suppose," he said, with some nervousness, "that under no circumstances would you marry Mr. Charterhouse?"

"Under no circumstances," replied Miss Langham, decidely.

"He is very rich," he remarked, "and I happen to know that he——"

"I desire," said the young woman, with much spirit, "I desire not to hear Mr. Charterhouse's name again."

"Your mind is quite made up?"

"Quite!"

A porter stood patiently at the door of the compartment, holding it open for the passenger to South Africa. ("There's nothing like a young engaged couple," said the acute porter to himself, "for making trains late. They don't care.")

"But suppose I were to tell you," he said, taking her hand and holding it, "that Mr. Charterhouse, who was a poorish man until three years ago, when this mine was found on his property, has been in England lately? Suppose I were to tell you that he has fallen in love with you——"

"Even that does not concern me, Mr. Beste."

"And supposing I were to tell you that, to avoid being pestered by financial people, and to see the little school girl who has grown so tall and so—so charming, he preferred to call himself, not Mr. Charterhouse, the owner of the West End Mine, but Mr. Beste, the manager of——"

"That," said Miss Langham, her breath coming quickly, "would make all the difference."

The porter jerked his head toward the compartment, to hint to his client that moments were valuable. The client had no need of this intimation, for he knew better than the porter how very precious the moments were.

"Do you really mean that?" he asked, quickly.

"I never say things I don't mean, Mr. Beste—I mean, Mr. Charterhouse." She laughed a little nervously. "I shall always think of you as Mr. Beste."

"But will you always think of me? May I come back here in three months, time and ask you formally——"

"Now, then, sir," said the porter, "you'll go and lose the special, that's what you'll do."

"I musn't do that, my man. Good-by, Eva. I must take my seat, I suppose."

He stepped into the compartment, and the porter, shutting the door, received a tip that made him whistle with delight.

"And you won't give me an answer now, then?" he went on, anxiously. "I wish there was time to persuade you, dear, to say 'yes.' But I suppose I must wait until I return, and we must talk it over then, and I must try to induce you——"

"I think," said Eva Langham, looking up, and drawing her gray veil carefully up from her lips, "I think that, considering how very badly you have behaved, the wisest thing you can do is to—is to kiss me."

There was just time.

"And that means?" he said, delightedly.

"It means," she said, "that I am very, very happy."

Out you go, special train to Southampton. Go slowly for a space, mind, because there are folk in the train who are reluctant to leave; go slowly, because there are hopes and ambitions among your passengers, and this start of yours is the first step toward their realization or their disappointment; go slowly, because a bearded man, with a look of content, is straining his sight to miss nothing of the picture of his future wife.

"Well," said Eva Langham to herself, shyly, "this has been a busy twenty minutes."—Woman at Home.

PLATE GLASS.

Great Care and Skill Required in Its Manufacture.

A visit to a plate glass works reveals nothing perhaps more interesting than the casting tables on which the heavy plate glass used in most store windows is cast.

"The casting tables," said the Superintendent of a large New York plate glass factory to a Star reporter recently, "are the most important pieces of apparatus in this establishment. Each table is about 20 feet long, 15 feet wide, and from 7 to 8 inches thick. The heavy strips of iron on either side of the tables afford a bearing for the rollers and determine the thickness or diameter of the glass to be cast.

"The rough plate is commonly nine sixteenths of an inch thick, but after polishing it is reduced to six or seven sixteenths. All casting tables are mounted on wheels which run on a track made to reach every furnace and annealing oven in the factory. The table having been wheeled as near as possible to the melting furnace, a pot of molten glass is lifted by means of a crane, and its contents poured thickly out on the table. A heavy iron roller then passes from end to end, spreading the glass to a uniform thickness. This rolling operation has to be done by expert hands quickly, as the boiling glass, when it comes in contact with the cold metal of the table cools very rapidly. When the rolling process has been completed, the door of the annealing oven is opened and the plate glass is introduced. The floor of the annealing oven is on the same level as the wheels of the casting table, so that the transfer can be made by rail quickly. When the glass is ready to be taken out of the oven its surface is very rough. In this condition it is used for skylights and other purposes where strength is desired rather than transparency. But when intended for windows it is ground, smoothed and polished, and is then ready for the market."—Washington Star.

Fun Enough.

If you would enjoy your work, go about it as if it were a game you were sat upon winning. According to the Detroit Free Press, a certain old farmer learned this secret—which is not a new one—while watching two "city fellows" playing chess. The game was long, and he ventured to interrupt it.

"Excuse me," he said, "but the object of both of you is to git them wooden objects from where they are over to where they ain't?"

"That partly expresses it," replied one of the players.

"And you have to be continually on the lookout for surprises and difficulties?"

"Constantly."

"And if you ain't mighty keerful, you're goin' to lose some on 'em?"

"Yes."

"An' then there's that other game that you dress up odd fur, an' play with long sticks an' a little ball."

"You mean golf."

"I think prob'ly that's what I mean. Is that game amusin'?"

"It's quite interesting, and the exercise is very beneficial."

"Well, I reckon it's a mighty good joke on me."

"To what do you refer?"

"The way I've been havin' fun without knowin' anything about it. If you gentlemen reely want to enjoy yourselfs, you come over an' git me to let you drive pigs. You git all the walkin' you want, an' the way you have to watch fur surprises, an' figger so's not to lose 'em, would tickle you 'most to death."

Fifty Years of Preparation.

"It is marvelous, Mr. President," said a correspondent once to Thiers, the former head of the French republic, "how you deliver long, improvised speeches about which you have not had time to reflect." "You are not paying me a compliment," he replied; "it is criminal in a statesman to improvise speeches on public affairs. The speeches you call improvised—why, for fifty years I have been rising at 5 o'clock in the morning to prepare them."

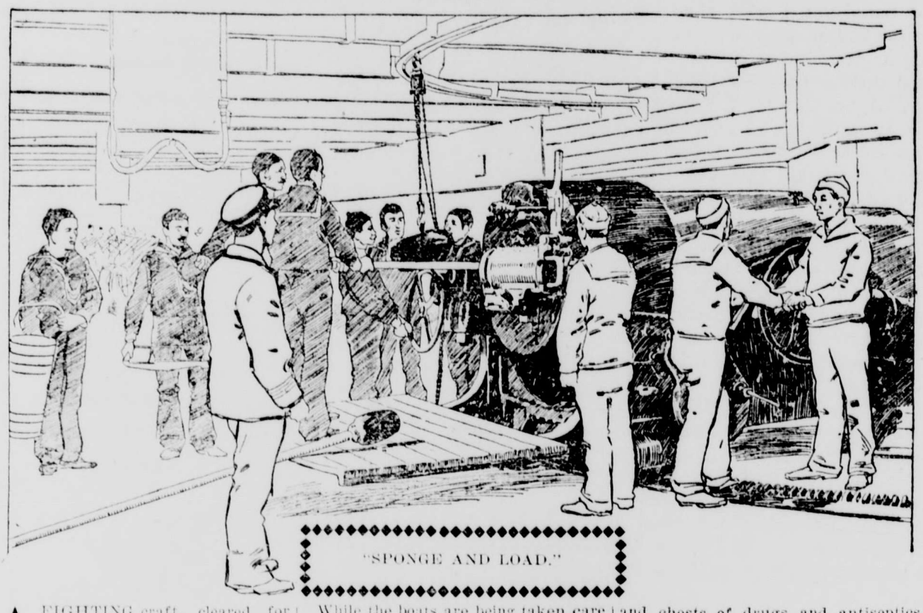
A man's work shows whether he has expended the last ounce of his strength upon any achievement or has an unused reserve.

Do not mistake acquirement or mere knowledge for power. Like food, these things must be digested and assimilated to become life or force. Learning is not wisdom; knowledge is not necessarily vital energy. The student who has to cram through a school or a college course, who has made himself merely a receptacle for the teacher's thoughts and ideas, is not educated; he has not gained much. He is a reservoir, not a fountain. One retains, the other gives forth. Unless his knowledge is converted into wisdom, into faculty, it will become stagnant like still water.

Every man who has not experienced either a burglar or a baby in the house, claims that he is a light sleeper.

When a woman looks at a man he never knows whether she is admiring him, or thinking how homely he is.

CLEARING A UNITED STATES MAN-O'-WAR FOR ACTION.



"SPONGE AND LOAD."

A FIGHTING craft, cleared for action, loses much of its resemblance to the vessel as it lies in a harbor on a mission of peace, says the St. Louis Republic. The lines and halyards which stretch in all directions disappear; the graceful davits go below, the canvas awnings, the coils of hawser, the ship's boats, and every article useless in the fight are taken below deck, to the designated place for each. This action is necessary in order that the men may have plenty of room to work, and it also lessens the danger, as, mayhap a shell which would go clear of the ship strikes a steel line or other light obstruction and falls upon deck, destroying many lives and perhaps exploding a load of powder which sends the vessel to the bottom.

At the signal to clear every man on board runs to his post. The yardmen handle the halyards, the canvasmen look to the coverings and others to the boats. If a ship is at anchor the boats are dropped over the side, after their plugs are drawn, as it is then possible to raise them after the fight. If at sea they are thrown over to take care of themselves. This is done for the reason that men most fear amid a shower of shot and shell the flying, jagged splinters of wood that are thrown about when a boat is struck by a shot. Experience in the civil war taught the men that the wounds made by these splinters were not only as dangerous as those made by bullets, but far more painful.

While the boats are being taken care of, other squads of men are removing the stanchions, the running rails, the sides of the bridge and everything that can be put below the armored deck. Down in the boiler rooms the fires are already being spread, forced draughts applied in order to have the greatest amount of possible power on hand should it be required.

In the meantime the decks have been sprinkled with sand to prevent the men from slipping as they run back and forth, and at the call "to general quarters" they jump to their assigned places. The captain's position is in the conning tower, from which place he has electrical connection with every part of his ship. From the interior of this turret he can watch every part of the ship, and has a view of the horizon in all directions. The pressing of a button regulates the speed of the vessel, another guides her course, a third controls all the guns, directs the training of them and allows the captain to fire one or all, in groups or one crushing broadside.

While the men are awaiting the attack in general quarters, down below, the ship's doctor and his assistants are also preparing for the struggle. As a usual thing the sick bay, or ship's hospital, is too small for use in a battle of any length, and other quarters are provided, usually in one of the mess cabins. Here the surgeons hurry with their operating tables, their shining tools, their baskets full of bandages and chests of drugs and antiseptics. The baymen, as the nurses on board the ship are known, stand ready to care for their comrades as they are brought down on stretchers, torn and mangled by shells and flying iron.

LOWERING THE WOUNDED INTO THE SICK BAY.

There, below the decks, as unconscious as the engineers and firemen of the trend of the battle, must the surgeon and nurses work, their hands always steady, their nerves firm and with no thought of anything but the work before them. Not until the order of "Cease firing" rings out under the victorious flag above them, or they feel the list of the ship as it sinks, do they know how the fight is going. And if the ship is struck they go down only with the consciousness of duty well performed. Too often their bravery is lost sight of in the more pretentious acts of others.

With every man in place, every detail looked after and a knowledge that nothing save an accident can cause his plans to miscarry, the captain stands on the bridge with glass in hand and watches the approaching enemy. Above him on the fore military mast an officer is surveying the distance between the two vessels. As he makes his observations the result is called out by a lieutenant.

By this time both vessels are in full view. If the day is calm and the air clear, the men on the one iron monster can see the other, with its flags flying from every point where they can be attached. They can see the polished muzzles of the heavy rifles as they gleam in the sun, the glitter of the officers' buttons. With muscles strained, their hearts thumping in their breasts and all excitement, they listen as the lieutenant's voice calls out clear:

"Five thousand four hundred meters; five thousand two hundred meters; five thousand——"

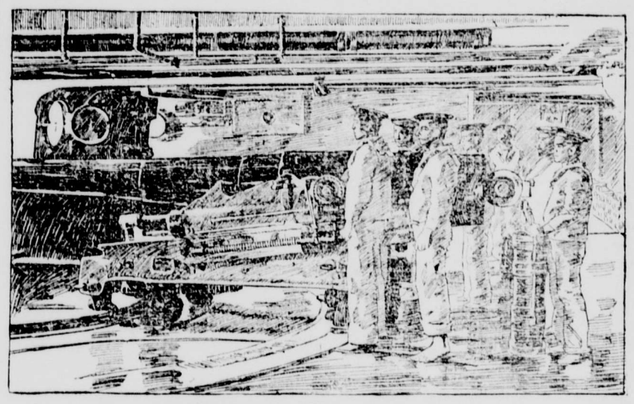
The Battle Begins.

The rest seems buried in the great silence as there is a puff of white smoke from the side of one of the great crafts that seem so far away; there is a sound, like the rush of a great train, that turns instantly into a roar, a hissing sound as a great ball of fire drops into the water a few hundred yards away with a great splash and a muffled explosion below the surface that sends the sea spouting up like a fantastic fountain.

The battle has begun. The steady plomb, plomb of heavy guns, the sharp, rapid, cracking shots of the quick fire guns as they blaze out a stream of death, the patter of iron balls against the steel plates of the ship, the louder, tearing crash of heavy shots, the shouts of officers, the rumble of trucks loaded with projectiles over the deck, the smoke and dust and noise, aye, and the cry of comrades as they fall, torn and bleeding. Such is war!

After the first shot the intensity of suspense is broken, the sight of the mangled forms on deck is blotted out by smoke that stings the eyes until they pain like balls of fire, and the men fall into their work like veterans. They forget everything except the fight, and it is not until the engagement is over that they notice their bleeding wounds and realize the terrible amount of energy and force that has been expended.

While there have been but few battles since the introduction of the ironclad, enough is known that the strain on the men is something awful. The ceaseless din of heavy shot on the heavier plates, the tremendous concussions from the heavy guns cause hemorrhage, destroy the nerves and actually blister the flesh.



WAITING FOR THE FIRST SHOT.

Men who have been in turrets and taken no part in the conflict have come out of the steel towers with their clothes in shreds and so unnerved that weeks of rest was necessary for recuperation.

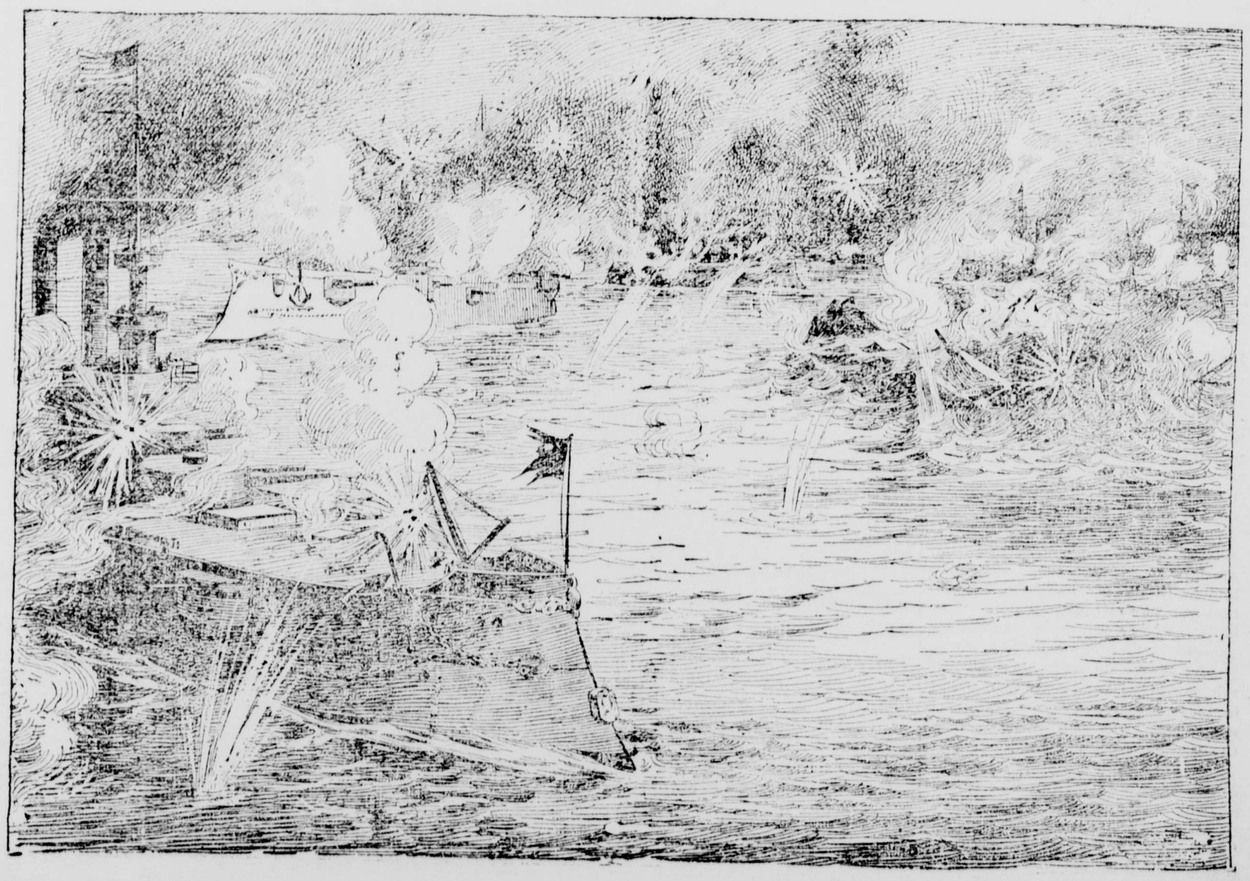
The possibilities of naval warfare under these conditions are a matter of conjecture. Engagements will, of necessity, be short. Squadrons may be destroyed in a day, whole cities laid low by the tremendous force.

Spain's Substitutes for Telephones.

In Spain, where the telephone is largely used in place of the telegraph, an ingenious application of the phonograph to record the telephonic messages has been made. The receiving operator repeats the message into a phonograph, from which it can afterward be transcribed at leisure. This saves the delay caused by writing the message during its reception and insures greater accuracy, because the repetition of the message for the phonograph is heard simultaneously by the original sender at the other end of the line.

Some people laugh as if it hurt them.

A MODERN NAVAL BATTLE.



INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 6 1898

Union: The need of Hawaii to the United States is now significantly pressed upon our attention. Two of our most distinguished officers have testified before a senate committee that the possession of the islands is a military and naval necessity. We are now engaged in a war that in part is to be fought out in Asiatic waters. Our navy there is nearly 6000 miles from a base, and is therefore, under present conditions in a precarious position. Hawaii is one third of the way to Manila, and if we possessed that territory, which is the key to the Pacific, our Asiatic fleet would be 2,000 miles nearer home and complete efficiency.

A steamship from San Francisco for the Phillipines ought to coal at Hawaii. If not, she must sacrifice carrying capacity, and at the end of her journey may be found to be unable to make quick return for lack of coaling facilities, as is true in this war.

It is fortunate for us that the Republic of Hawaii has announced its willingness to take the position of an ally, and not to shut us out of her ports by a declaration of neutrality. By that action she invites assault from Spain in our interest True, it may be said that it is good politics on the part of the Hawaiin government, which wishes to be annexed to the United States, but it is legitimate politics, and as it invites possible disaster it is courageous politics. We ought to respond by immediate approval of the annexation treaty.

Privateering

A privateer is an armed ship owned and officered by private persons, but bearing a commission known as letters of marque. This commission authorizes the holder to proceed with his ship and seize vessels of the enemy or capture towns and ports and to receive the spoils as prize money.

The right to use this order of offensive force rests upon the same groundwork as the right to accept the services of a force of soldiers raised by parties, paid and maintained by them, and having no regular commission in our army of either class, regular or volunteers. Such bodies may be accepted and placed under our orders, though not directly connected with the forces of the Government.

The privateer is prompted always by greed. If patriotism moved him, he would tender his services direct to the Navy Department. But he outfits for the prize money there is in the business. His crew naturally is made up of characters of off color; adventurers, men who are actuated solely by hope of gain. Naturally the privateer has but slight control over such a crew. He is often quite as much in danger from them as from the guns of the enemy, and these he avoids always, since he is never equipped to meet a regular naval vessel. His object is to prey on commerce, make seizures and bring in a great amount of booty. Thus privateering even at its best, is but one step removed from piracy.

By the Congress of Paris in 1856 the great powers declared against the employment of privateers, but the United States and Spain declined to sign the compact under that head. In declining to accede to the new arrangement, our Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, said to the powers that we would readily agree to an arrangement by which the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent power should be exempt from seizure by public armed vessels of the enemy, "except contraband of war." But the powers would not, certainly did not, reply agreeing to this exception.

So it remains that ever since the United States has held to the right to issue letters of marque, and thus commission privateers. Within a few days, however the Government has given notice that while it does not abandon the right it will not in this war employ it, and Spain has now announced that she reserves her right to employ privateers whenever she feels that her interests demand such additional force to be put into the naval field in her behalf.

The practice of privateering is attended by so many abuses, is so nearly allied to barbarism, and is so objectionable from moral standpoints that we can understand very well why the United States Government should now decline to exercise the right to employ this agency of war. Her declination has unquestionably placed her in a most favorable light before the nations of Europe.

It requires very little thought for any one to realize how evil privateering is, and how hard pushed a nation should be before it employs it as an aid to warfare. The personnel of the privateering craft below the position of commander is generally of the lawless class; hardened men whose sympathies are dull and whose sensibilities are deadened, are preferred for such crews. To slit a throat or cast a human being overboard is no more to most of these fellows than the same kind of treatment to a dog.

If a privateer takes prisoners they are encumbrances, and to be got rid of as speedily as possible. They should be brought to port, but many die of starvation and ill treatment in privateering ships. When a privateering crew comes ashore with its plunder it riots uproariously, and by its conduct, excesses and recitals fire hundreds of men to engage in the legalized freebooting, and thus a most pernicious poison is injected into the veins of community thought.

If Spain lets privateers loose upon our commerce we will probably be moved to retaliate in kind, though the hope may be entertained that our government will refuse to do so. It would be far better if auxiliary aid is needed to fit out ships offering such as are usually sailed by privateer commanders as commerce destroyers, commission them regularly under the law, govern them as the rules of the navy require for the revenue service, or hold them to the same accountability as are other ships of the navy. That is to say, it will be better to take these private ships regularly into the service and hold them to the same obligations imposed upon the regular navy.—*Sac. Union.*

WAR NEWS.

11.20 a m—Sampson bombarded San Juan, Porto Rico, yesterday and done considerable damage. American fleet escaped with slight damage. 1 man killed on the New York, several wounded. Unofficial advices say that San Juan surrendered at six last night.

May 13—5 p. m—Long received official information this morning that Spanish fleet has arrived Martinique Islands, 600 miles south of Porto Rico. Fleet consists of 7 first-class vessels—four armored cruisers and 3 destroyers, which left Cape Verde two weeks ago. Upon receipt of news Schley put to sea at once, presumably to intercept Spanish fleet.

Gibraltar—Second Spanish is now at Cadiz. Consists of battleship, 3 cruisers and two auxiliary cruisers. Will escort strong military force to Phillipines.

London—Lloyd's agents at Manila cable via Hong Kong that strict order is maintained. Cable repaired and aboard American vessel.

Madrid—Official dispatch says. 11 American war ship attack San Juan, but were gloriously beaten off.

New York—Special from St. Thomas says Sampson left San Juan to meet Spanish near Martinque.

May 5—Cruisers Marblehead and Nashville and auxiliary Cruiser Windom steamed into Cienfugo with order to cut cable connecting Havana and Santiago de Cuba. The task was accomplished after a teriffic conflict with several thousand Spanish troops, aided by a temporary fort consisting of an old light house. The warships laid off about a thousand yards, and several small boats were sent to grapple the cable. They were allowed to work about an hour when they were suddenly fired on by the big guns from the light house, also the rifles of the infantry. The attack was sudden and fierce, but the Americans continued work and cut the cable while the warships sent shells among the infantry; demolishing their earthworks and the light house. 1 American killed and 6 badly wounded.

Madrid—Spanish losses at Manila 300 killed. 600 wounded. Reported surrender San Jnan not confirmed.

Spanish fleet sighted 100 miles off Venezuela; 600 miles made since seen at Martinique. May 16—Madrid—Another cabinet will be formed Wednesday, with the object of prosecuting war more vigorously.

St. Thomas—Officially announced by the governor of the islands that he will deliver coal to beligerent powers.

Telegraph at Canary islands is in hands of Spanish.

Washington—Another call for 100,000 men will be made in a day or two. Blockaders on Cuban coast have been warned that Spanish fleet is approaching and to double their vigilance..

Admiral Sampson has advised navy department that he will now go to Cienfuegos. It is believed that the Spanish will keep out of the way of battle ships and turn their attention to cruisers and gunboats. Coast cities may be attacked.

May 17—Unconfirmed dispatches from Havana say that an American vessel employed in removing torpedos at Cardenas was blown up and seventeen lives lost.

Admiral Dewey has purchased two large transport steamers from England.

The rebellion in the Phillipines has spread to center of hemp and sugar trade.

The whole of Cuba is in the hands of rebels.

The ships of American blockading squadron at Havana are expecting Spain's fleet to round Cape Antonio at any day and are preparing to give them a warm reception.

General opinion is that there will be no move of army in direction of Cuba as long as Spanish fleet remains in American waters.

American cable companies in London refuse to transmit Spanish government messages.

May 18—A special from Havana via London says that there has been an engagement off the Port of Carbrien, Santa Clara, and it is believed that an American landing party has been repulsed.

The new Spanish cabinet was formed today.

General Blanco is to be cut off from all communication with the outside world at Havana.

The Cruiser Charleston left Vallejo this morning for Manila.

New York—The Commercial Cable Company sent out the following notice this morning. "U. S. authorities have decided that all messages containing prospective naval movements and current military operations are inimicable and are consequently forbidden. Senders of press or other messages are requested not to include such matter. If any such is found it will be stricken out by Censor

Port au Prince, Hayti—Nothing is known of report from Hota, San Domingo, to the effect that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet has arrived at Porto Rico.

Washington—There has been no meeting yet between the hostile fleets in the neighborhood of Cuba.

May 19—Charleston, which sailed for Manila yesterday, has returned to Mare Island with condensers out of order.

No one in Havana knows where Spanish fleet is.

Cerman warship Geir has arrived at Havana.

Long says up to 4:30 he had no advices as to the whereabouts of Spanish fleet, and there are no indications that a battle is imminent.

Gladstone died at five this morning.

Gibralter—A number of British soldiers were out boat yesterday, and while attempting to land on Spanish territory were fired on and one Britisher was wounded.

Two Spanish torpepo boats have arrived at Las Palmas Canary Islands.

Lights at Morro Castle still burn at night. Everything is quiet on Cuban coast.

Heroic Treatment of Patients.

The hospital physician should be a man of the most thorough methods and the most extreme conservatism. He should be chosen as much for his practical good sense as for his skill in diagnosing disease. He should be a man with intuitions and ought to be able to decide almost at a glance whether a patient is suffering from brain trouble or alcoholism.

There have been of late a great many instances where this mistake has been made, and it is by no means creditable to the hospital authorities when such blunders are made.

One of the latest exploits of a hospital doctor was to order a cold bath for a consumptive patient who showed some symptoms of hysteria. Shortly after the bath the woman died. Just why a doctor should order such treatment common sense as well as the medical profession would like very much to know.

Hospitals are in the main supported by the people, and the people have a right to good treatment and courtesy at the hands of those who are put in charge of such institutions. Failing to receive this, the public has also the right to demand an investigation of the situation and to demand the punishment of those who are guilty of such unprofessional and inhuman conduct and that their places be filled by those who are more intelligent and better fitted for the duties and responsibilities of such a place.—New York Ledger.

At the preliminary examination of Manuel C. de Borba, before Judge Davidson this morning, the defendant was held to appear before the Superior cout and answer to the charge of murder, without bail.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Independence, Cal.
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that tee following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal, on June 21, 1898 viz. Chas W. Whittock, for the W ½ N W ¼, sec 17 S E ¼ S N E ¼, N E ¼ SE ¼ Sec 18, Tp 23 S, R 38 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz. John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Horace Pellows, Ira W. Brown and Eliza Ann Mudgett, all of Olancha, Inyo county, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

LEGAL.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal.
April 26, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by James R. Moffett, contestant, against William A. Bolinger, deceased, T. E. entry No. 546, made April 5, 1898, for S W ¼ N W ¼, W ½ S W ¼ Section 24, T 11 S, Range 34 E, by James R. Moffett, contestee, in which it is alleged that William A. Bolinger, deceased, has wholly failed to comply with the timber culture laws, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on June 4, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Independence, Cal.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed April 26, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence, personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal.
April 28, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Edward B. Smith, contestant, against Andrew J. Hunter, entry No 96, made January 8, 1896, for E ½ N E ¼, Section 15, T 12 S, R 41 E, by Edward B. Smith, contestee, in which it is alleged that Andrew J. Hunter has wholly abandoned said entry; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on June 4, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Independence, Cal.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed April 28, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

DESERT LAND-FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 8, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that Alena Mills of Mojave, Kern Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 78, for the N E ¼ Sec 15 Tp 26 S, R 36 E, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Davies of Independence, Cal., John Strohmeyer, William Jenkins and William Cox, all of Tiebe, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

ANNUAL MEETING

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named company will be held at the office of said corporation; at the office of the District Attorney, in the Courthouse at Independence, Inyo county, State of California, on SATURDAY, the 28 th day of May, 1898, at two o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be lawfully transacted at such meeting.

Every stockholder is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated May 12 1898.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald deceased, to the creditors of and persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said Inyo county.

Dated May 5, 1898.

MARIE V. FITZGERALD,
Administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

P. H. Mack, attorney for administratrix.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, state of California

In the matter of the estates and guardianship of Sofia Cedre, formerly Sofia Diaz, Maximo Diaz and Alfino Diaz minors.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, made on the 14th day of May, 1898, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of the above named minors, the undersigned, the guardian of said minors, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin, and subject to confirmation by said Superior court, on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, California, all the right, title, interest and estate of said minors, of, in and to the following described property.

An undivided nine fifteenths interest in and to the following:

Commencing at the section corner common to sections three (3), four (4), nine (9) and ten (10), Twp. sixteen (16) south, range thirty-six (36) east, M.D.M., running thence west 22.76 chains, thence north 20 west 40 chains, thence south 70 west 17.75 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains to the place of beginning, save and except that certain building situate thereon and known as the "Wilson corner house."

An undivided nine fifteenths interest of in and to these certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, state of California, bounded and particularly described as follows to wit:

The north half of the north east quarter of section number nine (9). The north half of the south east quarter, and the north east quarter of the south west quarter, the north half of the north west quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. 10, all in Twp. 16 south, Range 36 East, M D M.

An undivided nine fifteenths in and to those certain lots in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo, state of California, described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered five and eight, in block No. 20, south half of lot No. one in block No. eight, east half of lots numbered five and eight in block No. five, as the same are known and designated on the official plat of the town of Lone Pine, now on file in the office of the county recorder of Inyo county.

An undivided nine fifteenths interest of in and to that certain mine or mining claim situate lying and being in Cerro Gordo Mining District, county of Inyo, State of California, commonly known and designated as the "Alvah Quartz Mine," said mine being of the dimensions of 600 x 1500 feet.

An undivided twenty-one fifty-fourths (21-54) interest of, in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate lying and being in the town of Lone Pine, county of Inyo, State of California, described as follows:

West half of lots numbered five and eight, in block No five; lots No. two, three, in block No. twenty five, as the same are known and designated on the official plat of said town of Lone Pine, now on file in the office of the county recorder of said Inyo county.

An undivided twenty-one fifty-fourths (21-54) interest of, in and to that certain piece or parcel of real estate situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Commencing at section corner common to sections three (3), four (4) nine (9) and ten (10) Twp. 16 South, range 36 East, MDM, and running thence west 22.76 chains, thence north 20 west 40 chains; thence south 70 west 17.75 chains; thence north 10.50 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 20 chains to the place of beginning, containing 59.89 acres.

An undivided twenty-one fifty-fourth (21-54) interest of, in an to fifty shares of the capital stock of Lone Pine Water Co., a corporation

Terms and conditions of sale: cash, gold coin of the United States, to be paid on day of sale. Deed at expense of purchaser.

BEN H. YANDELL, Guardian.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H E 797

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal.,
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence Cal., on June 21, 1898, viz., Eliza Ann Mudgett, for the W ½ N W ¼, W ½ S W ¼, Sec 8, Tp 23 S, R 38 E, MDM

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ira W. Brown, Horace Pellows and Charles W. Whittock, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

Obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
Jan 1	To cash on hand	$18 308 63	
3	cash from A M Given, tax col	381 60	
3	cash from A M Given, tax collees	18 00	
3	A M Given, sheriff, fees	6 60	
3	D J Hession, clerk fees	39 40	
3	D J Hession, recorder, fees	47 60	
3	S W Austin, supt	10 00	
4	J Dunlap Jr fines	5 45	
5	Hillside Water company damages	65 00	
8	State Treasurer, school fund	5 844 63	
24	Chris Mangie, on redemption	2 73	
25	Mrs C Delaney, int on state land	8 00	
25	Geo McIntyre, same	44 80	
25	W H Murray same	22 40	
25	Clayton Belknap, same	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap, same	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, paid	5 60	
31	J J Mack, judgments sheep cases	4 220 46	
		29 655 50	
Feb 7	A M Given, tax col	535 30	
7	Same, fees	13 00	
7	D J Hession, recorder fees	112 55	
7	Same, clerk fees	47 25	
11	D T Wallace, on redemption	74 89	
15	Oscar Sutro, interest state land	104 09	
7	I H Mulholland, on redemption	4 79	
7	Same	23 17	
7	Same	63 43	
7	Same	17 59	
21	A W Eisenschutz, return premium	15 80	
26	Charles Anthony, int on State land	15 70	
29	John Deny, same	11 20	
		80 004 26	
Mar 7	A M Given tax col	778 95	
5	J G Birchim, int. on swamp land	15 68	
5	J G Birchim, int on State land	32 00	
7	A M Given, tax collees	25 00	
7	Same, sheriff fees	2 00	
7	D J Hession, clerk	41 55	
7	Same, recorder fees	39 20	
14	A W Foster, int on State land	205 19	
14	A B Forbes, same	167 28	
24	F A Gardner same	199 22	
24	Clayton Belknap interest state land	22 40	
24	Same as above	22 40	
29	Jaimo Santiago, interest state land	202 70	
14	A M Meads on redemption	42 11	
	Mrs A J Church, same	18 84	
		31 890 78	
	DISBURSEMENTS		
Jan	Salary fund		1 319 98
	Hospital		738 26
	Bridge		198 5
	General expense		1 129 32
	Road Dist No 1		590 4
	" " " 2		243 70
	" " " 3		428 05
	" " " 4		247 55
	" " " 5		2 3 5
	Property tax		89
	Bishop school fund		64 05
	Big Pine		186 85
	Station		110 37
	Lone Pine		157 00
	Keeler		135 00
	Warm Spring		123 3
	Valley		5 35
	Fish Springs		25 50
	Union		135 05
	Liberty		25 00
	Irving		2 2 3
	Taboose		62 50
	Riverside		58 00
	County		15 00
			9 259 18
Feb	Salary fund		1 024 98
	Hospital		110 00
	Bridge fund		97 85
	General Expense		600 90
	Road poll tax		3 00
	General road		100 00
	Road Dist, No. 1		15 00
	" " 2		42 00
	" " 4		4 00
	" " 5		6 15
	Big Pine School		178 25
	Irving		167 50
	Bishop		256 00
	Independence		13 95
	Lone Pine		63 00
	Station		152 00
	Fish Spring		72 50
	Liberty		60 00
	Warm Spring		150 00
	Valley		60 00
	Taboose		60 00
	Milton		150 00
	Riverside		4 90
	Round Valley		11 60
	Independence library		40 20
	Big Pine		7 50
	Union		12 00
	Riverside		11 70
	Fish Springs		7 70
	Ad		6 [illegible]
			5 851 11
March	Fish Spr school bond fund		202 5
	County bond fund		1 050 00
	General expense fund		652 35
	Bridge		5 50
	Salary		1 024 9
	Hospital		65 00
	Independence school		98 0
	Keeler		175 5
	Lone Pine		154 00
	Big Pine		255 00
	Bishop		250 00
	Milton		9 50
	Station		81 00
	Riverside		120 00
	Round Valley		7 00
	Taboose		60 00
	Irving		150 00
	Fish Springs		65 00
	Valley		60 00
	Fish Springs library		2 25
	Big Pine library		2 25
	Valley		2 8
	County		4 5
	Cash		16 959 89
		31 890 78	31 890 78

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—

April 1		
Salary Fund	3 275 09	
General expense	1 045 79	
County bond		434 19
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 463 44	
Hospital	44 94	
General road	782 85	
Road District No 1	151 90	
" " " 2	229 77	
" " " 3	51	
" " " 4	97 59	
" " " 5	18 82	
Unapportioned county	25 15	
Road Poll tax	27 00	
Swamp & Overflowed	1 439 84	
Bridge	479 38	
Institute	10	
Teacher's library	20 35	
Property tax	605 52	
County school		1 056 99
Library	192 82	
Valley	395 91	
Taboose	144 74	
Fish Springs	2 [illegible] 30	
Riverside	40 73	
Bishop	581 31	
Lone Pine	504 83	
Big Pine	90 51	
Warm Spring	150 85	
Irving	507 14	
Independence	654 07	
Station	166 08	
Milton	230 11	
Union	377 94	
Round Valley	112 65	
Milton school library fund	24 48	
Round Valley	28 48	
Irving	125 70	
Bishop	61 45	
Station	29 16	
Warm Spring	34 01	
Big Pine	51 68	
Independence	16 96	
Union	13 87	
Riverside	18 88	
Lone Pine	59 14	
Fish Spring	9 92	
Liberty	24 36	
Taboose	26 81	
Valley	23 66	
Keeler	11 87	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	862 20	
Union school bond fund	601 34	
Big Pine	602 47	
Fish Springs	31 62	
Lone Pine	1 183 44	
Taboose	27 40	
Riverside special	13 04	
Irving special	278 62	
Round Valley	97	
Cash on hand		16 959 89
	18 451 07	18 451 07

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds between Dec. 31st, 1897, and March 31st, 1898.

Total warrants drawn		13 178 39
Gen expense fund	2 382 57	
School "	4 516 52	
Hospital "	913 26	
Salary "	3 369 84	
Unapportioned "	80	
General Road "	100 00	
Road District No 1 fund	355 41	
" " " 2 "	225 70	
" " " 3 "	428 00	
" " " 4 "	251 75	
" " " 5 "	259 65	
Bridge "	301 80	
State poll tax "	3 00	
	13 178 39	13 178 39

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	62 990 55	
County bonds		62 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
	62 990 55	62 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	62 990 55	
Cash in treasury		16 959 89
Remaining indebtedness		45 030 66
	62 990 55	62 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved April 8, 1898

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

INYO COUNTY, CAL., March 15, 1898.

To MRS. E. R. Stillman:—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred ($300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claim known as the Golden Treasure, Bunker Hill and Hidden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Antelope spring in Butte Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 15, 1896, in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if in ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY MACDONALD

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should not be made.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, Deceased.

James R. Moffett, the administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the personal property and the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said superior Court on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court-room of said superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell all the personal property and so much of the real estate of the said deceased either at public or private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for 4 successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 1st 1898.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal.
January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to wit, the sum of ninety (90) dollars in lawful moneys of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

JOHN A. COYLE.

State of California }
County of Inyo } January 15, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Britton mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, to wit, $150.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 1893.

B. C. SPEAR.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 20 1898

Real Estate Transfers.

Wah Lee to S. Levy—lot in Independence, $150.

Jos. Seely to T. B. Rickey—tract of land, $500.

Geo. Montgomery to A. C. Finley, half interest in La Plata and Money mines, Funeral mountains. $5.

Jacob Wolfe to Frederike Rhine, certain lots in Ballarat, $1.

Croquet is now the prevailing fad.

Jas. McNally came down from Laws yesterday.

Mrs. Marie Fitzgerald is visiting with friends at Independence.

E. H. Edwards of Lone Pine spent Tuesday in Independence.

Fred. C. Scott of Bishop came down yesterday, returning today.

There was quite a heavy fall of snow in the mountains Monday.

Henry Levy returned Monday, after a few weeks spent in San Francisco.

Sheep-chasing is over, and the "unemployed" are now out of a job.

W. K. Miller, the Mojave stage owner, was at Independence last Saturday.

The weather has been quite cold for the past week, with storms on the mountains.

A. W. Eibeshutz went to Bishop last Saturday, returning Monday and taking in Big Pine on the way.

Dr. Doyle has leased the Gill residence for a year, and will continue to use it for office purposes.

W. B. Moore and family left for Darwin to-day, where they will make their future home.

J. H. Durfee, a first-class watchmaher and jeweler, is now located at the Norman House.

The dancing club will give another dance tomorrow evening. Music by Maclack's orchestra.

Dan Lewis is in town after an absence of several months, spent at his mine near Fish Springs.

J. W. Murphy has returned from the desert, where he amassed a competence catching sheep.

The family of Weather Observer J. J. McLean will arrive on tonight's train from Eureka, Humboldt county.

We have had an influx of traveling men lately. There are now in town a dentist, a photographer and a watchmaker.

Jeff Moffett and Chas. Cottle of Santa Monica, who have been visiting the family of J. R. Moffett, left for their home Wednesday.

Dr. W. T. Covington, dentist, with Adams Bros., Los Angeles, will be at Mairs' hotel for a week or ten days, and will do work at Los Angeles prices while here.

A. W. Lord, watchmaker and jeweler, who spent a few weeks in Independence not long ago, is now permanently located in Bishop, office at Geo. W. Dixon's drug store. 4t

Sheriff Given and Deputy Dave Hollann returned Wednesday from San Francisco, having in charge Manuel C. de Borba, charged with the murder of Mariano Canados.

Supt. Ben H. Hoskins of the Reward mine was in Wednesday with another good-sized bar of bullion. Hoskins has the distinction of being the first man in Owens River valley to wear a genuine war necktie.

Henry Levy will in a short time commence some radical improvements on his hotel property. A second story will be added, and other alterations will be made that will tend to raise the Independence Hotel above even its present high standard.

Billy Hearst's San Francisco paper has some reporters in its employ whose imagination is lurid. The account of the capture of de Borba reads like a romance. A few mistakes were made in regard to details, but such little things do not count with the great newspaper that gives away ranches to induce people to subscribe.

The Weather Bureau

The San Francisco *Call* has this to say of our local weather bureau:

"A weather bureau has been re-established in the little town of Independence, Inyo county, and is in charge of Observer J. J. McLean. The geographical position of this station is a fine one for weather observations, situated as it is northwest of an immense stretch of territory six hundred miles long by about two hundred miles wide, occupying the outpost of this area.

"This section contains the highest and the lowest land in America with the exception of Alaska. Mount Whitney, over 15,000 feet high, is sixteen miles from Independence, covered with perpetual snow, while violets are to be seen growing in winter at the base of the mountain near Lone Pine. On the other hand, Death Valley, in this district, is 400 feet below the level of the sea.

"Climatically, the weather station occupies one of the dryest spots on the Pacific coast, the percentage of humidity frequently going as low as 4 per cent. when the winds are brisk and northerly; its opposite being Eureka, Humboldt county, on the north, where the average humidity far exceeds that figure. Therefore from its geographical and favorable climatic situation, Independence will be an excellent place to study meteorological phenomena.

"The station is to be equipped with a complete set of self-recording instruments by the United States Department of Agriculture after July 1, 1898. Its instruments at present are a self-register, showing wind velocity, thermometers, barometers, rain and snow gauges and wind vane, and these are sufficiet to render the data gathered there of great importance to the forecast officials of the Pacific coast. Daily forecasts are distributed as widely as the limited mail facilities will allow, and this station will fill a long felt want in that section of the State, and the results obtained will be invaluable.

A Local Magnate

Omie Mairs has now reached the high and lofty pedestal of a goverment contractor. He has not only leased the upper story of the Norman House for the weather bureau at a figure that would make the most of us green with envy, but he has also secured the contract for carrying the mails between the depot and Independence.

"It never rains but it pours," says an old saw. On top of all the above named good news comes word that an oil well on Omie's lot in Los Angeles has struck quicksand, and pipe big enough to convey the "ile" is scarce. One or more millions added to Omie's pile does not deter him from pursuing the even tenor of his way, and he Norman house will keep on as usual.

At the Nebraska experiment station cattle not accustomed to alfalfa pasture have a common straight bar bridle bit put into their mouths before turning into the field. They are compelled to wear this bit for several days or until they become accustomed to the green alfalfa. this treatment is believed to be efficient in preventing bloat, as no cases have occurred since the method was adopted. The theory of prevention is that in eating with the bit in the mouth an animal is compelled to eat slowly, so that an abundance of saliva to counteract acids which might be generated in the stomach is swallowed along with the food. When the animal's system becomes accustomed to the alfalfa there is little danger of bloating and the bit may be removed with safety.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending May 12, 1898:

Highest barometer	25.971	17th
Lowest "	25.565	15th
Highest temperature	77.0	12th
Lowest "	41.0	16th
Mean "	59.1	
Average dew point	26.5	
Average humidity	34.7	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36. W	18th
No. clear days	3	
No. part cloudy days	4	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	4	

JOHN J. McLEAN, Observer.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

BORN

LEIDY—At Big Pine, May 18, to the wife of G. W. Leidy, a daughter.

Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Lone Pine, Cal., May 19, 1898.

JOSEPH WHITE.
JOHN BASTO

PAINTING

Carriage Painting
House Painting
Sign Painting
Graining and Paper Hanging.

Orders left at the Norman House will receive prompt attention.

C. H. HENNING.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., April 30, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 13, 1898, viz: Henry Giles, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N ½ SW ¼, S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec 28, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, Jas. R. Moffet, Thos Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., May 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and receiver at independence, Cal., on June 11, 1898, viz., Thomas Mills, for the W ½ N E ¼ Sec 11, Tp 1 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Boyd, William Jenkins, William L. Hunter and William Cox, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

TUBER MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, No. 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Panamint District, Inyo county, California.

Notice—There is delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No one, levied on the 22d day of March, 1898, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name	No certificate	No shares	Amt
Zerah Castle	8	625	$125 00
Hugh McDonnel	17	1000	500 00
	18	1000	500 00
J. W. Pew, Trustee	79	12484	6242 00
Nat Stein "	75	83173	4158 83
	76	83173	4158 83
	77	14560	7280 00
W. Sheldon Trustee	78	12484	6,42 00
J. W. Pew "	79	18723	9366 50
Nat Stein "	80	16749	8374 50

And in accordance with law and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the 22d day of March, 1898, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, No 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, California on Thursday, the 2d day of June, 1898, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay such delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

Office No. 310 Pine St., Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, Cal.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5th
" ..... March 5th
" ..... April 30
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

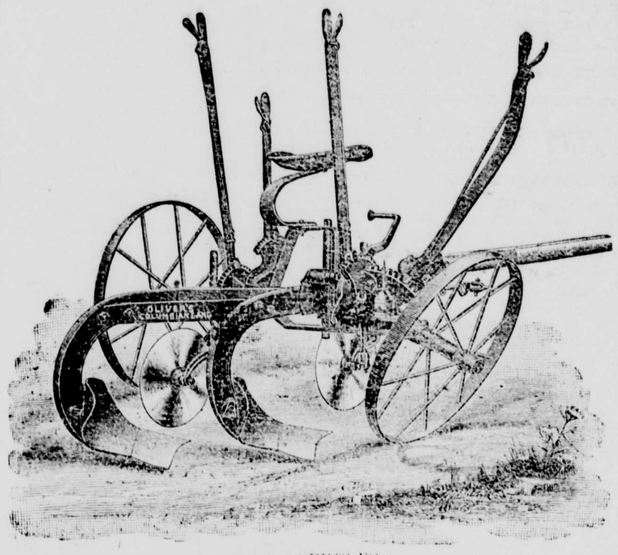
Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson

JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS, Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Stages. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance orders from

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:55 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	41	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	46	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:50 p m
Ollinis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:27 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Reston	151	7:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Sodaville	157	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Silver Peak	172	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:20 a m	Lv 3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	185	12:20 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	235	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	255	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:25 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7.00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:00 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	3:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:35 a m	4:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:35 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:30 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:50 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

A Hint From the Klondike.

Joseph Ladue, the famous trapper and miner and the present owner of Dawson City, and for many years the agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, gives a hint to persons going to Alaska, and pays great compliment to a well known article. He writes:

"I have always used the Royal Baking Powder in Alaska and Northwest Territory, as no other gave equal satisfaction in that harsh climate. I also found my customers always insisted on having that brand."

Just His Luck.

"I'll pay no more," shouted Gimbly when the insurance agent called on him. "No more accident policy for me. Let 'er lapse. It's just the same as burning money for me. No use in arguin or jollyin now. I'm done donatin. I wouldn't give a dollar on the million to be insured against accident."

"What's the matter, man? Our company's good as gold."

"I don't care whether it is or not. I'm accident proof. When I was learnin to ride my bicycle, I fell off 200 times by actual count and never as much as sprained a finger. I was in a runaway where four other people were all jammed up, and I didn't have a scratch. Two months ago I was in that railroad wreck, and every living soul in the car but myself was hurt. I fell off the street car this morning, dropped through the open cellar door when I went home to lunch and was standing right beside my stable man when a horse kicked him clear across the barn, and I'm just as sound as the day I took out that policy. That's just my infernal luck. Not another dollar will you get out of me."

The next day Gimbly was laid up with a twisted back incurred by tossing the baby in the air.—Detroit Free Press.

Keeping Fish Alive.

Some time ago I had the pleasure of visiting Flensburg, a seaport town on the east coast of Sleswick-Holstein, and was much struck with the system I there observed of bringing to port fish which was intended for immediate consumption.

Instead of packing the fish in the hold of the vessel the fishermen use flat, oblong boxes drilled with holes to allow free access of water, and into these the live fish are placed as soon as caught and are towed under water.

By this means the fish are kept alive until the harbor is reached, and they are then taken out of the boxes and sold alive on the quay, so that there can be no question as to their absolute freshness.—Strand Magazine.

Sure Way to Popularity.

"I suppose the secret of his popularity is that he talks well."

"Not at all. The secret of his popularity is that he laughs well."—Chicago Post.

THAT SETTLES IT.

With the bloom and beauty of the season, its balmy airs and delightful temperature, we feel like living with new life, and are therefore often very careless in taking care of ourselves. It is this forgetfulness that lays us liable to attacks of rheumatism, the more liable because we think there is little danger of its coming on, but rheumatism is an easy thing to take and sometimes a hard thing to get rid of unless we take the advice of others and learn that the best way possible is to use St. Jacobs Oil. It has been used so long as a sure cure that this advice is given in good faith from the testimony of thousands.

Preparations are being made so that the guns can be loaded, in case the report of the court inquiry should be.

GREAT BENEVOLENCE.

In the large cities of the United States the condition of the metropolitan poor is constantly being ameliorated by the grand benevolences of wealthy people. Sanitary reforms are frequently suggested and carried out with earnestness and intelligence. Among sanitary reforms those produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in dyspeptic stomach, disordered liver, bowels or nervous system are very conspicuous.

"Now," said the professor in natural history, "take the case of a hen. Why does it lay an egg?" "Because it can't lay a carp," replied the bright boy of the class.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class GROCERS in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

AFTER being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 747 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

My doctor said I would die but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

His Idea—"Lavy, whats the use of callendars?" So's we wont miss the Fourth of July."

A Lady

tried *Schilling's Best* tea and did not like it.

She tried it again and made it according to directions.

It's her only tea now.

S89

THE TELL-TALE TICK.

I had knocked around in Australia for five years, put in a year's service in India, and had a whack at the Transvaal insurrectionists as a volunteer, only to settle down at last, as a telegraph operator at Rocky Forks, a telegraph station between Omaha and Sioux City. It was my business to transfer messages between the two places, and to connect with points further along.

The next station, fifteen miles further up the road, was Dismal Point, and here Tom Brown, my oldest and truest friend, operated. Tom and I had roughed it all over the world together, and when we settled down here it was to be near each other.

One day Tom telegraphed down to me that he would meet me at Rocky Forks next Tuesday for a day's shooting. He said he would come down on the 5 o'clock train in the morning and wait for me to get off at noon. After that we would go up into the hills and shoot along the points of the ravine.

I liked nothing better than a day's outing with Tom, and I quickly ticked back word that he could rely on me next Tuesday, as that was my day off.

The following day there came a message through Omaha that the United Express would ship $12,000,000 in bullion over the road to Sioux City the next Monday night, and that the train would pass through my station, Rocky Forks, at 8:15 in the evening. I telegraphed back that I understood it, and then I opened up the instrument and asked Tom if he had received his message yet. He said that he had, and would look for the train seventeen minutes earlier at Dismal Point.

That day and the next I passed in my usual way. Sunday was uneventful, and would have seemed long, except for the constant ticking of the instrument, which was kept busy sending messages about the important shipment to be made the next day. Monday evening at 7:30 I looked at my watch. "The train will soon be along," I said. "I guess I will call up Tom, and see if he knows where it is."

A DAGGER STICKING THROUGH HIM, PINNING HIM TO THE DESK.

I called up Dismal Point, and Tom answered.

"The express train is one station up the road," said he, "and is ahead of time. It will wait here five minutes. I'll let you know as soon as it leaves here. Tomorrow——"

There was a sudden pause in the ticking and then a strange hand sent the message, "That is all."

I called up Tom again, but he did not answer. I kept calling, but no response came, and I thought that the wires had become entangled.

I waited for the express with its $12,000,000 in bullion until 8:15, but it did not arrive. Then I telegraphed up road to Tom, but there was no answer. I waited five minutes longer and telegraphed again, but still no response.

"The wires must be down," I said.

I walked out upon the platform and looked up the road. To my surprise I saw in the distance an engine coming toward me, slowly swinging down the track. As it came nearer I saw it was empty, and as it passed me I boarded it.

Reversing the engine, I started back up the road. I went with such fire as I could get up, back to Dismal Point. Here, in front of the station, stood the express car, rifled of its contents. Across one of the trunks the express messenger lay dead. The engineer and fireman were so badly stunned that at first I thought they, too, were killed, but after some time I brought breath back into the life of the former. He, poor fellow, was too dazed to speak, and I lifted him into the car, thankful that he was alive.

When I stepped into the little station where Tom always sat, an awful sight met my eyes. There sitting at the instrument with his back to the door, was my old friend, a dagger sticking through him, and fairly pinning him to the table. I grasped the wooden handle, and pulled it out with all my strength, only to receive his cold body in my arms.

Well! they never found out the robbers of the train. The engineer had been struck from behind, and could remember nothing; and after waiting only long enough to see my old friend buried, I resigned my position at Rocky Forks, and struck out again. But on Tom's grave, back in the woods at Dismal Point, I put a shaft of wood, and on it I carved these words: "Living, I will pursue you to the end of the world. Dead, I will come back to you."

Below it I put Tom's name and age, and vowed aloud the oath that I had there written, to find the murderer of poor Tom Brown.

Three years later, I found myself stationed at New Elsworth, a suburb of New York. I was in charge of a private wire connecting with the New Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which communicated with all parts of the world. It was one of the richest organizations of the new world, and I was proud to be an operator in its employ.

My duty here was to transmit the private messages of the company; for here the president had his summer home, and here also were the trustees, and those who manipulated the road. Many confidential messages passed through my hands, and I treated them with becoming confidence.

I never liked the president of the company, though he lived in the handsomest house in the place and treated me with uniform courtesy. He had a cold uncertain manner that did not seem to be worthy of trust. Certainly I should not have put my millions into his hands.

One night, when he did not reach home, his wife came down to the telegraph office and asked me if I had heard from him. I was forced to tell her no. This happened frequently; and one evening, when he had been late and she had made three trips in her carriage to the telegraph office, he said to me: "To-morrow I will have a private wire put in my office in Pine street and when I am detained, I will telegraph you, and you can send a message to my wife."

The next day the wire was put in, but as the president came home promptly that night, it was not used. But on the following day at 5 o'clock I got a telegram from him telling me that he would not be home until 8 o'clock, and ordering me to send word to his wife. I did so by the station messenger.

An hour later there came another message from the president's office. It was that he would be detained still later, and telling me to send word home to that effect.

"Is that all?" I asked.

The message came back in sharp staccato notes:

"That is all." I leaned back in my chair cold and faint, for the hand was the same that had sent me the message on the night poor Tom Brown was killed.

The next day I came to the city on a leave of absence to investigate the life of Anson Tryson, president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. I found that three years before he had been a laborer on the Sioux City Railroad, with not a dollar to his name, and that his sudden rise had been the talk of Wall street.

Well, I did not let it drop there, but I hunted down the case until I proved that Anson Tryson, with a gang of accomplices, had robbed the express train that night, and killed my old friend Tom Brown. And one day I took a trip up country to see him swing for it.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Dinner Customs.

We are so accustomed to ladies and gentlemen going in pairs to the dining room that we are astonished to learn that this was not considered good form by our grandparents. The custom is of comparatively recent origin. Even now in many homes the lady of the house, true to the old fashion, leads the way to the table, followed by the other ladies in single file, the gentlemen bringing up the rear.

A writer back in 1790 tells us that his mother was greatly shocked, on board a man-of-war, when the captain asked her to "take his arm" on the way to dinner. She spoke afterwards of the "fellow's impudence" in so doing.

Another writer, in 1862, speaks of a lady who died in 1840—whose daughter was born in 1798—having "the horrors" when she first saw a lady "hook herself to the arm of a gentleman in a ball room." She remarked with indignation:

"If my daughter did that I should take her home immediately."

The colored girl baby is born to blush unseen.

CURLING IN AMERICA.

A Scotch Game Zealously Cultivated by Scotchmen.

The game of curling has secured a firm place among the winter sports in all parts of the country where there is heavy ice and where there are Scotchmen to teach the game to their American neighbors. There are about 50 curling clubs in the United States, and the Grand National Curling club of America has a membership of many hundreds in all parts of the north and northwest, but still the game is spoken of as "Scotland's ain game."

The game is always played on ice covered lakes or rivers, except in England, where it is frequently played under glass roofs by men whose white waistcoats, straw hats, floral decorations and general lack of Scotch style cause the real curlers to regard them with scorn.

The curlers who are members of the New York clubs have their contests on Van Cortlandt lake, and there is probably no class of sportsmen who go about a game so seriously as they.

The object of the game is to plant the curling stone, which has a teakettle shape and weighs from 32 to 44 pounds, near the "tee," or center of a circle at a distance of 40 yards, and to guard it there.

Next to the stone the broom plays the most important part in the game of curling, because in the hands of a sweeper who is anxious to see the stone advance to the circle where it will count it is wielded dexterously, so that every particle of snow or ice may be removed from the stone's course. The "skips," or captains, of the opposing sides have charge of the sweeping departments, and the sweepers have the right to use their brooms after the stone has got beyond the line which marks the middle of the rink. The sweeping is always to a side or across the rink and not forward or backward, where the sweepings might obstruct the passage of a running stone.

Match games, called a bonspiel, are played by opposing teams of four each, and when it is at home curling is essentially democratic. It has been said that the lord of the manor, the clergyman and the village blacksmith may be seen on the same rink with the smith as "skip" shouting to the clergyman to "soop, soop!" when he thinks a "soop," or sweep, in front of the moving stone will help it along.

The enthusiastic curler sees and hears nothing but the speeding stones and the applause, the shouts of "Weel curled, mon!" and the boyish shouts which rise on the wintry air show that a youthful spirit may live in a mature body, particularly if it be that of a Scotch curler.—New York Tribune.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

Its Direct Relation to the Scale of Labor's Wages.

The price of labor in the same industries differs in different localities or markets, not because the skill of laborers so greatly differs or because there is great diversity in the supply and demand for laborers, but because the cost of production (the cost of living) greatly differs in different localities. Thus, in New York city, carpenters, masons, printers and other mechanics get for the same work 50 and sometimes 100 per cent more than in some other localities. While the cost of living is sometimes affected by the difference in prices of particular articles of consumption it is usually determined largely by the difference in the social style of living. The greater the variety of the things consumed and comforts enjoyed by the laborers the higher is their standard of living and the greater their expenses or cost of living. Now, it is universally true in all countries and localities that in proportion as this standard of living, or social expense of the laborer's family, rises among any class of laborers, wages rise, hence they are always highest in large cities and lowest in remote country districts.

It may be laid down, then, as a general principle that wages for similar labor in any given market are governed by the local standard of living of the laborers. Consequently all efforts to improve the condition of the laboring class, to be efficacious, must be directed toward increasing the influences which raise the standard of living among the laboring class. In no other way can a permanent increase of wages be secured, and it may be added that no scheme for social reform which does not tend to promote this end can be of any real benefit to the wage class.—Gunton's Magazine.

Appetite of the Florida Alligator.

The Florida alligator has an appetite that is hard to appease. A fisherman, weary with ill luck, pulled off his boots, stretched himself on the river's green bank and went to sleep. A saurian in search of a dinner spied the sleeping fisherman, crawled up the bank, swallowed him and retired in good order. But after a time he remembered that the late fisherman's boots were also reposing on the bank. A dinner without dessert was no dinner at all, so he returned to taper off on the boots. But while he was in the act of swallowing them another fisherman, recently arrived, shot him dead. Probably the moral in this story is, "Some alligators never know when they have enough."

How Are You This Spring?

Tired, nervous?
Can't get rested?
Tortured with boils, humors?

That is not strange. Impurities have been accumulating in your blood during winter and it has become impoverished. This is the experience of most people. Therefore they take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify their blood in spring.

Mrs. E. Cheesman of Jamul, California, says: "I was afflicted with a tired feeling and my blood was in such a condition that every little scratch would develop into a sore. I tried several medicines but did not feel satisfied with the result until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now well and strong, and weigh more than I ever did in my life."

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

L'OLONNOIS, THE CRUEL.

He Was the Most Ferocious of All the Famous Buccaneers.

Frank R. Stockton is writing "The Bucaneers of Our Coast" in St. Nicholas. In a late number he says: Among the buccaneer leaders who distinguished themselves as land pirates was Francis L'Olonnois, a Frenchman. In those days it was the custom to enforce servitude upon people who are not able to take care of themselves; unfortunate debtors and paupers of all classes were sold to people who had need of their services. Boys and girls were sold for a term of years, somewhat as if they had been apprentices; and it so happened that the boy L'Olonnois was sold to a master who took him to the West Indies. There he led the life of a slave until he was of age; and then, being no longer subject to ownership, he became one of the freest and most independent persons who ever walked this earth. He began his career on the island of Hispaniola, where he took up the business of hunting and butchering cattle, but he soon became a pirate, and enlisted as a common sailor on one of their ships. Here he gave signs of being so brave and unscrupulous that one of the leading pirates on the island of Tortuga gave him a ship and a crew, and set him up in business. The career of L'Olonnois was much like that of other buccaneers of the day except that he was abominably cruel to his Spanish prisoners.

All the barbarities attributed to the pirates of the world were united in the career of this wretch, who does not appear to be so good an example of the true pirate as Roc, the Brazilian. He was not so brave, he was not so able, and it would be impossible for any one to look upon him as a hero. After having attained in a short time the reputation of being the wickedest pirate of his day, L'Olonnois was unfortunate enough to be wrecked upon the coast near Campeachy. He and his crew came safely to shore, but it was not long before their presence was discovered by the people of the town, and the Spanish soldiers attacked them. There was a fierce fight, but the Spaniards were stronger, and the buccaneers were utterly defeated. Many were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

Among the wounded was L'Olonnois, and when the Spaniards walked over the battlefield, he was looked upon as killed. When the soldiers had retired, he stealthily arose and made his way into the woods, where he stayed until his wounds were well enough for him to walk about. He divested himself of his great boots, his pistol-belt, and the rest of his piratical costume, and adding to his scanty raiment a cloak and hat which he had stolen from a poor cottage, he boldly approached the town, and entered it. He looked like a very ordinary person, and no notice was taken of him by the authorities. Here he found shelter and something to eat, and he soon began to make himself very much at home in the streets of Campeachy.

How to Rise Early.

Thomas and Simms live opposite each other in a narrow street. They were going on a fishing excursion the other day, and as they wanted to be sure to wake in time to catch the early train, they ran a bit of clothesline across the street in at the second story windows, and each tied an end to his leg, so that if one awoke the other would immediately feel a pull, says Tit-Bits.

The scheme was an excellent one, and we know of no reason why, under ordinary circumstances, it should not have worked well.

But about five o'clock that morning some laborers assembled in front of Simms' for the purpose of erecting a telegraph pole. When the hole was dug they began to put the pole upon end. But, unfortunately, it slipped down with tremendous force upon the clothes-line.

Mrs. Simms was very much surprised to see Henry go over the foot of the bed and shoot feet foremost out of the window; but even she was not more amazed than Mrs. Thompson was when Archibald performed the same feat.

They met in the middle of the street, clustering as it were, round the pole, but each with a broken leg. They wake themselves now with alarm clocks. It is safer—and less exciting.

Apple Cores for Champagne.

The practice of the economies in the fruit-raising sections of the West has developed a new article of export. Until recently the orchard owners and the evaporator managers did not think of utilizing the cores and the parings of apples. They occasionally sold them to the jelly-makers or fed them to the hogs, but more generally allowed them to accumulate as refuse in great heaps, which slowly fermented and decayed. This year, in many places, the parings and the cores are being saved. They are spread out in the hot sun and dried, after which they are packed in large sacks and held for buyers, who gather them up and send away in car lots. The destination of the dried parings and cores in these large quantities is France. It is no secret that the refuse of the orchards of the Missouri valley and the Ozark country is now largely employed in the manufacture of champagne by the thrifty wine-makers of the vineclad slopes of France.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Lost on the Atlantic.

From March, 1840, until March, 1893, 122 trans-Atlantic vessels—steamships plying between Europe and America only—were lost en route, and as a direct result of this 6,369 lives were lost. The estimate of lives lost from various other causes is 600. The number of steamships never heard from after leaving port was 17. The number burned was 9, and the number foundered was 12. The other wrecks were caused by collisions, being washed ashore, collision with icebergs, etc. From March, 1893, to the beginning of the present year the loss of life on the Atlantic has been very much less than in former years, though one or two large steamers have had serious mishaps and one was never heard from.—Washington Times.

A young man with a sweater on looks as tough and comfortable as a woman looks when she appears without corsets.

A man may wear extra sleeves over his shirt, without necessarily doing any great amount of work.

OLD ENGLISH LAWS.

The Unlimited Powers Which a Father Exercised Over His Offspring.

In England less than 100 years ago the husband had power to choose his wife's associates, to separate her from her relatives, to restrain her religious and personal freedom, and if the need could be shown even to chastise her moderately, as though she were a child. What constituted sufficient cause for corporal punishment was left for the husband to prove and the court to decide, but so universally was the mastery of a man over his wife's body recognized that a trial for wife beating was almost unheard of.

Under these old laws of England the father had power to dispose of his offspring, by deed or legacy, until they were 21 years of age, and the testamentary guardian's right over the children superseded that of the mother, who had absolutely no legal control over them and was entitled to nothing from them save their reverence and respect. She had no right even to their services, except in the case of the mother of an illegitimate child, who was entitled to its control and custody. Upon marriage the husband became entitled to the wife's goods and chattels, to the rentals and profits of her lands, to her earnings and to the custody of her person. In return he was bound only to supply her with shelter, food, clothing and medicine, which he could do out of her personal earnings, or out of the profits of her properties, should she be an heiress. If a father died intestate, his personal belongings were divided equally between his sons and daughters, but in the case of real property a son, though he be younger than all his sisters, was the sole heir. In England less than a century ago it was not unusual for a man to sell his wife into servitude.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Unusual.

Papa—Your young man wasn't here last night, was he?

Mildred—Yes. What made you think he wasn't?

Papa—I saw that you had a light in the parlor when I got home at 9 o'clock.

Mildred (thinking of something else)—He brought a friend with him last night.—Chicago News.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Knowledge.

Yeast—That boy of Sharpley's is a bright boy, isn't he?

Crimsonbeak—Yes, but he'll know more when he forgets a lot that he thinks he knows now.—Yonkers Statesman.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

ABOUT CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I suffered for eight years, and could find no permanent relief until one year ago. My trouble was Change of Life. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and relief came almost immediately. I have taken two bottles of the Vegetable Compound, three boxes of Pills, and have also used the Sanative Wash, and must say I have never had anything help so much. I have better health than I ever had in my life. I feel like a new person, perfectly strong. I give the Compound all the credit. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are using it with like results. It has cured me of several female diseases. I would not do without Mrs. Pinkham's remedies for anything. There is no need of so much female suffering. Her remedies are a sure cure."—MRS. ELLA KEINER, Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind.

By the way, the leading druggists tell us that the demand for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is simply beyond their power of understanding; and, what is best of all, it does the work promptly and well.

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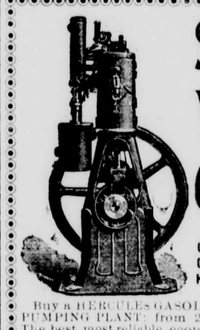

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Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 14c postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Potatoes at $1.50 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. P.O.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1898.

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THAT SWEET LOOK.

Time may set his fingers there,
Fix the smiles that curve about
Her winsome mouth, and touch her hair,
Put the curves of youth to rout;
But the "something" God put there,
That which drew me to her first,
Not the imps of pain and care,
Not all sorrow's fiends accurst,
Can kill the look that God put there.

Something beautiful and rare,
Nothing common can destroy;
Not all the leaden load of care,
Not all the dross of earth's alloy;
Better than all fame of gold,
True as only God's own truth,
It is something all hearts hold
Who have loved once in their youth.

That sweet look her face doth hold
Thus will ever be to me;
Joy may all her pinion sfold,
Care may come, and misery;
Through the days of murk and shine,
Though the roads be foul or fair,
I will see through love's glad eyne
That sweet look that God put there.
—Chambers' Journal.

TURN OF THE TIDE.

FROM time immemorial it has been the fate of some men and women to work—of others to play. It was the fate of Hester Mainwaring to work always, and of Frank Thornton, the man she loved, to play.

Hester was sitting at the writing table in her small study in R—— street; she balanced a pen between her fingers while she listened to Frank, who walked impatiently up and down the room. He was a well-built man of the flashy type one so often sees worshiped by women.

"It is not an atom of good my staying in England, Hester; we cannot possibly marry, even with the help of the two or three hundred a year you make by your work. I shall exchange, and go to India, and in a few years you will have put by a certain amount, and I shall then be able to come home and marry you."

He paused and looked down at her. She laid aside her pen, and clasped her hands on her lap; the corners of her mouth twitched.

"If you think it better, Frank—if it will in any way advance you in your profession, go; but"—and then the woman in her came uppermost—"it is so very, very far away."

He laughed and touched her hair lightly.

"Of course it is, but there are the mails every week and one can get home easily enough nowadays."

"Very well, dear, then you must go, and I shall write pages every mail and expect you to do the same."

She smiled into his eyes bravely—his face brightened.

"I thought you would see it, Hester, when I put it clearly before you. You always do regard things in a sensible light, and it gives a man a feeling of reliance. Well, I shall go to the war office now," he continued, seizing his hat. "I will look in this evening again. No, I can't, by the way, I am dining out—but to-morrow morning."

He kissed her quickly, and then the door banged. The woman leant up against the chimneypiece, and laid her head on her hands. She worshiped him so; she had known and loved him all her life; she had worked and slaved for him; she knew all his weak, all his strong points—now he was going from her to a strange land—and—and—he would slip out of her life, perhaps.

The door opened and a girl entered the room.

"Hester—why, what's the matter?"

Hester lifted her head from the chimneypiece, her face was white and drawn, and her fine gray eyes had deep black lines round them. The other laid her hand on her shoulder.

"Frank is at the bottom of this, I suppose?" She said the name with a touch of scorn.

"He is going to India."

"O!" and the girl gave a long, low whistle. "Look here, Hester, I have never spoken before, because I did not want to hurt you, but it is just this—you are throwing away all your chance of happiness in life for Frank Thornton. Men of his type do not marry women like you or me; they depend on them, they accept their love, but they do not choose them for their wives; it is already five years since you were first engaged to him; be wise and break it off before he goes away—while you have the opportunity."

Hester laughed, but it was a laugh of intense pain.

"Do you remember, Madge, you told me a few days ago that you had never loved—if you had, you would know that what you ask of me is impossible. Frank is my world—the very breath of my life. I have worked for him, lived for him. I never have a thought in which he does not play some part—when one loves a man like that one cannot give him up—do you realize at all what it means?"

The younger woman was beating the floor with her foot; she was very clever, very modern, and she did not believe in love.

"No—I don't understand; I do not think I ever shall." Then she fumbled in the pocket of her coat. "If you can spare the time, Hester, I want you to run over this article before I send it in."

* * * * *

More than a year had passed since Frank Thornton sailed for India. Spring had come, with its snowdrops and crocuses and soft balmy days. In R—— street Hester sat in her tiny study watching and waiting for the mails. There was a great want of tenderness in his letters which she had been trying not to see. The door opened and Madge came in; she shook her head when she saw Hester's face.

"Unsatisfactory letter, I understand, my dear. Listen, Hester, we are going abroad for a month or so, and you must come, too—now, no excuses; you will be our guest, and the change will work wonders and blow away all the cobwebs."

Hester was very tired, so she said, "Yes."

A fortnight later she had left it all behind—the smoke, and the noise, and the work; she was reveling in continuous sunshine, in azure skies, in distant snow-tipped peaks, in a vast expanse of sea with rock-bound shores. The tired look left her eyes and the color came and staid in her cheek.

She met him dining at a friend's—the tall, strong man, with the keen gray eyes. He sat next her at dinner, and they discovered that they had many interests in common; they were both workers, they had both fought in the struggle for life, which is in itself a bond of union.

They met again the next day, and for many days after. Friendship with him was invigorating; his grasp of a subject was so clear, he saw points that other people often missed.

Then came the inevitable end of such friendships. It was during a walk that the man told her he loved her. He said it very simply, no passionate declaration of devotion, but she knew that this man loved as no other had ever done. She grew white, and her heart beat in great bounds against her side. She tried to stop him, but he went on quite calmly to the end. She leant up against a rock that jutted into the path—her lips trembled.

"I did not know that you really cared for me, otherwise I should have told you," and then she told him the history of her life, of Frank Thornton, whom she had loved so long.

He stood and faced her, drawing circles on the pathway with his stick. When she had finished speaking, he took a deep breath and straightened his shoulders.

"Are you sure that this man loves you as you love him?" he said slowly.

The color crept into her face, and she clasped her fingers tightly together.

"I pray God that he does."

The other man set his teeth and dug his stick into the ground. There was a pause for a few moments; presently he said quietly:

"I wish you to remember that if this man whom you love ever fails you I shall be there, waiting."

His voice broke at the end, and somehow a mist seemed to rise and shut out the stream, the railway, and the giant boulders from them both. When it had cleared they were walking side by side down the path by which they had come.

* * * * *

It was a typical Indian night, with a warm, moist atmosphere, and not a breath of air to stir the leaves of the palm trees that flourished in the compound. Two people passed out into the veranda to discover if such a thing as a breath of air were to be found. One was a woman in a soft white gown, the other a man in evening dress. The woman sank into a chair with a sigh, while her hands rested languidly on its arms. The man sat down beside her, and they remained without speaking for some moments. Then he drew nearer, and very gently laid his hand on hers.

"Dear, I think you must know that I care for you more than for anything on earth. I tried to tell you a week ago, but you wouldn't let me. I will tell you now that I love you with my whole heart and soul."

"But the woman in England. The woman who has loved you all her life?"

"I will write to-morrow and tell her," he whispered.

And the girl in the soft white gown murmured, "Yes."

* * * * *

It was a cruel, thoughtless letter. He loved and was going to marry another woman—she, the woman in England, would quite understand. She had always been much too clever for him, he could never live up to her ideals, but he would not like to lose the friendship of so many years, and he hoped that when he came to England he might bring his wife to see her.

Before dinner Madge came into her room, and Hester handed her a letter she had just written, which said:

"Do you remember telling me once if I ever wanted you, you would be 'there waiting?' I want you now. Will you come? Yours,

"HESTER MAINWARING."

"I am most awfully glad, Hester," was Madge's reply as she gave it her back.

Something in the tone of her voice struck Hester, but Madge had her back turned, so she never saw that her lips quivered.—Home Notes.

Common Speed in Walking.

Very few pedestrians walk four miles an hour; three miles is a very fair gait, and when one exceeds that he is beginning to walk fast. If my recollection serves the old common time in the army carried a man two and five-eighths miles an hour. The distances which the soldiers covers in an hour have now increased somewhat by slightly increasing the length of his steps, but my impression is that the common time remains under three miles an hour. Certainly three miles would be good, fair walking, and fully up to man's average speed.

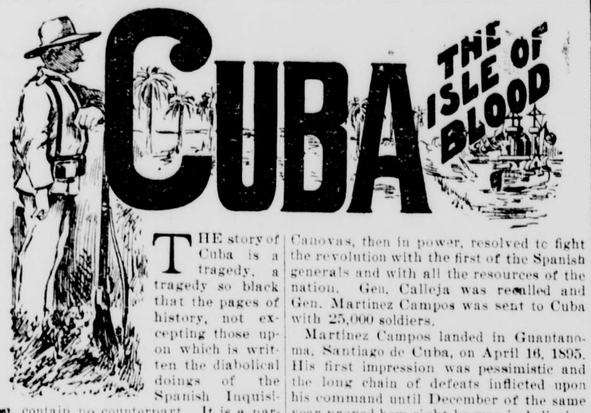
Easily Explained.

Waggs—Why do they always have the walls of a saloon covered with pictures?

Jaggs—Oh, it's merely a matter of business.

Waggs—How's that?

Jaggs—They are usually so bad that they drive men to drink.



THE story of Cuba is a tragedy, a tragedy so black that the pages of history, not excepting those upon which is written the diabolical doings of the Spanish Inquisition, contain no counterpart. It is a narrative which had its beginning in the discovery of America; it was rooted in Spanish tyranny, transplanted into centuries of treachery and oppression, reared in internecine strife, and matured in this revolting war and its attendant horrors, which have wrested from Cuba the proud title, "Pearl of the Antilles," and earned for her the name of "Isle of Blood."

The revolution was organized by Jose Marti, a Cuban exile in this country and a man of genius and courage. He organized here what is called the Cuban Revolutionary Party, an association of clubs of Cuban political exiles, for the purpose of raising money to free their country.

Poor as were the majority of the few Cubans who lived in the United States before the beginning of the revolution, they listened to the eloquent appeals of Marti and gave him all they had on earth to liberate Cuba from Spain. Marti was appointed delegate of the party, and his faithful friend, Benjamin J. Guerra, was made treasurer. There was not much money then in the safes of the afterward famous Junta and their funds were soon exhausted by an unsuccessful attempt to start an expedition from the South. But Marti had obtained the co-operation of Gen. Maximo Gomez and Gen. Antonio Maceo, two veterans of the last war. He knew that the discontent against Spain was deep throughout the island. He had important connections with conspirators in all the provinces. He gave without hesitation the orders for the uprising and went to Santo Domingo to join Gen. Gomez and take, with him, the field.

At that grave and decisive moment the total funds of the patriots amounted to not more than $70,000. It is wonderful that with a sum, comparatively speaking, so paltry for so great a purpose, a war should have been raised which cost Spain up to February, 1898, besides the sacrifice of so many of her soldiers, $250,000,000 and caused to the United States a net loss in trade and business of $300,000,000.

On May 19, 1895, Marti was killed in the engagement at Dos Rios, but his work had already been done. He had landed on April 11 with Gen. Gomez at Sabana la Mar, on the southern coast of Cuba, after issuing at Monte Cristi a revolutionary manifesto, and had had time before his death to convoke the representatives of all the Cuban provinces to a general assembly to elect a provisional government and frame a constitution. If this was not done until later, in September of the same year, at the town of Jimaguayu, it was not the less true that from the first days of the revolution the desire of Marti, as of all the patriots, was to organize a republic with popular institutions.

Two months before Marti's death Gen. Antonio Maceo had landed at Duava, near Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba province. With a handful of men and a few rifles and cartridges, a small open boat brought him to Cuba from Jamaica. But his name and his presence were enough to make Spain tremble. He and his heroic brother, Jose Maceo, were surrounded by superior Spanish forces on the day of their landing. They broke through the Spanish lines and made their way into the country. In a few days, as soon as the news spread of their arrival, the province of Santiago de Cuba rose in arms and Antonio Maceo had around him more than 10,000 Cuban soldiers.

The revolution was saved. The few patriots who took up arms on Feb. 24 at Baire and Manzanillo had courageously resisted under Gen. Bartolome Maso, now Cuba's president, the attacks of the columns of the Spanish Gen. Lachambre, as

DEAD WAGON ON ITS ROUNDS.

well as the proposals of peace from the captain general of the island, Don Emilio Calleja. The envoys of the captain general told Maso that the revolution was a failure. The provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana were entirely quiet. A few unimportant bands in Matanzas and Santa Clara had been dispersed or had surrendered. Puerto Principe was unanimously in favor of peace. But Maso, knowing well how to receive such reports, refused to yield. He had confidence in the landing of Maceo, Marti and Gomez. He knew the great moral effect that the presence of those leaders in the field was going to have on the Cuban people; and Spain knew it also. The news that Maceo was in Cuba reached Madrid shortly after the overthrow of the Sagasta cabinet. Canovas, then in power, resolved to fight the revolution with the first of the Spanish generals and with all the resources of the nation. Gen. Calleja was recalled and Gen. Martinez Campos was sent to Cuba with 25,000 soldiers.

Martinez Campos landed in Guantanama, Santiago de Cuba, on April 16, 1895. His first impression was pessimistic and the long chain of defeats inflicted upon his command until December of the same year proved how right he was in believing from the first day of his arrival that this war was to be more important than the previous one of 1868. He wasted a great deal of time in useless trips by sea to Havana and again to the East. Maceo was preparing in the meantime his men and Gomez was formulating the plan of the great invasion of the West in order to carry the revolution to all the provinces and establish in each one a regular body of the Cuban army.

July 13, 1895, is the memorable date of the battle of Peralejo. The war had been until then confined almost to the province of Santiago de Cuba, with some small bands of patriots roaming through Puerto Principe and keeping up only an unimportant guerrilla warfare. But Maceo had already obtained some notable triumphs, and Martinez Campos decided to carry reenforcements to the Spanish towns in the interior which were in great danger of attack by the insurgents. While Martinez Campos was on the way to Bayamo, Maceo offered him battle near Peralejo.

The engagement was a pitched battle, and the Cubans, not numbering 6,000, carried the day. Gen. Santocildes fell dead near Gen. Martinez Campos. The Spaniards lost all their ammunition and their horses. Completely routed, a body of them, availing themselves of the darkness of the evening, fled to Bayamo, carrying Martinez Campos on a stretcher borne by four soldiers. He was exhausted by fatigue and filled with despair. More than 300 Spanish soldiers were left dead on the field. With the splendid booty secured by him, Maceo completed the arming of his patriots.

From April to October Gomez successfully carried the war through Puerto Principe province and laid his plans for the invasion of the west. On Oct. 22 Maceo, having received orders from Gomez, who was appointed commander-in-chief of the army, in September, by the assembly of representatives, started for the east with 2,000 of his men. On Oct. 30 Gomez invaded Las Villas. Maceo joined him on Nov. 29 near a place called Los Guayos. From there they began their triumphant march. On Dec. 3 the Spanish Col. Segura was defeated by the insurgents at Iguara and had to leave his dead on the field, together with a great supply of arms and ammunition. On Dec. 15 the Spanish battalions of Canarias and Trevino were routed by Maceo at Mal Tiempo, after the most gallant charge with machetes of the Cuban cavalry, led by Maceo himself, that has ever been seen in the Cuban wars. On Dec. 21 the victory of El Desquite cleared the way for the invaders to the province of Matanzas. Martinez Campos then made a desperate effort to check the two Cuban leaders. Until that moment he had been recoiling before the invaders with his columns, hoping that they would stop. But he saw that each step of the patriots to the west was a decisive triumph for their cause. The enthusiasm of the revolution was growing day by day throughout the country. The Cuban ranks were filled by volunteers from all the cities and towns by which Gomez and Maceo passed. Martinez Campos rallied his almost dispersed men and presented battle at El Coliseo on Dec. 23.

The action was sharp and decisive. Martinez Campos behaved bravely, leading one of his wings in a charge against Gomez, but Maceo, falling on the Spanish, won the day for Cuba and compelled Martinez Campos to retire. The captain general hurriedly entered Havana, making preparations to defend the city, and he confessed his defeat to the astonished Spanish volunteers and residents of the capital.

Spain Sends Weyler.

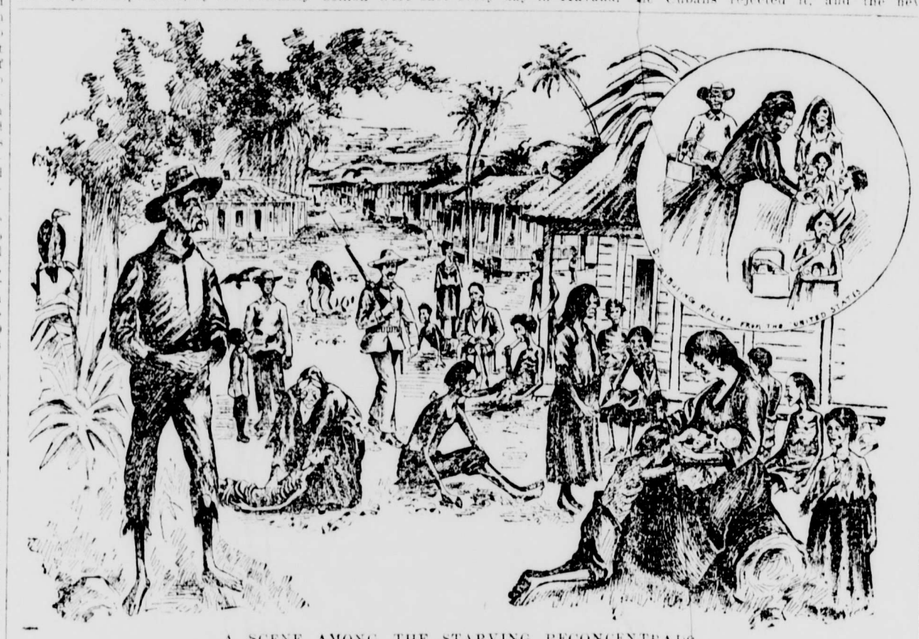
On the night of Dec. 27 the captain general made that avowal. A few days later the rabid Spaniards of the city compelled him to tender his resignation to Madrid. They demanded from Canovas a captain general framed in the old iron cast of the Spanish conquerors, not to fight battles and risk his life on the field, but to exterminate the native population. In their belief, women, children, every one born in Cuba, should be held responsible for the situation. They did not like a soldier with a gallant career and personal courage. They wanted an executioner. Canovas satisfied them and appointed Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau to succeed Martinez Campos.

The question may be asked why the patriots, after so many victories, did not invest the city of Havana and end therewith the Spanish dominion. The answer is very clear. After the battle of Coliseo Gen. Gomez reviewed his troops and found that each soldier had only three cartridges. The Cubans in the United States were making vain efforts to send a big expedition to the patriots. But if the Spanish army was defeated in the fields of Cuba, Spanish diplomacy was triumphant at Washington. At Guira de Melena on Jan. 4, 1896, the patriots had to fight with their machetes to enter the province of Havana. For such a state of affairs Gen. Gomez considered his best plan to be to organize armies in all the provinces invaded, so far as his resources permitted him to do, and try to raise the war in Pinar del Rio province. At Garro Jan. 8 the patriots routed a Spanish column and entered Pinar del Rio. Gen. Gomez then withdrew to the east while Maceo proceeded to the west. On Jan. 17 he obtained another victory at the very gates of Pinar del Rio city and on Jan. 22 he took the town of Banes at the western extremity of the island, three months after his departure from Baragua in Santiago de Cuba. On Feb. 12 Maceo returned to Havana province. Gen. Weyler publicly declared Pinar del Rio pacified, and the gallant Cuban leader returned to that province on March 15.

CUBA'S GEOGRAPHICAL RELATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Before this Weyler had already shown his sanguinary spirit and plans of murder. Prisoners of war and innocent persons unjustly charged with aiding the rebellion were shot every day in Havana. The most summary court martial preceded the executions as a mere formality. In other cases the victims were murdered in cold blood in their dungeons or thrown alive into the sea during the night at the entrance to the harbor to feed the sharks. The horrors of the Council of Blood under Alva look pale when compared to the crimes of Weyler. In the country his troops had orders to kill every non-combatant without regard to age. In the cities he appointed as inspectors of police the most infamous murderers and thieves from the Spanish penal colonies in Africa. In a short time more than 100,000 persons emigrated from Cuba panic-stricken.

But Weyler was not satisfied. He intended to destroy the country and to exterminate the natives. Seeing that the executions in the forts were too slow a method and that the destruction wrought by his columns was not enough to ruin the island, he conceived one of the most monstrous crimes ever committed against humanity. On Feb. 16, 1896, he issued his two famous decrees of concentration. By them every human being in the country districts was compelled to leave his home, after it had been destroyed by the Spanish columns, and go to one of the fortified towns under the vigilance of the Spanish soldiery. With the homes of the reconcentrados their cultivated lands were to be devastated and around the towns where they had to live not a piece of bread was to be given to them. In this manner, under pretext of a military operation, half a million people, most of them women and children, were condemned to die from hunger.



A SCENE AMONG THE STARVING RECONCENTRADOS.

Wholesale Slaughter.

From the date of those decrees until November, 1896, 300,000 people were murdered thus in Cuba. Since November, as a result of Weyler's sanguinary orders, the number has been increased to 400,000. What monster in history ever did so much against humanity and civilization? Nero, Caligula, Tamerlane, Torquemada, Alva, when compared with Weyler, appear mild and humane. A poltroon, besides being an assassin, he never offered battle to the Cubans or took the field to fight. In the time Spain sent 200,000 soldiers to Cuba. He kept them inactive guarding the trocha from Mariel to Majana in Pinar del Rio province or from Jucaro to Moron in Puerto Principe. At other times from his palace in Havana, following on a map the imaginary positions of his enemies, he ordered his columns to make combined movements that always resulted in defeats.

One instance of the stupidity and cowardice of Weyler occurred on May 1, 1896. He ordered one of his favorite combinations of columns against Maceo at a place called Cacarajicara in the province of Pinar del Rio. The result was that the forces of the Spanish Colonels Inclan and Gelabert were shattered by the Cuban leader, and the havoc made in the Spanish lines was so great that the Spanish soldiers, panic-stricken, threw themselves into the sea to escape the Cuban machete. Weyler, as in all other cases, accused his subordinates of not having obeyed his orders exactly.

On Dec. 7, 1896, Maceo, after having crossed Weyler's famous trocha and entered Havana province, was assassinated in an ambush near Punta Brava. The revolution lost in him a great patriot and a heroic soldier. But Weyler soon understood that the murder of Maceo was not the death of Cuba's cause. In March, 1896, Gen. Calixto Garcia landed in Santiago de Cuba. He soon replaced Maceo as a dashing fighter and a brilliant commander. At the same time Gomez in Santa Clara had won the important battle of Saratoga and controlled the whole province. The battle of Juan Criollo in February, 1897, was another of Gomez' important victories, and in Santiago de Cuba the latter part of the year was made conspicuous by the triumph of Gen. Garcia at Victoria de las Tunas.

Weyler was recalled in November, when, after the death of Canovas and the fall of the short-lived Azcarraga cabinet, Senor Sagasta was selected as prime minister by the queen regent. It is a well known fact that Weyler's recall was imposed upon Spain by this country.

Gen. Don Ramon Blanco, who was to change the sanguinary methods of warfare of his predecessor, entered Havana Nov. 29, 1897. Spain granted to Cuba an autonomist system, which has been declared a mockery by all impartial judges. The Cubans rejected it, and the new regime inaugurated in Havana on the first day of the year by Gen. Blanco was a complete failure. The patriots declared the acceptance of autonomy an act of treachery to their flag. They hanged as

WATCHING HER DYING BABE.

spies the Spanish agents sent to them to pose such a scheme. They rejected with scorn the offers of money made to them by Blanco. The death of the Cuban General Garranguren, near Havana, did not discourage the patriots in the least. They kept up the war as enthusiastically as ever, adopting as their motto "Independence or Death."

FLAG OF FREE CUBA.

Effective Tip.

A hungry guest at a Chicago hotel who had sat at one of the tables unnoticed several minutes, called a waiter to him at last, and said:

"You fellow, I saw that man over there hand you a tip of half a dollar just now."

"Yes, sah."

"You got his order, have you?"

"Yes, sah."

"Well, now, I'll give you a tip also which is this: Bring me exactly the same order, served in exactly the same style as his, and with the same promptness, or I'll report you. Do you get them, young fellow?"

"Yes, sah."

The two dinners were served at the same time and were precisely alike.

When a boy gets hurt, it can never be told how badly he is bruised until after he has been given his Saturday bath.

Landlady—Have you a young man, Bridget? Servant—No'm. He's older'n I be.—Boston Courier.

"That story would be good if it were not for one thing." "What is that?" "It isn't."—Chicago Post.

"I see that you're to leave the police force at the first of the month, Tim." "Yes, sir. It's bad sleepin' out in winter."

"The young man is making a name for himself." "What's his name?" "Lyznwin." "Well, I don't blame him."—New York Sun.

Bacon—Do you suppose it was modesty that prompted the author to withhold his name from that poem? Egbert—No, I think it was prudence.

"There!" said the lady, pointing to the woodpile, "how does that strike you?" "Madam," responded Mr. Perry Patetic, "I never saw the like."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Frank—These young widows have an advantage over you girls, because they know all about men. May—Yes; and because the only men who know all about them are dead.—Puck.

Teacher—What do we learn from the story of Samson? Tommy (with unpleasant results still manifest)—That it doesn't pay ter have women folks cut a feller's hair.—Brooklyn Life.

Customer—Is the cashier in? Clerk—Yes; he's in. Customer—Where is he? Clerk—In Canada. Customer—Is the proprietor in? Clerk—No; he's out. Customer—How much?—Chicago News.

"I understand you have joined the literary brotherhood." "Yes," replied Lovelace, "I am now writing for a living." And he dashed off another begging letter to his father.—Strand Magazine.

Miss Singer—I wonder if that rich uncle of mine remembered me when he made his will? I used to sing for him. Mr. Law—I'm sure he must have. He hasn't left you anything.—Yonkers Statesman.

Customer—How comes it, sir, that when I ask for a number five shoe, you give me a number seven? Shoemaker—Why, my dear sir, you'll be so proud of those shoes that your feet will swell.—Harper's Weekly.

Jasper—What do you think Howells meant when he spoke about one of his characters being a "hen-minded" woman? Jumpuppe—Oh, I guess he meant that she never thought about anything except her own set.—Judge.

"Why did she get a divorce from her husband?" asked the New York woman who was visiting in Chicago. "Why, there was no one she could get a divorce from, was there?" was the surprised reply.—New York World.

"It is the nature of a child to be wanting to do something," said the enthusiastic kindergartener. "As far as I have noticed," said the mother of six, "it is the nature of a child to be wanting to do something else."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"These shoes you sold me last week squeak so that they keep me awake nights," said the customer, entering the shoe store. "My dear sir," replied the shoe dealer, reassuringly, "you shouldn't sleep in them."—Yonkers Statesman.

Bacon—Let me shake your hand, dear boy. This is one of the happiest days of your life. Egbert—You're too previous, old man. I'm not to be married until to-morrow. Bacon—That's what I say. This is one of the happiest days of your life.

"No man ever obtained anything worth having without working for it," said Mrs. Bickers to her husband, who was in a discouraged mood. "That's so," replied Mr. Bickers, reflectively. "I remember that I obtained you without the slightest difficulty."

Mrs. Hunt (a popular and prosperous pauper)—Now, Albert, what'll yer sy, when I tike yer into the kind ldy's drorin'-room? Albert (a proficient pupil)—Oh, all right. I know—put on beautiful lorst look, and sy, "Oh, muvver, is this 'eaven?"—Punch.

Mr. Binks (after an absence)—And so you shot a burglar while here and unprotected. You are a clever little woman. What became of him? Mrs. Binks—The other burglar carried him off. Mr. Binks—What other burglar? Mrs. Binks—The one I aimed at.

"Man," said the severe lady of the house, "man, don't you know that you have no right to be poor? Economy is wealth." "Yes, ma'am, sure," replied Never Workmuch, "that's right. I'm making a good beginnin' on economy, too. I ain't used any soap nor wasted no water for t'ree months."

Mother—Mali, I wish you'd never go to Frau Hofrathin's house! Daughter—But why not, mamma? Mother—Because she's always gadding about the streets! Why, she actually has printed on her visiting cards, "At home Mondays from four o'clock!" The Lord only knows where she can be the rest of the time.—Der Floh.

"Johnnie," said his father, "I'm surprised to hear that you have dared to dispute with your mother." "But she was wrong, pa," replied Johnnie. "That has nothing to do with it," said the old man; "you might just as well profit by my experience, and learn once for all that when a woman says a thing is so, it is so, whether it is so or not."

She (at the desk)—Dear, please tell me how to spell costume. I'm writing to mother about my lovely new gown. He—Well, are you ready? She—Yes. He—C-o-s-t, cost—— She—Yes. He—T-u—to—— She—Well? He—M-e, me—sixty-five dollars, as yet unpaid. She—You're a wretch.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 27 1898

EUROPE AND THE WAR

However averse we may be t ward any interference on the part of European nations in our war with Spain, we cannot overlook the fact that most of them have strong inducements to intervene. The war has raised the price of wheat, and that in turn has caused such distress among the poorer classes of the people of Europe that already bread riots have occurred in Italy and are threatened elsewhere.

We have been so much occupied in this country with the progress of our armies and navies that we have given but little attention to the economic situation on the other side of the Atlantic. The riots in Milan and other cities of Northern Italy have been passed over as if they were only ordinary street disturbances, whereas they were in fact of such magnitude and so portentous as to amount almost to the degree of a civil war. Indeed, they appear to have resulted in a greater loss of life than has been caused by the war with Spain up to this time.

Every European statesman is aware of the danger that comes when a dissatisfied populace are rendered desperate by a lack of work or by such rise in the price of food as to make wages inadequate to the needs of families. All of them are therefore eager to take whatever action promises to break the deadlock in wheat and restore, if not prosperity, at least endurable conditions among their people. A cessation of the war with Spain would undoubtedly have a tendency in that direction, and accordingly all of them would gladly do almost anything to hasten the return of peace.

In this condition of affairs their animosity may be directed toward the United States, but most of them have sagacity enough to see that they could not bring the war to a close by siding against us. The much talked of intervention, then, if it comes at all, is not likely to take a form that would be resented by our government. It is more likely to be a pressure applied to Spain to recognize the inevitable and seek for peace at once on whatever terms we chose to grant.—*Call.*

We now see where yellow journalism has land us. Only a little while ago there was a disposition made quite manifest to praise the yellow system because it was blatantly shouted, "it gives us the news; it exposes matters; it keeps officials on the jump and uncovers things." But we are now finding out that this uncovering, this Paul Prying and sensational reporting is as dangerous as the gun that shoots from the wrong end.

It is now asserted by official departments that some serious reverses with which we have met are due wholly to the intolerable conduct of yellowism. The government has been unable to make a move of any kind that these conscienceless sheets have not checkmated it by revealing its purposes and giving the enemy full notice of what to expect. So gross and unmannerly has the matter become that at last the Government has been compelled to forbid the giving of any information to newspapers, and to declare that if any paper offends again it shall be excluded from the army and navy lines, and its representatives will not be allowed to enter either or to go into Cuba.

Other stringent orders have issued controlling cable and telegraphic lines, and limiting the opportunities of reporters and correspondents. The greed for sensation, the insufferable, noisy and flatulent laboring to outdo in lying and exciting the public mind; the lust for greasy nickels and the complete subversion of truth, patriotism and decency to the mercenary ends of scarcet sales, and the vulgar ambition of horn blowing have brought us to the pass in which we now find ourselves.

They have any difficulty of this kind in countries where the press has sufficient regard for the nation that protects and shelters it, to conserve its ends in war by discreet silence where publication would be to the advantage of the enemy. We are impressed with the belief that before this war is over the Government, as a military measure, will have to adopt even more stringent regulations before the pernicious international dling of the yellow press is wholly stopped. The conductors of these sheets, who appear to think that the nation has entered upon war simply to afford them opportunity to carry on their practices with a high hand, must be taught that Government of the United States is maintained for the highest, greatest good of all the people, and not for the purpose of giving sensational journalism an opportunity to coin money at the expense of national honor and success.—*Union.*

The State of Ohio has decided to inaugurate a new experiment in the treatment of imbeciles. Hitherto these weak-minded unfortunates have been housed in great asylums, where under the constant care of trained attendants they have received elementary classroom instruction. While this system developed the intellectual resources of the imbecile, weak and wavering as they were, there was no opportunity to build up the physical energies. Gymnasium exercises failed to meet the requirements. The State Legislature has recently appropriated $150,000 for the purchase of a farm and the establishmdnt of an imbecile village in connection with it. Instead of a great asylum there will be a great number of cottages, each in charge of a competent attendant. It is proposed to develop the minds of the members of the colony by classsoom work and their bodies by outdoor exercise in practical farming. They will thus have the same mental stimulus as before and will also have the advantage of pure air, physical exercise and the healthful incentive of sustained work along practical lines. The result of the experiment will be watched with interest.

WAR NEWS.

May 20—The Spanish Cape Verde fleet has arrived at Santiago de Cuba without incident. Admiral Camara, of the Cadiz squadron is at Madrid receiving instructions relative to destination, which is expected will depend upon the requirements of war. The new Spanish minister of war is injecting great activity in the campaign, and it is said is negotiating with foreign diplomats to protect Spain against a combination of her enemies. The success of the Admiral in avoiding the American fleet and keeping them on the alert has excited great enthusiasm at Madrid, and causes the press to clamor for the prompt dispatch of the reserve fleet to the front. The Charleston is again ready for sea, and will sail tomorrow. A high official in Paris says there is certainly a feeling of sympathy for Spain in the higher circles of society. Some cranks have started a subscription for Spaniards. Havana's relief at the safe arrival of the fleet is great, as it was feared that the American ships which left the blockade had gone to intercept the Spanish fleet. It is now believed the Americans fled in order to avoid a reverse.

May 21—Auxiliary cruiser Montzerrat has arrived at Corruna, Spain last evening. She was given an ovation.

Secret service in Washington say we have surprises ahead. Censorship on press messages very strict.

Food is scarce in Havana. Schley's squadron is anchored six miles off Key West.

May 23—Three ships carrying 2,600 men will leave Frisco for Manila tomorrow.

London—Rise in Spanish securities. Said by St. Sames Gazette to be due to knowledge beforehand on the part of several leaders of a Franco-Spanish alliance.

Madrid—Fleet will maneuver in Sanish waters until destination is determined on.

Colonial government has decreed that all importations of food into Cuba be free of duty.

Washington—Naval experts believe Cerveras squadron rapidly exhausting coal, and cannot long elude our fleets.

Madrid—From discussion in Senate today the government is seriously contemplating recourse to privateers.

The Oregon is safe at Key West. Schley and Sampson will henceforth be allowed their own discretion in dealing with Spanish.

May 24. 8:35 a. m.—London—There are rumors prevailing here that the American squadron has destroyed the Spanish Cape Verde fleet.

LATER. 5:28 P. M.

New York—German consul at Manila threatened to land provisions from German ship under protection of German warships. Dewey informed them he would fire on them if they did and the attempt was abandoned.

Washington—Navy department has no news of engagement or arrival of the Oregon.

Madrid—Officially announced that Cervera's fleet is still at Santiago de Cuba. It is now said that the Manila expedition will be abandoned and that the Cadiz fleet will be sent to relieve Havana. 1000 soldiers left Barcelona for Cadiz yesterday.

San Francisco—Four companies of regulars, full regiment of Oregon volunteers and battery of California heavy artillery boarded the Australia this morning. Together with the Peking they will sail for Manila tomorrow.

Madrid—There are now nineteen American warships before Havana.

May 25—Secretary Long has received an official dispatch announcing arrival Oregon at Jupiter, Fla. Last night with Buffalo and Marietta. Long also says that while no official word has been received concerning the bottling up the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor by Schley, he fully believes press reports to that effect.

President today issued a call for seventy-five thousand volunteers. Enlistment is open and not confined to national guard. Everything quiet in Manila but reported that insurgent leaders have offered their services to Spanish government. Transport fleet leaves Frisco this afternoon

May 26—Oregon arrived at Key West this morning, and is now at anchor. Left San Francisco March 19, coaled three times on trip and arrived with plenty of water and coal. She heard of Manila victory at Rio de Janiero. U. S. Gunboat Hornet came from blockade this morning and reported all quiet before Havana

Gibraltar—Reported that forty Krupp guns have been sent from Essen, Germany, to Cadiz. Passed custom houses as kitchen furniture.

London—Madrid dispatch says that a revolution would surely follow defeat of the Spanish fleet. Queen refuses to fly the country although urged to do so.

2,500 troops left Frisco for Manila yesterday.

Key West—Schley believed to be outside Santiago. Sampson known to be in Bahama channel.

The largest and most powerful vessel in the United States navy is the battleship Iowa, which has a displacement of 11,296 tons and is 360 feet in length. The next ships in size are the Massachusetts, Indiana and Oregon, each measuring 348 feet and having a displacement of 10,288 tons. The other first-rate battleships are the New York, Columbia, Minneapolis, Texas, Olympia and Puritan. There are sixteen vessels in the navy ranked as second rate and thirty-seven third rate. Since the present trouble with Spain arose this government has purchased eighty-one vessels, among them a number of yachts and tugs.

Some time ago, says an exchange, a young man sent a letter to a German lady which read: "That you may make no mistake, remember that I will wear a light pair of trousers and a dark cutaway coat. In my right hand I will carry a small cane, in my left hand a cigar. Yours ever, Adolph." The girl's father replied to the letter thus: "I vill be there. Dot you vill make no mistake I vill be dressed in my shirt sleeves. I vill vare in my right hand a club, in my left hand I vill vare a bisdol. You vill recognize me by der way I hits you on der hed mit dot club. Your frent, Heinrich Muller."

Call.—It was at Santiago de Cuba that the men of the Virginius were murdered years ago. In all human probability enough Spanish blood will be shed there soon to remind that nation that vengeance, while not always swift, is tolerably sure.

"To term the Phillipine contingent a "relief expedition" for Admiral Dewey is hardly a proper use of the term. Dewey does not need relief half so badly as do some of the people he has met.

"There are reasons for hoping Spain may not rush more troops to the Phillipines. Dewey has scant facilities for taking care of prisoners."

W. J. Bryan is to organize a third regiment of Nebraka volunteers and tender their services to the President as soon as mustered. Governor Holcomb last week issued him a commission as Colonel, with authority to proceed, and Mr. Bryan told the Associated Press correspondent that he would accept the commission.

THE LITTLE OLD SHOE.

It is only a tiny shoe
That she touches with tender care,
A cunning little bit of a thing
That a baby used to wear.
And she gently raises it to her lips
And lovingly holds it there.

It is worn and faded and old,
But it brings up the happy past.
She sadly sighs as she thinks of the joys
That were too sweet to last.

In fancy she sees a little child
As it gambols upon the floor.
An edifice creature with golden hair
Is cooing a baby song once more,
And a tear drops down on the tiny shoe
That the beautiful dream child wore.

"Ah, well," she sighs to herself,
"'Tis, alas, the will of the fates!
I used to be able to wear this shoe,
But now I take number eights."

—Pearson's Weekly.

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

A Strange Experiment Made In a Zoological Garden.

A violinist was playing various airs before the cages of the animals. The bow, which had been passing backward and forward half drowsily, took up a gait that would have distanced one of the deer in the pen by the buffaloes' yard. Then there was a transformation scene in the home of the lioness as rapid and as complete as that of the time. The cubs went into ecstacies. They rolled about, jumped, fell over one another, raced over their mother's recumbent body, and danced unrebuked on her head. They ceased their tantrums only with the ceasing of the music.

Then they gathered at the front bars of the cage again and silently and pathetically pleaded for more. Their plea was successful, and in response to the delicate flattery conveyed by their manner the player gave the lullaby once more. They simply sat and listened to it as silently as they had at the first. The transition to the jig music was once more made speedily. The first note of the lively air had barely left the violin before its riotous contagion had once more caught the cubs. They rollicked and rolled about and stopped only when the professor, fearing to tire their little limbs, took his bow from his fiddle and told them they had danced enough for debutantes.

The hyena is an uncanny brute. His very appearance goes a great way toward bearing out charges of graveyard robbery brought against him. He has no music in his soul nor room for any. Sweet sounds are to him so antipodal to everything in his nature that they inspire him with nothing but fear, and the most abject fear at that. When Professor Baker tried to interest the two skulking hyenas in his performance on the violin, they began trembling visibly at the first note's utterance, and then as the music swelled they sought the farthermost side of their prison and tried their best to squeeze their ungainly bodies through the bars to escape the melody.—Philadelphia Times.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Independence, Cal.
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal, on June 21, 1898, viz. Chas. W. Whittock, for the W ½ N W ¼, Sec 17 S E ¼ N E ¼, N E ¼ S E ¼ Sec 18, Tp 23 S, R 38 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Horace Bellows, Ira W. Brown and Eliza Ann Mudgett, all of Olancha, Inyo county, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

LEGAL.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. Land Office, Independence, Cal.
April 28, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by James R. Moffett, contestant, against William A. Bolinger, deceased, T. C. entry No. 216, made April 26, 1898, for S W ¼ N W ¼, W ½ S W ¼ section 24, T 11 S, Range 34 E, by James R. Moffett, contestee, in which it is alleged that William A. Bolinger, deceased, has wholly failed to comply with the timber culture laws, said parties are hereby notified to appear respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on June 4, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Independence, Cal.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed April 26, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence, personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. Land Office, Independence, Cal.
April 28, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Edward B. Smith, contestant, against Andrew J. Hunter, entry No 968, made January 8, 1895, for E ½ N E ¼, Section 15, T 12 S, R 34 E, by Edward B. Smith, contestee, in which it is alleged that Andrew J. Hunter has wholly abandoned said entry; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on June 4, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Independence, Cal.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed April 28, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper proper publication.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

DESERT LAND-FINAL PROOF

Land Office at Independence Cal.
April 8, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that Alena Mills of Mojave, Kern Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 709, for the N E ¼ Sec 15 Tp 26 S, R 35 E, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Davies of Independence, Cal., John Stronmeyer, William Jenkins and William Cox, all of Thete, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above named company will be held at the office of said corporation, at the office of the District Attorney, in the Courthouse at Independence, Inyo county, State of California, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1898, at two o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be lawfully transacted at such meeting.

Every stockholder is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. W. FORBES,
Dated May 12 1898. Secretary.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald deceased, to the creditors of and persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said Inyo county.

Dated May 12, 1898.

MARIE V. FITZGERALD,
Administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

P. H. Mack, attorney for administratrix.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estates and guardianship of Sofia Dolge formerly Sofia Diaz, Maximo Diaz, and Alturo Diaz, minors.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 12th day of May, 1898, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of the above-named minors, the undersigned, the guardian of said minors, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin, and subject to confirmation by said Superior court, on Monday, the 23rd day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, California, all the right title, interest and estate of said minors, of, in and to the following described property.

An undivided nine fiftieths interest in and to the following:

Commencing at the section corner common to sections three (3), four (4), nine (9) and ten (10), Twp. sixteen (16) south, range thirty-six (36) east M.D.M., running thence west 22.76 chains, thence north 2° west 14.10 chains; thence south 75° west, 17.75 chains; thence south 9.50 chains; thence east 40 chains to the place of beginning, save and except that certain building situate thereon and known as the "Wine Cellar House."

An undivided nine fiftieths interest of in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The north half of the north east quarter of section number nine (9). The north half of the south east quarter, and the north east quarter of the south west quarter, the north half of the north west quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. 10, all in Twp. 16 south, Range 36 East, M D M

An undivided nine fiftieths in and to those certain lots in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered five and eight, in block No. 20, south half of lot No seven in block No. eight, east half of lots numbered five and eight in block No. five, as the same are known and designated on the official plat of the town of Lone Pine, now on file in the office of the county recorder of Inyo county.

An undivided nine fiftieths interest of in and to that certain mine or mining claim situate lying and being in Cerro Gordo Mining District, county of Inyo, State of California, commonly known and designated as the "Alvah Quartz Mine," said mine being of the dimensions of 600 x 1200 feet.

An undivided twenty one fifty fourths (21-54) interest of, in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate lying and being in the town of Lone Pine, county of Inyo, State of California, described as follows:

West half of lots numbered five and eight, in block No five; lots No. two, three, in block No. twenty five, as the same are known and designated on the official plat of said town of Lone Pine, now on file in the office of the county recorder of said Inyo county.

An undivided twenty one fifty-fourths (21-54) interest of, in and to that certain piece or parcel of real estate situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Commencing at section corner common to sections three (3) four (4) nine (9) and ten (10) Twp. 16 south, range 36 East, MDM. and running thence west 22.76 chains; thence north 3 west, 14.10 chains; thence south 75° west, 17.75 chains; thence north 10.50 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 2° chains to the place of beginning, containing 59.89 acres.

An undivided twenty one fifty-fourth (21-54) interest of, in an to fifty shares of the capital stock of Lone Pine Water Co., a corporation

Terms and conditions of sale: cash, gold coin of the United States, to be paid on day of sale. Deed at expense of purchaser.

BEN H. YANDELL, Guardian.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H E 797

Land Office at Independence, Cal.,
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal, on June 21, 1898, viz., Eliza Ann Mudgett, for the W ½ N W ¼, W ½ SW ¼, Sec 8, Tp 23 S, R 38 E, MDM

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ira W. Brown, Horace Bellows and Charles W. Whittock, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

Sheriff and Tax-Collector,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - Under-Sheriff.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney, Inyo County, Cal.

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Independence, Inyo Co., Califnrnia.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

Attorney-at-Law,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Independence, Cal.

Office—Gill Residence.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

Office—At His Residence.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

—o—x—o—

Office—East Line Street.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24 tf

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S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31st, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st. 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
Jan 1	To cash on hand	$18 308 63	
3	cash from A M Given, tax col	381 00	
3	cash from A M Given, tax collees	18 00	
3	A M Given, sheriff, fees	6 60	
3	D J Hestion, clerk fees	39 40	
3	D J Hessiod, recorder, fees	47 60	
3	S W Austin, supt	10 00	
4	J S Dunlap Justices	5 45	
5	Hillsine Water company, damages	65 00	
8	State Treasurer, school fund	5 844 63	
24	Chris Mangie, on redemption	2 73	
25	Mrs C Delaney, int on state and	8 00	
25	Geo McIntyre, same	44 80	
25	W H Murray same	22 40	
25	Clayton Belknap, same	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap same	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, paid	5 60	
31	J J Mack, judgments sheep cases	4 220 46	
		29 055 50	
Feb 7	A M Given, tax col	535 30	
7	Same, fees	13 00	
7	D J Hession, recorder fees	112 55	
7	Same, clerk fees	47 25	
11	D T Wallace, on redemption	74 89	
15	Oscar Sutro, interest state land	104 09	
7	I H Mulholland, on redemption	4 79	
7	Same	23 17	
7	Same	63 43	
7	Same	17 59	
21	A W Ebeshutz, return premium	15 80	
26	Charles Anthony, int on State land	15 70	
29	John Doby, same	11 20	
		80 004 26	
Mar 7	A M Given tax col	778 95	
5	J G Birchim, int. on swamp land	15 68	
5	J C Birchim, int on State land	32 00	
7	A M Given, tax col fees	25 00	
7	Same, sheriff fees	2 00	
7	D J Hession, clerk	41 55	
7	Same, recorder fees	30 20	
14	A W Foster, int on State land	205 19	
14	A B Forbes, same	167 28	
24	F A Gardner same	190 22	
24	Clayton Belknap interest state land	22 40	
24	Same as above	22 40	
29	Julian Sauntag, interest state land	202 70	
14	A M Meads on redemption	42 11	
	Mrs A J Church, same	18 84	
		31 890 78	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan	Salary fund		1 319 98
	Hospital		738 26
	Bridge		198 50
	General expense		1 129 32
	Road Dist No 1		350 41
	" " " 2		243 70
	" " " 3		428 00
	" " " 4		247 55
	" " " 5		2 3 55
	Property tax		89
	Bishop school fund		65 00
	Big Pine		186 85
	Staidon		119 37
	Lone Pine		157 00
	Keeler		135 00
	Warm Spring		123 50
	Valley		5 35
	Fish Spring		25 50
	Union		133 00
	Liberty		25 00
	Irving		2 2 35
	Taboose		62 55
	Riverside		88 00
	County		16 00
			6 279 18
Feb	Salary fund		1 024 98
	Hospital		110 00
	Bridge fund		97 80
	General Expense		660
	Road 1 old tax		3 00
	General road		100 00
	Road Dist, No 1		15 00
	" " 2		42 60
	" " 4		4 00
	" " 5		6 15
	Big Pine School		178 25
	Irving		167 50
	Bishop		250 00
	Independence		15 95
	Lone Pine		63 00
	Station		152 00
	Fish Spring		72 00
	Liberty		60 00
	Warm Spring		150 00
	Valley		60 00
	Taboose		60 00
	Milton		150 00
	Riverside		4 90
	Round Valley		11 60
	Independence library		40 20
	Big Pine		7 50
	Union		12 00
	Riverside		11 70
	Fish Springs		7 70
	All		6 00
			9 861 11
March			
	Fish Spr school bond fund		202 50
	County bond fund		1 350 00
	General expense fnd		652 35
	Bridge		5 50
	Salary		1 024 98
	Hospital		65 00
	Independence school		98 00
	Keeler		177 50
	Lone Pine		161 00
	Big Pine		255 00
	Bishop		250 00
	Milton		9 50
	Station		81 00
	Riverside		120 00
	Round Valley		70 00
	Taboose		60 00
	Irving		150 00
	Fish Springs		65 00
	Valley		60 00
	Fish Springs library		2 25
	Big Pine library		2 25
	Valley		2 85
	County		4 50
	Cash		16 959 89
		31 890 78	31 890 78

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—

April 1		
Salary Fund	3 275 09	
General expense	1 045 79	
County bond		434 19
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 463 44	
Hospital	44 64	
General road	792 85	
Road District No 1	151 90	
" " " 2	229 77	
" " " 3	51	
" " " 4	97 59	
" " " 5	18 82	
Unapportioned county	259 45	
Road Poll tax	27 60	
Swamp & Overflowed	1 498 84	
Bridge	479 38	
Institute	5 00	
Teacher's library	20 33	
Property tax	655 52	
County school		1 056 99
Liberty	192 82	
Valley	305 91	
Taboose	144 74	
Fish Springs	221 30	
Riverside	49 73	
Bishop	531 34	
Lone Pine	500 33	
Big Pine	90 54	
Warm Spring	150 85	
Irving	507 14	
Independence	554 67	
Station	155 08	
Milton	230 11	
Union	377 94	
Round Valley	112 65	
Milton school library fund	24 48	
Round Valley	28 48	
Irving	125 70	
Bishop	61 45	
Station	29 16	
Warm Spring	31 01	
Big Pine	51 68	
Independence	16 95	
Union	13 87	
Riverside	18 88	
Lone Pine	59 11	
Fish Spring	9 92	
Liberty	24 35	
Taboose	26 81	
Valley	23 60	
Keeler	11 87	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	862 20	
Union school bond fund	601 34	
Big Pine	602 47	
Fish Springs	31 62	
Lone Pine	1 183 44	
Taboose	27 49	
Riverside special	* 13 04	
Irving special	278 62	
Round Valley	97	
Cash on hand		16 959 89
	18 451 07	18 451 07

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING MARCH 31st, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds between Dec. 31st, 1897, and March 31st, 1898.

Total warrants drawn		13 178 39
Gen. Expense fund	2 382 57	
School "	4 516 52	
Hospital "	913 26	
Salary "	3 369 84	
Una portioned "	89	
General Road "	100 00	
Road District No 1 fund	355 41	
" " " 2 "	285 70	
" " " 3 "	428 00	
" " " 4 "	251 75	
" " " 5 "	259 65	
Bridge "	301 80	
State poll tax "	3 00	
	13 178 39	13 178 39

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	62 990 55	
County bonds		62 000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	62 990 55	62 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	62 990 55	
Cash in treasury		16 959 89
Remaining indebtedness		46 030 66
	62 990 55	62 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

Inyo County, Cal., March 15, 1898.

To Mrs. E R. Stellmann:—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred ($300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Bunker Hill and Hidden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Anvil spring in Butte Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 18th in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 revised statutes of the United states, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if in ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY MACDONALD

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should not be made.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, Deceased.

James R. Moffett, the administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the personal property and the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court-room of said superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell all the personal property and so much of the real estate of the said deceased either at public or private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 1st 1898.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

Ballarat, Inyo Co., Cal.
January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324. JOHN A. COYLE.

State of California }
County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to-wit: $150.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 1st 1897.

R. C. SPEAR.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 27 1898

Real Estate Transfers.

J. F. Ginser to Peter B. Donahoo, one-third interest in New York, Idaho and Dolly Varden mines, Panamint District, $10.

Mark P. Hand to E. H. Edwards, lots in Lone Pine, $500.

A. M. Cates to Inyo Consolidated Mining Co., Clara mine, Argus district, $1 00.

Frederike Rhine to Mark Hand, tract of land, $500.

A show is billed to appear next Tuesday night.

J. W. Calloway was up from Ballarat this week.

Bert Rhine is the happiest man in town.

Chris Glade has enlisted at Carson and has gone to the front.

Frank Sherrer has gone to help lick Spain, and Hugh White also.

Paul Houard has returned to Lone Pine from British Columbia.

The cold wave is over, and the temperature is again summery.

Mrs. J. J. McLean and children arrived on last Friday night's train.

Dave Holland took a trip to Lone Pine last Tuesday to look after his sheep interests.

The photograph gallery has left and the tuneful phonograph is heard no more.

The social dance last Saturday evening was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

The school census for 1898 shows 999 children enrolled, an increase of twenty from last year.

Considerable complaint comes from various portions of the county regarding dead sheep in the streams.

Clarence Johnson of Versailles, Kentucky, is making a visit to his brother, Dave Johnson of Independence.

Arthur E. Sutherland arrived from Ballarat yesterday, having in charge Anton Sivoro, charged with insanity.

Frank Densmore on last Monday morning took formal possession of his position as receiver of the U. S. Land Office.

The judge's stand has been moved up from the old race track, and will be remodeled into a printing office for the INDEPENDENT.

Chas. V. Simpkins of Garfield, Washington, is in town, taking treatment for an aggravated case of lung trouble. Dr. Woodin has him in charge.

Harry Floyd is meeting with considerable success fishing for trout up on the lakes. He came in Wednesday with a large sackful of the speckled beauties.

A. W. Lord, watchmaker and jeweler, who spent a few weeks in Independence not long ago, is now permanently located in Bishop, office at Geo. W. Dixon's drug store. 4t

Miss Clara Reynolds leaves on todays stage for Los Angeles, where she expects to remain for some time time. Her brother, Silas Reynolds, will accompany her as far as Randsburg.

Mrs. F. Schabbell of Camp Independence returned from San Francisco this week where she has been taking remedial treatment for the past three months. She is much improved in health.

A donation party will be tendered the pastor, Rev. Thos. H. Nicholas, at his residence next Thursday evening. Matlack's orchestra will furnish the music. It is to be hoped everybody will attend.

The new great register will be opened on June 1, and will remain open for 75 days. Arrangements will be made for a number of deputies sufficient to accomodate all. All who registered in the previous register will not be required to register.

Anton Sivori, who who was found on the desert near Panamint in a crazed condition, was yesterday committed to the county hospital. His derangement is apparently only temporary, caused by exhaustion, and in a short time he will probably have fully recovered his mental balance.

A special train went to Keeler last Wednesday having on board Assistant Superintendent R. J. Laws, State Controller E. P. Colgan, Geo. T. Willis of Carson, R. H. Brewer of Woodland, Geo. L. Arnold and John C. Wray of Los Angeles, H. H. Taylor of San Francisco and J. G. Burke of San Rafael. The party came over to Independence on Thursday and spent a few hours.

Shortly after noon Saturday last two Indians became involved in a dispute in front of Mairs' stable, when one of them suddenly drew a knife and inflicted a nasty cut on his opponent's jaw. The murderous Piute was arrested and gave the name of Jim Reynolds, but his correct name is Julian Estrada. The Indian who was cut answers to the name of "Gypsey." Reynolds was tried before Justice Davidson last Tuesday and was given 60 days in the county bastile.

Lawson Newton and family and Orie Newton and family of Corona are on a visit to O. I Mairs. Mr. Mairs yesterday presented this office with a potato that was raised by the Messrs. Newton that would delight the heart of any son of the Emerald Isle. The tuber measures 19½ inches in circumference one way and 23 inches the other, and weighs about five pounds. This is at the rate of a little less than eleven to a bushel. Its surface is as smooth and bright as a dollar, and it looks good enough to eat. Mr. Mairs says it is from the bottom of the sack, too.

"Remember the Maine"

To the Pupils of Inyo County:—

The National Committee having in charge the erection of a national monument to the men who went down in the Maine, have decided to construct underneath the monument a special vault, in which it is desired to place the signatures of all the pupils of all the schools of the United States.

At the meeting of County Superintendents at Sacramento, April 27, it was unanimously resolved that every pupil in the State of California should be given an opportunity to place his name on this patriotic roll.

Now, boys and girls, as all the schools of our county have closed for the year, and many of your teachers have gone away, I must ask you to show your patriotism by taking this matter into your own hands. I will send to the Clerk of each district a blank roll for your names. Then I wish the older pupils to take charge of this roll and see that all the scholars of each school have a chance to sign it. If any pupil wishes to help build the monument he may contribute five or ten cents to the fund, but no more than that will be accepted. It is not your money that the committee wants, but your signatures. After securing these names as neatly as possible, please return the rolls to me, so that I may forward them all at an early date to the committee.

I feel satisfied, boys and girls, that you will gladly do this little patriotic service in honor of the brave men who went down in the battleship Maine.

Sincerely yours,
S. W. AUSTIN,
Superintendent of Schools.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending May 26, 1898:

Highest barometer	25.991	20th
Lowest "	25.663	26th
Highest temperature	83.0	26th
Lowest "	42.0	23rd
Mean "	64.6	
Average dew point	22.9	
Average humidity	22.6	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	38. W	22d
No. clear days	3	
No. part cloudy days	4	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

An Ohio man has patented a new and ingenious church contribution box that is destined to be a great success in swelling the receipts. It has a bell attachment. When a shirt button or a penny is dropped in it fails to ring; a nickel makes it ring slightly; a quarter produces a respectable ring; a half dollar makes a good loud clatter, and a dollar brings out the fire department.

BORN

RHINE—At Independence, May 24, to the wife of Bertrand Rhine, a daughter.

ARCULARIUS — At George's Creek, May 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Arcularius, a son.

ELDER—At Lone Pine, May 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Elder, a daughter.

DIED

GUSTAVISEN—At Big Pine, May 21, Alfred Gustavisen, aged 46 years, a native of Sweden.

Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent.
Lone Pine, Cal., May 19, 1898.
JOSEPH WHITE.
JOHN BASTO

PAINTING

Carriage Painting
House Painting
Sign Painting
Graining and Paper Hanging.

Orders left at the Norman House will receive prompt attention.
C. H. HENNING.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
—x—
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.
—x—
THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR
will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING
by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., April 30, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 13, 1898, viz: Henry Giles, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N ½ S W ¼, S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec 28, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, Jas. R. Mosier, Thos Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., May 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 11, 1898, viz., Thomas Mills, for the W ½ N E ¼ Sec 11, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Boyd, William Jenkins, William L. Hunter and William Cox, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H MULHOLLAND, Register.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

TUBER MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, No. 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Panamint District, Inyo county, California.

Notice—There is delinqqent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No one, levied on the 22d day of March, 1898, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name	No certificate	No shares	Amt
Zerah Castle	8	61.0	$3125 00
Hugh McDonnel	17	1000	500 00
	18	1000	500 00
J W Pew; Trustee	70	12484	6242 00
Nat Stein "	75	8173	4188 83
	76	8173	4188 83
	77	14500	7250 00
W Sheldon Trustee	78	12484	6242 00
J W Pew "	79	18733	9366 50
Nat Stein "	80	16749	8374 50

And in accordance with law and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the 22d day of March, 1898, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, No 316 Pine street, Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, California on Thursday, the 2d day of June, 1898, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay such delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. W PEW
Secretary.

Office No. 310 Pine St., Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, Cal.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.
All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
—o—x—o—
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
Meals furnished on the American or European plan.
SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $4.50.
—o—x—o—
SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rate
—x—
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.
THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines——
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5th
" ..... March 19th
" ..... April 2nd
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

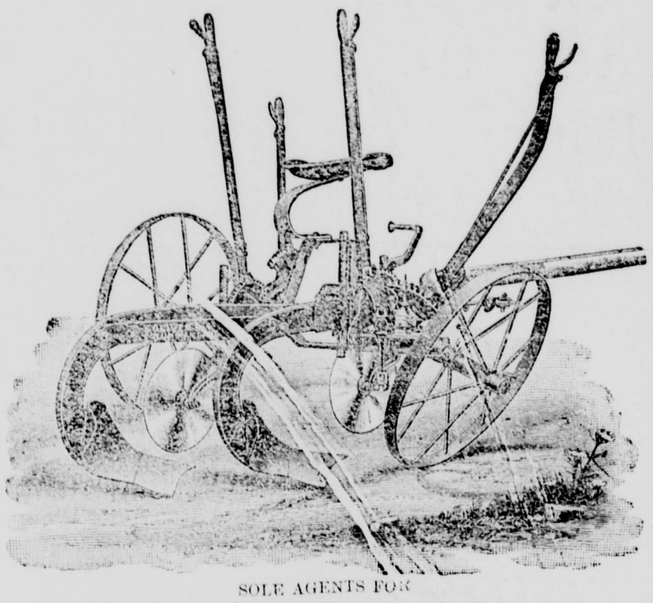
THOS. C. ROLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of--
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS
Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.
Leece & Watterson
JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.
PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.
AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
Mail orders will receive prompt attention.
Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE
BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	DISTANCE		From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv	10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m
Dayton	6		11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18		12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26		12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38		1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	42		1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	48		2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54		2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Schurz	65		3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Gillis	78		3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100		5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
			No. 3.		No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv	6:00 a m	Ar	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113		6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125		7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	131		7:30 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137		7:50 a m		5:34 p m
Rhodes	142		8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	150		8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	152		9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar	9:30 a m		3:50 p m
Junction			10:10 a m		3:25 p m
Basalt	167		11:10 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	175		12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	183		12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193		1:30 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204		2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv	3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	229		4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	253		4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	267		5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281		6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	290		6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar	7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv	8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs		8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown		9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson		9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House		10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill		10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar	11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
		TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv	5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill		6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House		6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson		7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown		7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs		8:08 p m	11:15 a m
Reno	Ar	8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE
A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

Use only *one* heaping teaspoonful of *Schilling's Best* Baking Powder to a quart of flour.

You must use *two* teaspoonfuls of other baking powder.

600

One Can Always Give Himself.

One of the pleasantest of day dreams is to imagine how charitable you would be if you had plenty of money. The role of a bountiful master or mistress is a delightful one, and it is easy to imagine how, if you had a command of a fortune, you would make people happy and with what grace you would receive their gratitude. Of course few persons can venture to indulge the hope that they will be rich, but while we are dreaming these dreams it is well enough to think whether we are showing ourselves charitable in the use of what is really within our command. Take, for instance, one's thoughts. It is natural enough to put a hard and bitter construction upon the actions of others. Possibly, from a superficial point of view, their conduct warrants it. But a thoroughly charitable person—one who would use money beneficently if he had it—will certainly make allowances for others and only reluctantly come to the severe judgment. It is a mistake also to suppose that money can do everything. There are a good many persons who would not if you were as rich as a Barnato take a penny from you. They do not want your money, even though they are not rich themselves, but they would prize considerateness, sympathy and fellowship. If we withhold these things that are surely within our power, probably we should not be so very generous if we had plenty of money.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Cheap Trick.

To manufacture a cheap kalsomine, stuck on the wall with glue, claiming it to be the "same thing," or "just as good," as the *durable* Alabastine, or to buy and sell such goods on such representations, would seem a cheap trick. Some resort to it. To be safe, buy Alabastine only in packages and properly labeled.

The Joke on the Joker.

A good story, of which Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, the humorist, is the hero, has leaked out. Some time ago Mr. Bangs received the following letter from a city in one of the Pacific states:

Mr. John K. Bangs:

DEAR SIR—I have been asked to respond to a toast at our board of trade's annual dinner next month, and I write to inquire what would be your lowest terms for preparing a good, rattling, funny speech for me to deliver on that occasion. A prompt reply will oblige. Yours very truly,

To which Mr. Bangs immediately sat down and penned the following reply:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the —— inst., and in reply would say that my regular rate for after dinner speeches is $500 per speech. I have not as yet, however, opened up this line of goods in the west, and as I am anxious to secure custom in that part of the country I will offer you special terms—namely, $250 for such an address as you describe, the amount to be paid as soon as shipment is made. If the terms proposed are satisfactory, kindly let me know at once, but in that case I would request you not to mention the matter to Chauncey Depew or General Horace Porter, as I should not like them to know that I am cutting rates. Truly yours,

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

This letter was duly sent, and on the day when it reached its destination Mr. Bangs received the following telegram:

Your letter just received. If Chauncey Depew's speeches are written by you, then I don't want one.

—New York Post.

The Mothers' Congress.

The national congress of mothers will hold its second convention in Washington the first week in May, and the prospects are that the attendance will be even larger than last year. The names of many notable men and women will appear upon the programme. The sessions will last for six days, and among those who will deliver addresses are Dr. Stanley Hall, Professor Charles Thurber, Dr. Minot J. Savage, Mrs. Mary L. Mumford, Miss Harriet Neil, Booker T. Washington, Dr. Martin Barr and Ralph Waldo Time.

Blood

Is Life

Pure Blood

Is Health.

Without blood circulating through your veins you could not live. Without pure blood you cannot be well. If you have salt rheum, scrofula sores, pimples, boils or any kind of humor, your blood is not pure. If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla it will make your blood pure and promptly relieve all these troubles.

"I was troubled with hives, which appeared in large white and red blotches all over my body. My skin was rough and I suffered with constant itching. I tried various remedies without benefit, and finally began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle did me so much good, I continued its use until I had taken five or six bottles, and I have never been troubled with hives since that time."

A. J. MOORE, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Hoo'ds Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; 6 for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

WILL & FINCK CO'S.

SPRING EYE GRAIN BAG NEEDLE

Plain or with Cutter. The Best Needle in the Market. Used by all Sack Sewers. For sale by all general Mdse. Stores or by

Will & Finck Co., 920 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CHICAGO CHAPERONS.

Society Editors Instruct Youths as to Their Uses.

The society editor was humming a line that ran something like this:

"Oh, the queer things we do and the queer things we say."

"What are some of them?" demanded the man who does a little of everything.

"Well," replied the society editor, "today a young man came in to get a society item in the paper. It was about a theater party or something of that sort, and he had it all nicely written out, and down at the bottom of the page was the statement that the party would be chaperoned by Miss Blank."

"Well?" said the man who does a little of everything, but who is nevertheless not posted on society matters.

"Well," explained the society editor, "of course there is no law, written or unwritten, that says a party of young people may not be chaperoned by an unmarried woman, although it is not usual, for she is supposed under such circumstances to be of mature age and considerable experience.

"'This Miss Blank is not a young lady,' I suggested, and he was angry in a minute.

"'Who says she isn't?' he demanded. Then he added, 'I happen to know that she is just 19 years old.'

"'She can't very well chaperon the party, then,' I said.

"'Who says she can't?' he demanded again. 'She's just as good as any of the swells on the Lake Shore drive, and don't you forget it.'

"I explained to him very carefully that a chaperon should be a matron or a woman of mature years, and he quieted down.

"'Well,' he said, 'of course we've got to have a chaperon so's to be in style. The girls are all set on doing the thing right and proper, and we boys have undertaken to see it through. Maybe Miss Jones would do for a chaperon. She's 22 years old.'

"'Hardly,' I replied. 'If you feel that you must have a chaperon, the thing for you to do is to invite some matron to accompany you.'

"'Well, I guess not,' he answered, with emphasis. 'Why, that would spoil half the fun, and besides we'd have to put up for her ticket. If one of the girls can't be the chaperon, you can just cross that part of it out.'"

Then the society editor again began to hum:

"Oh, the queer things we say and the queer things we do."—Chicago Post.

Friday His Lucky Day.

"I've quit her," said Gritly as he smoked a good night cigar with his chum. "It's all off. Henceforth it will be like the memory of a dream; what the novelists call a passing romance."

"But I thought you were engaged?"

"So we were. I had seven warm encounters with the old gentleman before I gained his consent. She wears my ring, and I'm paying for it on the installment plan."

"What's gone wrong, then?"

"It's her superstition. She's bright and cultured, but she's the most superstitious girl that ever came within my experience. I wouldn't believe it, you know; couldn't at first. I proposed to her on Friday. A fellow in love is lucky to know the year, to say nothing of the day of the week. Nothing must do but we break off so as to escape the bad luck. We happened to make this shift on the 13th, and I'll be blowed if we didn't have to break off again in order to kill down the hoodoo. Yes, sir, engaged three times and never had a quarrel. It breaks the record.

"We never started any place yet that she didn't forget something. Do you know that girl would always go to the end of a block before she would turn back? Did it every pop; all superstition. I raked up my whole pile to take her to the musical event of the season. Passing into the theater she stubbed her toe. That settled it. She must get right home to avoid a catastrophe. Had to hire a coupe and the driver carries my watch yet.

"I looked my record up and got word to her that I was born on Friday, in the dark of the moon, and with an unlucky star in the ascendant. She promptly called the engagement off, and that's what I was after."—Detroit Free Press.

Hindoo Cruelty.

The correspondent who sends the following to the Calcutta Asian states that his information came to him on unimpeachable authority. During a royal hunt in one of the Rajpoot states an exceptionally fine tiger was caught—netted, no doubt—and lured into a cage. His captors then proceeded to noose his feet and draw them through holes bored in the floor of the cage, and a blacksmith was directed to draw his claws. The tiger's legs having been secured by ropes, the royal sportsmen had a sliding door in the cage opened, and when the captive put his head out they shut the door down on his neck while the blacksmith, with mallet and chisel, broke off his teeth. Preparations were concluded by muzzling the poor brute with strong wire in some inhuman fashion. The tiger was then released, to be baited by dogs, and, despite his maimed condition, he killed several before the "sportsmen" wearied of the game and shot him.

If this story is true, and the information is said to have come from an eyewitness—and there is nothing impossible in the crippling part of the business—one would dearly like to take each of those Rajpoot royalties in turn and read him a lesson with a cutting whip.—London Sketch.

HERO OF THE MAINE.

"Bill" Anthony, Who Informed His Captain the Ship Was Sinking.

On the fateful evening of Feb. 15, when the United States cruiser Maine was lying peacefully at anchor in the harbor of Havana, William Anthony, a private of marines, was doing duty as sentry on the port deck of the warship. He passed up and down before the cabin of Capt. Sigsbee, whose orderly he was. The captain was inside writing a letter to his wife.

Suddenly there came that fearful explosion, whose echoes will linger long in the hearts of the American people. The great ship was lifted bodily out of the water for a moment. Then as she sank the decks were torn open and death and destruction were scattered all around. Anthony stood at his post, rifle in hand, during the trying ordeal. At the first explosion Capt. Sigsbee rushed out of his cabin, and as he did so he was struck in the cheek by a flying missile. He stumbled against Anthony. That brave marine, as steady as if he were on parade, saluted the captain and then made this simple speech, which has since made his name known from the Atlantic to the Pacific:

"Excuse me, sir, but I have to inform you that the ship is blown up and sinking."

The captain ordered Anthony to get out the boats and save his comrades. The brave fellow was one of the last to leave the doomed ship and left only

BRAVE BILL ANTHONY.

when the water was flowing over the deck.

"Bill" Anthony, as the cool-headed marine is popularly known in the navy, has spent many years in Uncle Sam's service, as soldier and marine. He saw some hard service in the army, and has fought Indians in the West. Ten years ago he enlisted in the navy, and there he has since remained. Standing six feet two, built in proportion, and with handsome features, he is a soldier every inch of him and would long ago have been promoted but for one weakness—love of the bottle. While he never drank on duty, and has always been a model on board ship, his conduct when on land has kept him below the grade of a non-commissioned officer.

WILLIAM J. CALHOUN.

New Interstate Commerce Commissioner Was Once a Farm Hand.

William J. Calhoun, recently appointed Insterstate Commerce Commissioner, was one of the early McKinley men in Illinois. Mr. Calhoun is about 50 years of age and is a native of Pittsburg. Early in life he was left to shift for himself and as a lad he came into contact with the McKinley family, and especially with the President, when the latter himself was a rugged youth. At that time Mr. Calhoun was a farm hand in Ohio. Later in life, when the President returned from the wars, Mr. Calhoun knew him intimately as a

young lawyer, and the two became friends. Then the currents of their lives diverged and Calhoun settled in Illinois, to follow the profession of law.

Successful Co-operative Colony.

A Tennessee community living as one big family has just established a college at New Economy, the head of each household putting in a certain sum for the purpose. The standard of value in the settlement is an hour's labor; in its home commerce it has no money and needs none—a certificate that labor has been performed takes its place. A pound of tea costs eleven hours' work; seventy hours pay for a pair of shoes; two and a half for a pound of crackers, and so on. Everybody works and all—men and women alike—receive the same wages. They have heretofore worked ten hours a day, but expect soon to reduce it to eight. They have a kindergarten and adequate educational machinery, music, languages and a limited technology being taught in addition to the regular branches. Numerous communities of the kind have been founded in this country, but only a few have lasted a decade. From present indications, however, this one is destined to enjoy a longer term of existence.

More Ornamental than Useful.

Helen—Young Dudeleigh reminds me of a chrysanthemum.

Mattie—In what respect?

Helen—Oh, he's nice to look at, but he hasn't a cent.

One Man's Idea.

She—What is your idea of happiness?

He—Being "next" in a crowded barber shop.

By the term, "A day of reckoning will come," is meant that if you accept invitations to dinner, you will have to invite back.

The chorus girl is never as red as she is painted.

FINE EMBROIDERY.

A Beautiful Panel Screen and the Way It May Be Done In Crewels and Silk.

A species of embroidery which is called a novelty in France and is just now all the fashion appeared at the Decorative Art rooms here in New York a number of years ago, an especial exhibition of the work of Mrs. Holmes of Boston. It consisted of panels, squares and other shapes, each one being a realistic landscape done in crewels and silk,

but having all the vigor of color of an oil painting. In the accompanying design for a screen the panels are worked in this way. The first panel is entitled "A Calm Evening." The foundation is a pale, dull blue. The houses and church are put in with a dark purple. The leaves of the vine are in dark green, with others of a lighter green, the moon and its reflection pale yellow, the lines of the clouds indigo blue, the bridge and the ground a dark brown, and the markings of the water in black. The middle panel is called "A Starry Night." Gold stars are embroidered on a deep blue ground, and the clouds are cut out of a rosy gray. The third panel is called "Dawn." The foundation is yellowish pink, the line of the clouds is in bright rose color, the land in the distance indigo blue, the vessels are in a deep rich brown, and the rocks in the foreground in dark green and black.—New York Tribune.

First Girls' School In China.

The pioneer school for girls in China has been started. The Shanghai papers of the 24th of December contain the plan of organization and a curious lot of regulations which have been framed for the government of this, the first institution for the education of women founded and managed by natives. It is, of course, dedicated to Confucius, and a tablet to his honor will be erected in the school for the girls to worship.

At the beginning only 40 girls, between the ages of 8 and 15, from the upper classes, are to be received, but if the experiment is a success the number will be enlarged as fast as circumstances will justify. There are to be two teachers—Miss An Ngae Teh and Miss Chih Mei Yu, both of whom have been educated in the United States. A board of 12 lady (Chinese) managers, or trustees, is to be elected by the votes of those who contribute to the maintenance of the school, and an advisory board of 12 gentlemen, but neither the latter nor any other men shall ever be admitted to the school. If they wish to consult with the teachers, they must arrange to meet them elsewhere. The tuition is $1 a month, with 12½ cents per month as fees to the servants, this including sleeping apartments, but meals for boarders are extra.

A Mississippi Woman.

Mrs. Robert Somerville of Greenville, president of the Mississippi W. S. A., is a lady highly respected in her section. Indeed, most of the southern state suffrage associations are thus fortunate in their presidents. The Greenville Times says: "Mrs. Somerville, the president of the Mississippi organization, is a woman of exceptional and carefully cultured intellectual strength, united to a personality and social prestige which peculiarly fit her for the responsible position she holds. She is the eldest daughter of the late William L. Nugent of Jackson and has inherited in the highest degree the mental gifts possessed by her distinguished father. The work of the association has made surprising progress in the south, notwithstanding the predictions that the conservatism of this section would oppose a formidable barrier to its advance."

Keeping Posted.

At least one morning in the week the intellectual smart set in Washington arises an hour earlier and is seen wending its way to the Wimodaughsis club, where behind closed doors Miss Janet Richards posts her fair hearers on all the topics of interest of the day—political, religious, social and literary—so that when they take their departure they are able to discuss intelligently with priest, layman or politician subjects of present interest. A large number of the official set are among her auditors. One busy woman said: "You do not know what a relief it is to us, for with all our social duties it would be impossible for us to keep posted on all the topics necessary for discussion in official life. We are also instructed in the literature of the day and learn what to criticise. How could we keep read up and have time for anything else?"

Spanish and French women of the higher class are usually expert swordswomen. They are taught to fence as carefully and accurately as their brothers, and there are numerous schools in the two countries where young women are taught not only to fence, but to handle the broadsword.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

The selection of New York as a place of residence by Mrs. Jefferson Davis is thus explained by a friend in the Macon Telegraph: "Mrs. Davis told me that the plantation at Beauvoir did not afford a living for herself and daughter, on account of freshets, floods, the low price of cotton, etc., and that it was necessary for her to work for a living. The best work suited to both of them is of a literary character, and when they began to look for purchasers of their productions they only found them in the north. They have made repeated efforts to dispose of their work to southern purchasers, but have found the demand very small for it, there being practically no market for high class literary work in the south, all of the big publishers and newspapers that are able to pay for it being in the north. Consequently it became necessary to move to one of the large cities, and they selected New York. There they find a ready market for all their productions, and the income thus derived, together with the small income from the Beauvoir plantation, affords them a comfortable living."

CONSOLATION AND COMFORT.

Who is it that does not wish to be out in the open air or alive in some field of sport, whether it be with the bat, rod or gun; whether we go coasting over the hills and vales on the wheel or sailing over rough waves or into serene coves, it is all sport, and the springing muscles seem to need it. It is bound to happen that some mishap will occur. Thus it is that we have sprains in abundance. Light sprains, sprains that cripple, sprains that give great pain, sprains that rob us of sleep, but sportsmen of all kinds have come to know that there is nothing better than the old, reliable St. Jacobs Oil. Have it with you for use, you may rely on its cure of the worst sprain and restoration to the comforts of life.

"Why Jingly is fairly ablaze with the fires of patriotism." Yes, his age exempts him from the draught."

A LONG LOOK AHEAD.

The politicians are even now beginning to weigh the possibilities involved in the next Presidential election. The papers are full of electioneering gossip, and venture predictions as to the future which are somewhat too self-confident. But it is safe to say that a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will renew health in the malarious, bilious, rheumatic, costive or nervous.

Mr. Romanz—I tell you what, a baby brightens up the house, and that's a fact. Mr. Practickel—Yes; we've had to keep the gas burning all night ever since ours was born.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Dear Bargains—Kirby (gloomily)—Wheat went down from $1.05 to 94 today. Mrs. Kirby—I thought men didn't believe in bargain days.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA" and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

IT'S the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

AFTER being swindled by all others, send 25c. in stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 747, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Kentucky Fisherman.

"I am a tender hearted man," said Colonel Stilwell, "and as a rule I don't care much for sport, but there is one exception to my rule—I enjoy fishing."

"Doesn't it seem rather cruel to you?"

"No, sah. When I think of saving those creatures from having to pass a lifetime in all that watah, I regard myself as a benefactor, sah, and a humanitarian."—Washington Star.

Interested.

Social Student—I presume, with your abundant leisure, that you are interested in the most important question of the day?

Perry Patettic—You bet your life I am. An wit' me, same as anybody else, the most important questions of the day, when all is sifted down, is eats and sleeps.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Tit For Tat.

The late Montagu Williams, in his "Leaves of a Life," relates how he was engaged with Sir Hardinge Giffard—now Lord Halsbury—in an important election petition at Shrewsbury. At their lodgings Mr. Williams began to smoke. Sir Hardinge protested. He said he "never smoked," and eventually his eminent junior had to put on a mackintosh and smoke his cigar in a snowstorm. Mr. Montagu Williams did not have to wait long for an opportunity to retaliate. Sir Hardinge carried his habit of punctuality to a height that was only equaled by his politeness. He would have breakfast ready to a moment, but would never commence without his junior. That morning Mr. Montagu Williams tarried so long over his toilet that he did not enter the breakfast room until three minutes before the hour at which the court sat. He writes:

"I found Giffard seated in an armchair before an enormous fire. The breakfast—grilled fish and other delicacies—was placed on the fender. The tea had not yet been brewed. My leader looked in a rage. He must only have been acting, however, for in all my life I never saw him seriously out of temper. I knew he declared, just as well as he did, what his rules were. I knew that he had been waiting breakfast for me. It was my duty to be down in time and make the tea, and in consequence of my laziness he would have to go to court without any breakfast at all. 'But,' I casually remarked, 'I never eat breakfast. I don't care about it.' 'Well,' he rejoined, 'you are, I think, the most selfish fellow I ever came across.' 'Oh, dear, no,' I said, 'you forget the smoking yesterday. You don't smoke. I don't see the difference.' He burst out laughing, and we proceeded to court. That night I remained by the fire when the meal was over and smoked my cigar."—St. James Gazette.

Mary Lyon.

One bright Holyoke woman, who is among the oldest of the Mount Holyoke graduates, is thoroughly in sympathy with all the advancing steps made there. She says that Mary Lyon was in her day most progressive and in advance of the times, and if she were living today she would not be only in sympathy with all the new work, but would be even more advanced. She even has a private theory of her own that Mary Lyon set the old seminary building on fire to make way for the new college requirements.—Holyoke Transcript.

Women In Postal Positions.

The new woman is very much in evidence in Uncle Sam's offices, for in the postoffices she prevails to the extent of 7,670, and in the various departments of the postal service at Washington and throughout the country the oath of office has been administered to over 80,000 women to qualify them for service in handling, distributing or otherwise dealing with the mails.—Christian Advocate.

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Baker's Chocolate,

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

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on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

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NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

"Will you kindly allow me," writes MISS MARY E. SAIDT, of Jobstown, N. J., to Mrs. Pinkham, "the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking your Compound? I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and general debility, caused by falling of the womb. It seemed as though my back would never stop aching. I could not sleep. I had dull headaches. I was weary all the time, and life was a burden to me. I sought the seashore for relief, but all in vain. On my return I resolved to give your medicine a trial. I took two bottles and was cured. I can cheerfully state, if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw the advertisement, and there would be happier homes. I mean to do all I can for you in the future. I have you alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am very grateful."

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We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	13 Day Radish,	10c
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Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 14c. postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Potatoes at $1.50 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. 4 C.

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Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

ALABASTINE

ALABASTINE IS WHAT?

Alabastine is a durable and natural coating for walls and ceilings entirely different from all kalsomine preparations, made ready for use in white or twelve beautiful tints by the simple addition of water (latest make being adapted to mix with cold water), put up in dry powder form, in 5 pound packages, with full directions on every package.

WHAT ARE KALSOMINES?

Kalsomines are cheap temporary preparations manufactured from chalks, clay, whiting, etc., are stuck on the wall with decaying animal glue. Alabastine is a cement, which goes through a process of setting, hardens with age, can be re-coated and re-decorated from time to time without having to wash and scrape off its old coats before renewing.

MUCH SICKNESS

Particularly throat and lung difficulties, wrongly attributed to other causes, is the result of unsanitary conditions of walls and ceilings. Think of having bedrooms covered with layers of molding flour paste to feed vermin, with paper to hide them and to absorb the moisture of respiration, and an animal glue culture ground on its face for disease germs; this having strong colors added like a colored shirt, to hide the dirt; then think of "the nasty practice" of repeating this papering, without removing the old, and a number of times, at that, as many do. Then think of a room coated with pure, porous, permanent Alabastine, which is retinted with but little trouble or expense, and is purifying and sweet-smelling and fills cracks. Wall paper free would be dearer than Alabastine if cost of removing paper is considered.

TO DEALERS.

Do not buy a law suit or an injunction with cheap kalsomines, imitations of Alabastine. Dealers assume the risk of a suit for damages by selling an infringement. Alabastine Company own the right, covered by letters patent, to make and sell wall coating adapted to be mixed with cold water. Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

INYO INDEPENDENT.
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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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THE EVE OF HER WEDDING.

Hush! Let me hide my happiness,
A little while let grief hold sway,
And sweetness blend with bitterness,
Before I give myself away.

Soon, soon, must pass for evermore
The scenes of old; new paths I choose;
Oh, let me count my treasures o'er,
That, winning love's delights, I lose.

Dear home! How all its nooks and trees
Recall my childhood's joys and tears,
Mixed with immortal memories
Of twenty tranquil, transient years.

Familiar sounds of birds and bees
On summer evenings fair and still,
Set to the music of the breeze,
Or twilight tinkling of the rill.

O babbling brook, O darling glade,
Old church beside thine ancient yew,
Where oft my childish feet have strayed,
I bid you all a last adieu!

Dear simple souls, so stanch and true,
In cottage homes, o'er hill and dell,
A distant home is mine; to you
And yours I bid a last farewell!

A last farewell! Though all appear
Part of my very being's whole,
Linked with my whole life's sojourn here,
Knit to each fiber of my soul.

Linked with the golden dreams of youth,
And all its gay and gladsome things,
When childhood's innocence and truth
Lent to each buoyant day its wings.

My father smiles, and chides in vain
The tears my mother's love lets fall;
My sister's heart is wrung with pain—
Good-by! I soon must leave you all!

This little hour I give to grief,
With tender thoughts mine eyes are wet;
I almost seem to find relief
In reminiscences and regret!

One little hour! My woman's eyes
With waning childhood's dews are dim.
Away! Love calls! I must arise,
And hasten forth and follow him.
—Chambers' Journal.

A SWIM FOR LIFE.

"SAY, stranger, there's something wrong yonder, ain't there?"

Thus spoke a rough-looking miner, on the outskirts of the camp, to a Mexican who was walking hastily past. The stranger understood but imperfectly the remark addressed to him, but replied, "Horses stole," and proceeded on his way, his long spurs jingling at every step.

The miner looked after him anxiously, and when he had disappeared down the hill, turned toward the saloon, muttering something about horse thieves and hanging, and strolled, or, as he would have himself said, "loafed" into the bar, where an excited assembly was gathered.

"Wa'all, they're gone clean away," cried the owner of the missing animals; "and my hosses nor donkeys don't stray by nature. There's bin some thieves around, you bet!"

"Like enough; but who's the man? Howsomever, if we ketch him, gentlemen, we'll shoot him fair."

"Give him a trial and rope him—that's the cure," said the owner. "And now tew business. My treat, gentlemen. Drinks round, and then I'll follow the tracks a bit, and let you know."

Such an offer was not to be slighted. The "drinks" having been fully appreciated by all present, at the expense of their health and brains, the owner of the missing beasts departed to follow the trail, which led toward the canyon up the river.

Ogden Smith, or "Soft" Smith, as he was not unusually called, had that very morning taken his horses to water down stream, and left them in a safe place pending their disposal. Ogden had been unfortunate in his prospecting. He was neither quick-witted nor quick-tempered, though ready enough with his six-shooter when circumstances seemed to warrant its use. But for this trait, "Soft" Smith would have been stamped with a strong variation of the term "idiot."

He followed the tracks mechanically, and after about half a mile, finding they still led up toward the hills, he returned; and as he strode back, breathing vengeance against his spoilers, he noticed human footprints on the farther side of the trail—heavy boot and spur marks. He felt inclined to track these again, but knowing the trail would lead to the river, then flooded with melting snows, he decided to return to the camp, and enlist the vigilants in his cause.

It has never been correctly ascertained why horse-stealing was then, and may be still, regarded as a worse crime than the taking of human life; but that this was the case in the West is undoubted. Many a rough digger was permitted to add to the notches already cut in the pistol-butt, but a horse thief was hunted down and executed summarily.

Notwithstanding a gathering storm, the men in the saloon, as soon as they heard Ogden Smith's report, determined to do vengeance on the criminal. The sufferer, meantime, met with much sympathy, and "dust" (gold dust, which passed for currency) was freely shaken into Ogden's hat in the bar-room. The discussion as to who the thief might be was waxing warm, when a voice cried:

"Reckon some Mexican's had a hand in this game."

This suggestion was at once adopted, and Bill, the miner, said:

"Aye, then I can show him. I saw him on the hill above this morning. Did ye notice any tracks?"

"I did," replied Smith, eagerly. "Large boots, and spur marks, too. That's the man!"

"We'll go for him. Who knows his place?"

Several present did, and one man added:

"He's a mighty quick shot, you may depend."

"We're more of us than him," was the answer of the leader. "He can't fix us all. Now, gentlemen, we must proceed reg'lar. 'Panel a jury, if you please; but there is no use in wasting time."

The jury was quickly chosen, and in order to avoid unnecessary delay horses were brought out, and the whole party rode through the driving rain and tempest to the Mexican's hut.

The door was burst open, and before the surprised occupant could use his weapon he was seized and bound, and thrown helpless on the floor. Before he was disabled, however, he managed to seize and retain a small knife, which he thrust into his sleeve.

To his questions he got but scant replies. The jury were ushered into a small shed, and told to deliberate upon their verdict, after a few questions had been put to the criminal, who protested his innocence.

One bystander, more humane than the rest, volunteered to act as prisoner's advocate, and addressed the jury as a matter of form, for he knew the stranger's doom was sealed.

After a pause the jury again retired, and in a few minutes the self-appointed judge, knocking at the door, asked for the verdict. To the astonishment of the bystanders, the answer was, "Not Guilty!"

A cry of joy escaped the Mexican; an exclamation of disappointment was vented by Ogden Smith. But the judge drew his revolver, and, beckoning to the committee, replied, calmly:

"Gentlemen, you'll have to do better than that. Try again; and this time attend to the evidence."

He handled his pistol menacingly as he spoke, and the jury retired again.

They were not long left undisturbed, for time was passing, the tempest was increasing in severity, and the committee had some distance to ride that night. In five minutes the judge again called them, and this time the obedient twelve gave the verdict "Guilty!"

"Quite correct," said the judge; "I approve. It's a verdict. Carry out the sentence, yew," he added to two of his associates. "And now, gentlemen, I think we've done our duty; the hosses wait. Hev ye anything to say?" he inquired of the criminal.

The poor man pleaded earnestly for mercy, and protested his innocence wildly, but it was useless. The majority of the party then left the hut, and the two men, placing their unhappy prisoner astride a mule, unbound him, except for a turn of the rope on his left wrist, and walked beside him to the place of execution. There his outer clothing was taken from him, and his boots—those fatal witnesses—laid aside. He was then fastened to a tree. The place of execution was well chosen. It was a low point jutting out into the river, just above the rapids. The current was running swiftly, swollen by the melting snows and the tremendous rain, which was still descending in torrents. From this point the river descended rapidly. Higher up, but then obscured by the thickly falling rain and mist, was a high ridge, which projected across the river, and formed a sort of bowl-like enclosure, in the center of which was (and is) a small wooded island. Below this spot the river divides. It becomes narrower, and passing on the right side over a small rocky breakwater, or natural barrier, it takes a tremendous leap sheer one hundred feet over the rock, spreading out from the base for many feet in its descent. On the left side of the island the stream has worn away the rock to a great extent, and on that side the water hurries down a rapid at a steep angle, and at the bottom meets deep water, which drives in a swift current over to the right shore, to a strip of beach on low ground—a watering station for animals.

The men charged with the execution had well chosen the place. The prisoner stood with hands clasped as one of his guardians was making preparations, and the other stood ready to fire should the prisoner attempt to escape. One was adjusting the cord upon a neighboring tree, underneath which the mule had been already led, when an exclamation from him made the other guardian turn his head. The quick-eyed Mexican seized his opportunity. With a swift sweep of his right hand he severed with the concealed knife the rope at his wrist, and with a desperate backward spring he threw himself into the eddying, boiling river.

The heavy splash was the first intimation that the other men had of the Mexican's escape; and, with revolver ready, one waited till the swimmer should reappear. He rose, and struck out boldly for the opposite shore. The man raised the pistol, when his companion stayed his arm.

"Give him a chance, Bob," he said. "You or me may want a good turn some day; and, besides, I don't b'lieve he lifted them animals. Soft Smith's an idjit."

"Well, mebbe yer right," replied the other, as he returned his pistol. "Poor chap!" he added, with a touch of feeling to which he had long been a stranger. "Poor chap! the fall will save us the job, anyhow."

"He's gone!" replied the other. "He can't git over, eh?"

"You bet!" exclaimed his companion. "He's right enough, I do declare; he'll git out now!"

Meantime the unfortunate fugitive was struggling vigorously to gain the center of the stream. He was swimming strongly, hand over hand, and every now and then he cast a glance at the ridge of rocks that fringed the rapid leading to the fall of a sheer hundred feet. Could he clear this, he might be saved. He was making good way, but ever being drawn nearer and nearer by the resistless current to his destruction. The men on shore watched his progress with feverish anxiety. Another yard or two and he would gain the rocky ledge which ended the fall, and where the less dangerous rapids began. Would he last?

The men clasped hands in their strong excitement, and by a simultaneous impulse cheered the swimmer on. The poor wretch heard it. It gave him courage. One minute more and he would be clear; with renewed energy he strove, and with a despairing effort clutched the rock. His legs swung for a second into the milky mass of water above the cataract. Could he bear the strain? A cheer from shore; a mighty effort—he swung himself over, and with a long, sweeping stroke dashed down the rapids and disappeared.

The men turned away, breathing more freely, and returned as hastily as possible to camp to report. The storm still continued; the river had run up the creek, and it was nightfall ere, wet to the skin, and chilled to the bones, they gained the saloon. Here all was confusion; twenty tongues, speaking at once, and all condemning "Soft Smith." The "judge" was present, and as the two men entered he said, "I'm kinder sorry we hanged that Mexican. We've done him an injury, boys, I'm afeard."

"Save trouble in the end, mebbe," said another. But the judge shook his head.

"What's the matter?" inquired the late comers.

"Why, Soft Smith's a fool. He's found his beasts safe at home, where they went o' themselves, having broke halter. The tracks was the Mexican's tracks, but only to his own location. We've done that man a wrong, and I'm ready to apologize; I can't say fairer. Here's his health!"

A voice from the doorway replied, "I drink to that!" And as all eyes were turned in the direction of the sound, a ragged, half-naked form, the limbs bruised and bleeding from deep scratches, walked up to the bar. Terror sat upon every countenance. The visitor was the Mexican.

"Didn't ye—didn't ye hang him?" gasped the sturdy but supersitious judge to his deputies.

"Guess not," replied one of the pair addressed. "He slipped into the river and swam across the Catract Rapid."

"Thunder! but I'm glad. Here's my hat, boys; fill in your dust now, and let him have it."

No second bidding was needed. Very soon the heap of gold dust had reached a goodly pile, to which Soft Smith was a most liberal contributor.

Ogden Smith was considerably laughed at, but the Mexican was regarded as a hero, and prospered. The camp in time was broken up, but there are many still alive who remember that swim for life across the Small Snake River.—True Flag.

ATTACKED BY AN ELEPHANT.

Explorer Cavendish's Thrilling Escape from Death in Africa.

H. S. H. Cavendish gave an interesting account of his recent trip to Africa before the Royal Geographical Society. Among the incidents he related was the following account of a fight with a wounded elephant, in which he narrowly escaped death:

"I tried to dodge him, but he was too quick for me, and as I neared the thin mimosa bush I saw him just over me with his trunk in the air, so I threw myself to the left on my face and kept still, thinking that the elephant might go on. He, however, stopped immediately and, spinning around, knelt down beside me, with his head right over me, and took a drive at me with his tusks, which I luckily avoided by rolling in closer under his chest. He then pushed me under him with his trunk and tried to pound me with his knees, but, as luck would have it, I was just out of his reach. I kept dodging his legs as they came down. This continued, my boys said, for half an hour, but he was very much occupied watching my gunbearers, who were shooting and shouting from some distance off. At one moment he lay on me and I expected every moment to hear the bones crack, but suddenly his weight was lifted off me and I pretended I was dead, and, not wishing to see the coup de grace coming, closed my eyes and remained quite still. The boys told me afterward that he got up and backed off my body, and knocked his leg against a log of wood lying close behind. Mistaking the log for me, he vented his rage upon it. He must have been badly wounded. After a time I heard the boys coming closer, and, waiting till they were fairly near, in case the elephant might not have gone far, I looked carefully round and saw him standing some 170 yards off. I got on my legs as fast as my bruises would let me and staggered toward my pony. The boys, on seeing me get up, were dumbfounded, and my groom, who was a great, hulking fellow, wanted to carry me, thinking I must have some bones broken; but, although my left leg was seriously bruised and my scalp damaged, I was in other respects unhurt."—London News.

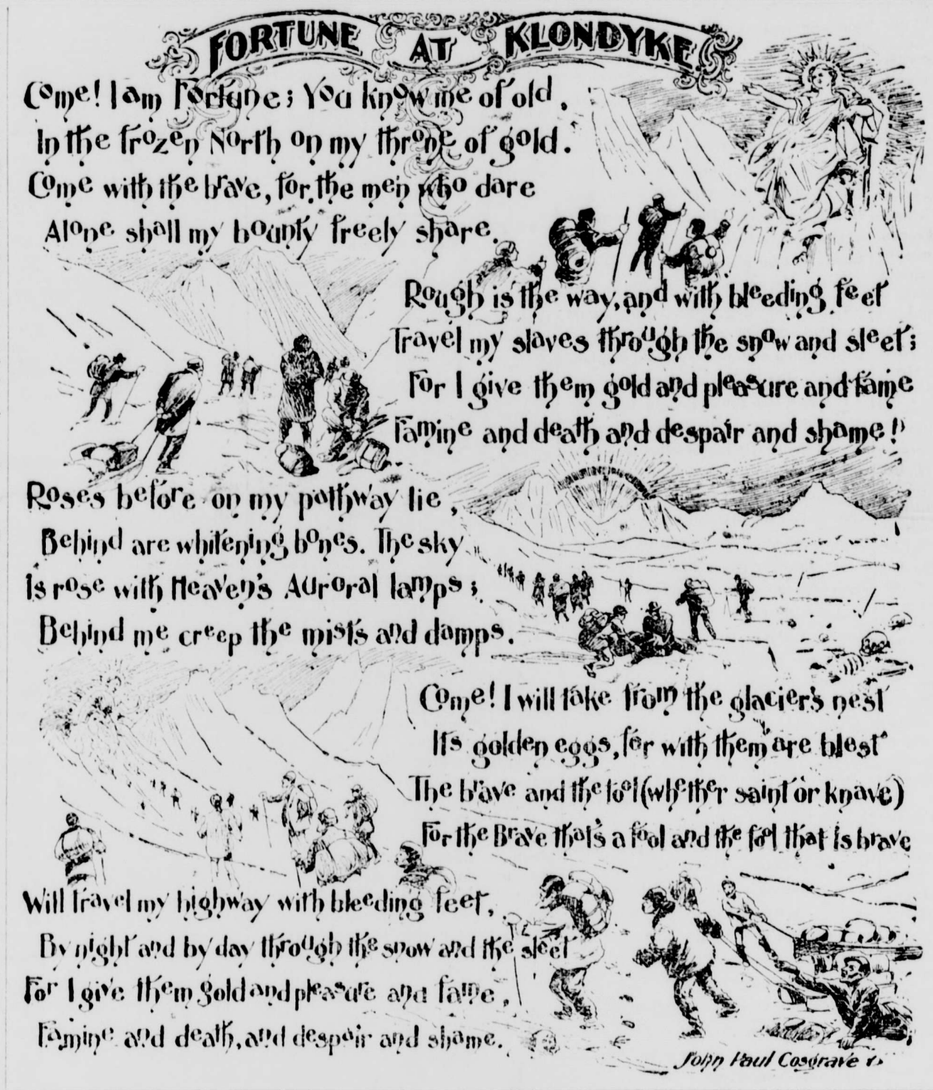
An Unique Game.

For a simple amusement try the telegraph game. Provide as many telegraph blanks as there are guests. They will give them for the asking at any telegraph office. Select the initial letter of ten words; for instance, T, H, B, A, E, E, I, W, S, G. Hand each guest a telegraph blank, and have him or her write thereon a message to you, using these letters for the beginning of each of the ten words. Collect the telegrams and read aloud. If letters not commonly used in making words, like Z, X, Y, etc., be selected, the greater ingenuity is required to write the telegram. For instance, using the letters above for an illustration, one could write:

Starting Point, March 1, 1898, 10 p. m.
Mrs. J. G. Blank:
This has been an enjoyable evening. I will say good-night.
MARY THOMAS.

Of course, each person has the same letters, and the idea is to note the diversity of the sentences.—Woman's Home Companion.

Some women are hard to please. They hardly get a wedding dress before they begin to look up material for a divorce suit.



SOUTHERN BLOODHOUNDS.

They Are the Descendants of the Fierce Man-Eating Cuban Dog.

The first Cuban bloodhounds landed upon this continent were imported 200 years ago by Spanish planters of Louisiana, then Spanish territory, writes H. S. Canfield in the Chicago Times-Herald. We all know what the dons were

THE HEAD OF A BLOODHOUND.

about 1700. Negroes were cheaper then, and if a slave gave trouble it did not much matter that the bloodhound's hold upon his throat was broken only by the tearing of the flesh and tendons. Many times in those days the fugitive negro did not live after his capture. If he succeeded in gaining a tree, his olive-skinned masters shot him out as they would a squirrel. If on the ground when caught the dogs killed him, sometimes before the arrival of the horsemen who had ridden hard to be in at the death.

The Cuban hound was a valuable dog and he was well treated. In some of the old court records of Louisiana are bills of sale of him. In instances the price ran as high as $800 a pair. The breed spread all through the South, although I have never heard of the dogs being used as man hunters in the upper tier of Southern States. I doubt that one has ever been laid upon the trail of a negro in Virginia, North Carolina or Maryland.

As a matter of course the planters of this century were careful to protect their slaves as far as possible from attacks by the animals. This was generally easy. The runaway slave invariably made for the swamp at the back of the plantation. It contained many streams and lagoons, which aided him in throwing the dogs off the scent. If the worst came to the worst he could always climb a tree. I have no doubt that the ancient anecdote of the coon which remarked to the man with the gun, "Don't shoot, mister; I'm going to come down," had its origin in some runaway "hand" perched in a cypress and gazing down at his irate master, but preserving always the negro's sense of humor. Indeed, the story is loved and venerated in every "quarters" south of Mason and Dixon's line, and is always good for a laugh. The planter's care in this matter was dictated more by policy than humanity. It did not pay to have a $1,000 negro chewed up by a $50 dog.

The bloodhound is now used only in the pursuit of criminals. Every southern penitentiary has a brace or more of them. They are not infrequently a part of the sheriff's outfit. The breed is not always pure, but the dogs serve their purpose. Their keenness of scent is one of the most remarkable things in nature, though it is of value principally in the more thinly-settled region. It seems incredible that the mere temporary pressure of a man's boot or shoe upon the ground should leave a traceable scent for twenty-four hours, providing that there has been no rain, but there is no doubt that it does. Sometimes in the South a murderer breaks jail. Until the universal introduction of chilled steel cages this was not a difficult matter. Dogs are telegraphed for at a distance probably of 150 miles. They arrive a day after the escape. They are led in leash to the point where the criminal is supposed to have made his exit and uncoupled. They take up the scent instantly and follow it rapidly. The man must have crossed much water or confused his trail with the hurrying footsteps of dozens of others to throw them off. Always supposing that twenty-four hours is the extreme limit of "law" allowed the fugitive, the bloodhounds are the best means of effecting his capture. Having far to travel, they do not bay. They have no breath to waste.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.

A Diagram Which Shows the Result of Statistical Research.

This interesting diagram almost explains itself. It shows the chances of marriage of spinsters and widows and whom they are most likely to marry. It is claimed by statisticians that spinsters from 15 to 44 have best chance with bachelors and after that should direct their attention to widowers. The diagram shows the result of statistical research and is authentic. With widows up to the age of 39 their best chance is with bachelors, and after that the widowers should receive their devotion.

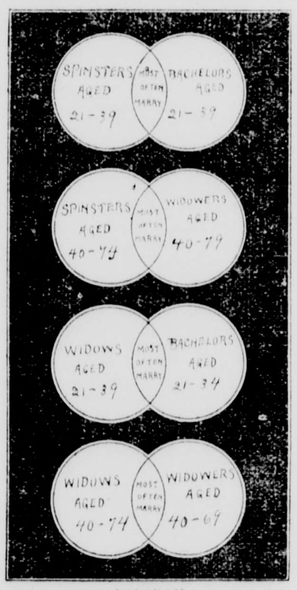


DIAGRAM.

It Was a Strange Month.

February, 1896, was in one way the most wonderful month in the world's history. It had no full moon. January and March each had two full moons, but February had none. Astronomers say this is the only instance on record.

Read Her Own Obituary.

Mme. Patti has had the uncanny experience of reading her own obituary notices, the Australian papers having made the mistake of supposing that she, and not her husband, died recently.

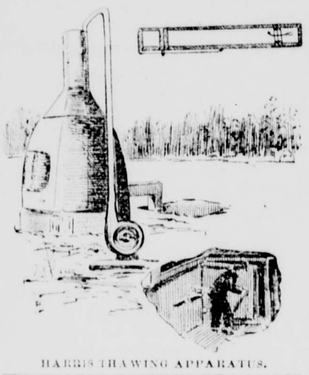
Meaning of the Word Squirrel.

The word squirrel is from two Greek words which mean shadow tail.

TO THAW THE GROUND.

Here's an Apparatus that Will Prove a Boon to Klondike.

To thaw frozen ground and facilitate the working of shafts and tunnels therein an apparatus to direct and retain the heat of a furnace upon the face of an excavation, while also rendering access practicable to such face, is shown in the accompanying illustration, and has been patented by William E. Harris, of Chicago. The cone-shaped firebox of the furnace is formed by a coil of pipe covered by a layer of clay inside the shell, there being a suitable outlet at the top for the escape of the smoke and gases, and through which the upper end of the coil extends, to connect with a blower, by which air is forced through the pipe to be heated by the burning fuel, says the Scientific American. The lower end of the coil is extended through a box or conduit, where it is surrounded by sand or other non-conducting material to the ground to be thawed, where it connects with a sleeve held on a shield set against the ground at the end of the tunnel. The shield consists of a hollow frame, with central hollow door, there being apertures in the walls of the frame and door, allowing the heated air to pass directly in contact with the frozen ground against which the shield is placed. A jack holds the shield in position as the thawing proceeds, the door being opened from time to time to remove the ground, and the shield being moved forward accordingly, the pipe connecting with the coil being lengthened as the work progresses.



HARRIS THAWING APPARATUS.

Drink Man Needs.

An average man requires fifty-nine ounces of food per diem. He needs thirty-seven ounces of water for drinking, and in breathing he absorbs thirty ounces of oxygen. He eats as much water as he drinks, so much of that fluid being contained in various foods. In order to supply fuel for running the body machine and make up for waste tissue he ought to swallow daily the equivalent of twenty ounces of bread, three ounces of potatoes, one ounce of butter and one quart of water. The body is mostly water. The body of a man weighing 154 pounds contains ninety-six pounds, or forty-six quarts, of water.

Just Seau.

Mary Ann sat alone with her beau
For hours with the gas turned leau;
When he said he must leave,
She caught hold of his sleeve,
While she wept and exclaimed "Eau neau!"
—Chicago News.

Every one feels that he would fare better if he lived in a hovel, where the good are always rewarded.

ABUSING AN EDUCATION.

The Neglect of Self-Culture Is Ruinous Wastefulness of Advantages.

In a thoughtful paper on "A Waste of Education," in the Woman's Home Companion, Brand Bunner Huddleston speaks of the tendency of women to permit their talents to rust out:

"Mental culture may be the most costly or the most valuable gift of parents to their children just as they care for it after they get it. It is certain that few would equally neglect a material property of like monetary cost as they often do their educations. This, too, when money is the very shortest tape-line by which a mental gift may be measured. Perhaps it is due in part to the mistaken idea that when we have quitted the school-room we carry with us a stationary fund of knowledge that will, or ought to be, sufficient for our future. * * *

"Look at the piles of hard dollars and the illimitable hours of time spent every year in the study and practice of music alone; except for the good they are to teachers and to the makers of musical instruments, the half might as well be wiped out of existence at one clean sweep. A decent little eternity might be made out of the time. And this continues to exist and repeat itself generation after generation in the very face of the fact that music is an incomparable addition to home life, and on that account, if for no more lofty or selfish reason, ought to be perfected and never neglected by women.

"How many of your women friends will undertake to entertain even the family circle with a creditable performance? Usually their pianos stand idle from the period immediately succeeding their marriage until there are daughters old enough to be put at lessons; then the old folly will be repeated. What folly? Not the placing of children to study music or any other accomplishment that is for their good or that the purse will permit. Let them have all the advantages within reach, but also teach them appreciation; the folly consists in fostering through example, and by a tacit acceptance of the existing state of things, the idea that it can be other than a sinful waste of time to acquire a good thing and then neglect it. No one has any business to learn a thing that is not worth remembering. It is foolish from a merely utilitarian point of view. Thus it may not be possible or desirable for every mother to teach her own children, though some count it a sweet privilege to do so, yet it pays them to keep thoroughly posted, if only to judge of the quality of work being done by the teacher, and to supply that home co-operation which is so needful to the conscientious student and the teacher."

Enforced the Rule.

Among the ironclad sleeping car rules long ago adopted, and strictly adhered to, by the late George M. Pullman, was the absolute prohibition of card playing of any kind in his cars on the Sabbath day. Mr. Pullman took the ground, from the very start, that it would be an insult to a large part of the intelligent traveling public, which does not indulge in or indorse card playing on Sunday, to permit the few who draw no such lines to play on his cars in the presence of the many who would not sanction it on that day. All his sleeping car conductors, porters and other employes were given positive instructions to prohibit such pastime on Sunday, from morning until midnight. And as far as known the rule was always strictly lived up to. Another positive rule of Mr. Pullman was one refusing admittance to a Pullman car of any person known to be under the influence of intoxicating liquors when about to board a car. A case of this kind was thoroughly tested some years ago on a road in Iowa. A prominent official of another road had been on a pleasure trip and was returning home. He had been with some congenial companions and was the worse for the night's outing. He desired to take a midnight train for home, and several of his friends escorted him to the train and proceeded with the official to the sleeper. The porter promptly met the party at the door with "That gentleman can't come in this car." In vain was it pointed out that he was an official and his Pullman pass was exhibited, but all to no avail. "Makes no difference, gentlemen, if it was Mr. Pullman himself—no intoxicated man can occupy this car. It is against the rules." And the intoxicated official sat up all night in a day coach.—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Titles in Job Lots.

Heretofore American girls have found it a comparatively simple matter to buy titles, but the American men have been compelled to remain plain, unadorned citizens, without handles to their names. All this is to be changed if a bill which the Italian government proposes to submit to parliament becomes a law. According to the provisions of this bill any one desiring to become a prince may secure that title by planking down $8,000. Five thousand dollars will purchase the title of marquis, $4,000 the title of count, while titles of baron will be sold in job lots at $1,000 each.

Here is an opportunity for that class of Americans who pine for the mark of nobility. Perhaps, however, if they wait a little longer other European governments in straitened circumstances will enter into competition with Italy and titles will be sold on bargain counters at big department stores.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

No Stones in Manitoba.

In Manitoba you can turn a furrow many miles long and not encounter a stone as large as your fist. The earth, for a distance down from three to five feet, is a rich, black loam, made by centuries and centuries of decaying vegetation.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 3 1898

THE PHILLIPINES

No valid reason has yet been advanced to show why the United States should relinquish the Phillipine Islands after we reach the point where we intend to dictate absolute terms to Spain.

On the other hand there are many arguments why we should keep the islands and among these are a few that at present indicate our inability to "let go" even if we are inclined to do so. If we hold the Phillipines for indemnity ransom, Spain, being bankrupt, will procure the money from some nation favorable to her interests, giving the islands as security for the mortgage. If France, for instance, should offer to advance the money, Great Britain and Germany would object, and as Great Britain is more than anxious to be our friend, we should probably pay heed to her objection; if Germany should make an effort to pay Spain's debt on this basis, Great Britain would still object, and her protest would be emphasized by that of France, Russia and Japan. Similar allied protest would ensue if Russia or Japan offered to relieve Spain of her burden.

The contingency that Great Britain would attempt to secure the islands is remote, owing to a vast expansion of interests in other parts of the world, and particularly in Africa. Great Britain has all that she can conveniently handle in the way of colonial dependencies, and unless some power inimical to her interests reaches out to control the commerce and political integrity of Maylasia she will not strive for further possessions in that quarter of the globe; it is not likely that she would make very serious objection to an arrangement between this country and Japan for the disposition of our conquest in the Far East.

There is a steadily growing sentiment in the United States favorable to our retention of the Phillipines and the establishment of a colonial policy that shall render the completion of the Nicaragua canal under American direction and control additionally profitable to our commercial interests. It has been an ever-recurring regret of our people that we have been unable to restore our mercantile marine to the supremacy it held previous to the Civil War, and many economists observe in the opportunity thus given the only tangible maritime and commercial resource that has offered during forty years.

The colonization of the Phillippines presents no more difficulties than many we have successfully overcome in colonizing this continent. If it shall be necessary to subjugate the hybrid races that inhabit the islands we are as well prepared for the work as we were to perform the same office for the Indians of the West. Out of the army we are sending to invade the Phillipines will probably be formed the nucleus of the American colony, and the success of these will gradually draw others of the same race and disposition to the Islands. With a better system of government and better methods of compelling a rich and productive soil to yield its best fruits, the Phillipines will eventually give ample returns for whatever we may be forced to expend at the beginning.—*Post.*

An informal meeting was held in Bishop on May 26, 1898, at which were present representatives of the Democratic, People's and the Silver Republican parties. The purpose of the meeting was to take preliminary steps toward the fusion of the parties aforesaid in Inyo county during the coming political campaign, on the issue of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Robert O'Neal was elected chairman and F. C. Scott was elected secretary. After some discussion the following committee was appointed on resolutions: J. R. Eldred, S. E. Vermilyea and F. C. Scott.

The following is the report of the committee, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That it is the sense of all present that during the coming political campaign all citizens having the best interests of our country at heart, and believing that said interests will be most completely subserved by an immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and believing that all efforts should be directed to the accomplishment of this purpose, and that the end will best be attained by the fusion of the Democratic, People's and Silver Republican parties, be it therefore further resolved.

That the Central Committees of the respective parties be requested to appoint from their number delegates as follows, towit:

Seven from the Democratic Central Committee, three from the People's Party Central Committee, and a delegation of four at large from the Silver Republican party; said committees to meet at Big Pine at one o'clock p.m., on June 11, 1898, to arrange for the fusion of the parties, to name a time for the primaries and to name a time and place for the holding of the County Conventions.

Resolved, that a copy of these resalutions be sent to the chairman and secretary of the Central Committees of the Democratic and People's parties.

F. C. SCOTT,
Secretary.

Says an Arizona exchange: The editor of a neighboring paper announces the marriage of William Williams and Miss Willie Will's. The editor missed the chance of his life by not adding to the announcement: "For further particulars see small Bills.

WAR NEWS.

June 1—American squadron, augmented by the Porter and New Orleans, approached the entrance to Santiago harbor at 12:30, the Iowa leading. Inside the entrance could be seen a Spanish warship. As the American fleet drew near the New Orleans steamed ahead of the Iowa. Texas and Massachusetts. One fort opened fire on her, and she replied. Other ships directed their fire at the battery of Punta Gordo within the harbor and to a westward position occupied by Spanish warship. The latter replied to the fire and immediately became the target for all American ships engaged. She retired behind a projecting headland and was not seen again during the battle. The fleet then directed their fire at Socopa, Punta Gorda and Morro forts for two hours, doing tremendous damage to the defenses of the harbor. The masonry at Socopa and Morro were battered almost into dust. Spanish artillerymen and infantry could be plainly seen flying to the hills for safety.

The New Orleans is thought to be seriously damaged. The Spanish warships behind the projecting headlands continued to fire projectiles without range or direction. The number killed and wounded on the Spanish side must have been enormous, as shells hit the batteries squarely time and again, and amid flying masonry and dismantled forts the forms of men could be seen. Damage to American fleet unknown, but no one was killed.

June 3—Spanish ambassador at London insists that the only important Spanish warship at Santiago is the Christobal Colon.

Kingston, Jamaica—Schley will be reinforced by the Oregon and New York immediately.

Key West—Tug Leyden put three Spanish gunboats flying yesterday by firing two shots. The Spanish thought the Leyden was supported by warships and put back into the harbor. The Spanish are filling up Cardenas harbor with old hulks and rubbish.

Chattanooga — Four regiments left today for Tampa.

Navy Department knows nothing officially of engagement.

MODERN YANKEE DOODLE

By W. F. Mathack.

Dewey has great honors now;
With shot and shell like rain
He sent their vessels to their doom,
Those ships of treacherous Spain.

Yankee Dewey'll keep it up,
Dewey is a dandy,
He'll make the Spanish Dons submit
Whenever it comes handy.

Dewey's fleet ne'er lost a man;
And now have seen the stain
Of blood, 'twas shed for those who sank
—The ones who manned the Maine.
Yankee Dewey'll, etc.

Dewey's fleet surprised the Dons
And changed their silly notion.
He'll make them think he is their match
On land as well as ocean.
Yankee Dewey'll, etc.

We've read of Sampson and his strength
Long past in days of old;
And Spanish Dons will soon find out
Our Sampson's just as bold.

Sampson he would like to meet
The Spaniards while their bandy
For a fight, and he'll be there
Whenever they come handy.

The Sampson whom we read about
And the Lion he had slain
Could find a match in one we have
Who'll avenge the helpless Maine.
Sampson, etc.

With officers both brave and sure,
Who man this longing fleet,
Awaiting with anxiety
These cruel Dons to meet.
Sampson, etc.

There's Schley who wants to meet them, too,
With thoughts of ones 'twere slain,
And sailors bold who want revenge
For their comrades of the Maine.

And if perchance the dons are found,
They'll find that Schley's a dandy.
And all he wants is just to get
The Spanish where they're handy.

For Cuba's freedom and the Maine,
These gallant warrior tars,
Stand boldly ready to defend,
Beneath the stripes and stars.
And if perchance, etc.

The squadrons waiting day and night
To have a scrap with Spain,
And when they do then Spain will pay
For blowing up the Maine.
And if perchance, etc.

The Spanish they are making fun
Of dudes and dandies too.
It won't be long until they know,
What a yankee dude'll do.

A Yankee dude will hit them hard—
They'll find that he's a dandy.
If he isn't, just like other folks
They'll find him just as handy.

News reaches here of an appalling accident which occurred on Mono Lake last Sunday. From Arthur Walters of Bridgeport we learn the following particulars: W. P. Nay, the Supervisor for that district owned a naptha launch which had been used there for a number of months. Sunday the men at Mr. Nay's place concluded to try it to see how it would run in rough weather. A party of six got in, consisting of the following: W. P. Nay, Frank Schalten of Big Pine, who has been working for Nay; Frank Montrose, of Lundy; J. E. Bean, who was a nominee for clerk of Mono county at the last election; John Matthews, a well known resident of the Lundy and Copper Mountain neighborhoods; and John O'Malley. The launch got out a mile or so from shore when it was capsized, and all on board were drowned. Mrs. Nay was watching the boat through a spy-glass from shore when the accident occured. At last accounts none of the bodies had been recovered. The terrible accident produced a deep impression here, where several of the men are well known. Frank Schalten, the youngest of the lot party, was raised at Big Pine, where his stepfather and his mother, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Halverson, and his brothers and sister reside. Mrs. J. M. Horton of Bishop is also a sister of the unfortunate boy. Most of the Monoite lost were men of prominence in their communities.—*Inyo Register*, May 31.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending June 2, 1898:

Highest barometer	25.927	2nd
Lowest "	25.629	27th
Highest temperature	82.0	1st
Lowest "	48.0	28th
Mean "	64.7	
Average dew point	16.8	
Average humidity	14.7	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	48. N W	1st
No. clear days	6	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A SUMMER TOBOGGAN.

An Easy Way to Make a Jolly Good Slide Without Snow or Ice.

Although spring is well on its way and grass has taken the place of snow and ice, there is still fun for the boys and girls who are fond of coasting.

It is a very simple matter to make a summer toboggan. Take a long, stout plank or board eight inches wide and place one end of it on the top of a high fence or platform, allowing the other end to rest on the ground. At proper intervals under it place stout supports to keep it firm and steady. Then take an

inch board a foot square and nail cleats on the outer edges in such a way that when it is laid on this long board the cleats will slip over the edges of it. Rub the top of the long board thoroughly with soap. Place the short board or slide at the top of the long board, sit down on the slide, let go all hold and go flying to the ground.

There is great sport in this little toboggan.

More ambitious boys can build from the top of a shed or from a tall stone wall, placing a number of planks end to end, bracing them securely and thus make a very much longer and more exciting slide than a one plank slide. Try it.—Chicago Record.

FINEST PARK IN THE WORLD.

What John Burroughs and Others Say of the Rock Creek Reservation.

In his entertaining book "Wake Robin," and in the chapter entitled "Spring at the Capital" (pages 165-166), John Burroughs says: "Outside of the city limits the great point of interest to the rambler and lover of nature is the Rock creek region. Rock creek is a large, rough, rapid stream which has its source in the interior of Maryland and flows into the Potomac between Washington and Georgetown. Its course for five or six miles out of Washington is marked by great diversity of scenery. Flowing in a deep valley, which now and then becomes a wild gorge with overhanging rocks and high, precipitous headlands, for the most part wooded—here reposing in long, dark reaches, there sweeping and hurrying around a certain bend or over a rocky bed; receiving at short intervals small runs and spring rivulets, which open up vistas and outlooks to the right and left of the most charming description—Rock creek has an abundance of all the elements that make up not only pleasing but wild and rugged scenery. There is perhaps not another city in the Union that has on its very threshold so much natural beauty and grandeur, such as men seek for in remote forests and mountains. A few touches of art would convert this whole region, extending from Georgetown to what is known as Crystal springs, not more than two miles from the present state department, into a park unequaled by anything in the world. There are passages between these two points as wild and savage and apparently as remote from civilization as anything one meets with in the mountain sources of the Hudson or the Delaware."—"Life and Light."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Independence, Cal.
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 21, 1898, viz. Chas W. Whittock, for the W ½ N W ¼, Sec 17. S E ¼ N E ¼, N E ¼ S E ¼ Sec 18, Tp 23 S, R 38 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Horace Bellows, Ira W. Brown and Eliza Ann Mudgett, all of Olancha, Inyo county, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

LEGAL.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. Land Office, Independence, Cal.
April 26, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by James R. Moffett, contestant, against William A. Bolinger, deceased, T. Entry No. 215, made April 26, 1898, for S W ¼ N W ¼, W ½ S W ¼ section 24, T 11 S, Range 34 E, by James R. Moffett, contestee, in which it is alleged that William A. Bolinger, deceased, has wholly failed to comply with the timber culture laws, said parties are hereby notified to appear respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on June 4, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Independence, Cal.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed April 26, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence, personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. Land Office, Independence, Cal.
April 28, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Edward B. Smith, contestant, against Andrew J. Hunter, entry No. 264, made January 8, 1895, for E ½ N E ¼ Section 15, T 12 S, R 34 E, by Edward B. Smith, contestee, in which it is alleged that Andrew J. Hunter has wholly abandoned said entry; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on June 4, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Independence, Cal.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed April 28, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF

Land Office at Independence, Cal.
April 8, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that Alena Mills of Mojave, Kern Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make, proof on her desert land claim No. 790, for the N E ¼ Sec 15 Tp 6 S, R 35 E, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Davies of Independence, Cal.; John Strohmeyer, William Jenkins and William Cox, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

ANNUAL MEETING

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above named company will be held at the office of said corporation at the office of the District Attorney, in the Courthouse at Independence, Inyo county, State of California, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1898, at two o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be lawfully transacted at such meeting. Every stockholder is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. W. FORBES,
Dated May 12, 1898. Secretary.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald deceased, to the creditors of and persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said Inyo county.

Dated May 12, 1898.

MARIE V. FITZGERALD,
Administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

P. H. Mack, attorney for administratrix.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Sofia Dodge formerly Sofia Diaz, Maximo Diaz and Arturo Diaz minors.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, made on the 12th day of May, 1898, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of the above named minors, the undersigned, the guardian of said minors, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin, and subject to confirmation by said superior court, on Tuesday, the 21st day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the law office of Geo. H. Yantell, the town of Independence, California, all the right, title, interest and estate of said minors, of, in and to the following described property.

An undivided nine fifteenths interest in and to the following:

Commencing at the section corner common to sections three (3), four (4), nine (9) and ten (10), Twp. sixteen (16) south, range thirty six (36) east, M.D.M., running thence west 22.75 chains; thence north 3.00 west 14.10 chains; thence south 75.00 west, 17.75 chains; thence north 10.50 chains; thence east 49 chains; thence south 20 chains to the place of beginning, containing 59.89 acres.

An undivided twenty-one fifty-fourth (21-54) interest of, in and to the capital stock of Lone Pine Water Co., a corporation.

Terms and conditions of sale: cash, gold coin of the United States, to be paid on day of sale. Deed at expense of purchaser.

BEN H. YANDELL, Guardian.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H E 797

Land Office at Independence, Cal.,
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 21, 1898, viz., Eliza Ann Mudgett, for the W ½ N W ¼, W ½ S W ¼, Sec 8, Tp 23 S, R 38 E, MDM.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ira W. Brown, Horace Bellows and Charles W. Whittock, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

Sheriff and Tax-Collector,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - Under-Sheriff.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney, Inyo County, Cal.

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY,

COUNTY TREASURER.

Independence, Inyo Co., Califnrnia

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

Attorney-at-Law,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Independence, Cal.

Office—Gill Residence.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

Office—At His Residence.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

—o—x—o—

Office—East Line Street.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

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S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31st, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

Gentlemen—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
Jan 1	To cash on hand	$18 308 63	
3	cash from A M Given, tax col	38 00	
3	cash from A M Given, tax collect	18 00	
3	A M Given, sheriff, fees	6 60	
3	D J Hession, clerk fees	39 40	
3	D J Hession, recorder, fees	47 65	
3	S W Austin, supt	10 00	
4	J Dunlap, J P fees	5 45	
5	Hainsen Water company damages	65 00	
8	State Treasurer school fund	9 841 63	
24	Chin Mang Ho redemption	2 50	
25	Mrs Dunlap, on state land	5 00	
25	Geo McIntyre, same	44 00	
25	W H Murray, same	22 50	
25	Clayton Belknap, same	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap same	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, paid	5 60	
31	J J Mack, judgments sheep cases	4 220 46	
		29 155 50	
Feb 7	A Given tax col	535 30	
7	Same, fees	13 00	
7	D J Hession, recorder fees	112 55	
7	Same, clerk fees	47 25	
11	D T Wallace, on redemption	74 89	
15	Oscar Sacre, interest sale land	101 09	
7	I H Mahoney, on redemption	4 79	
7	Same	23 17	
7	Same	63 45	
7	Same	17 59	
21	A V Beshutz, return premium	15 80	
26	Charles Anthony, into State land	15 70	
29	John Dunlap, same	11 20	
		30 004 26	
Mar 7	M Given tax col	778 95	
5	J G Birchim, int. on swamp land	15 68	
5	J G Birchim, int on State land	32 00	
7	A M Given, tax col fees	25 00	
7	Same, sheriff fees	2 00	
7	D J Hession, clerk	41 [illegible]	
7	Same, recorder fees	3 20	
14	A W Foster, int on State land	205 19	
14	A B Forbes, same	167 28	
24	F A Gardner same	196 72	
24	Clayton Belknap int. on state land	22 40	
24	Same as above	22 40	
29	John Shontag, interest state land	202 79	
14	A M Meads on redemption	42 11	
	A J Church same	18 84	
		31 190 78	
	DISBURSEMENTS		
	Salary fund		1 319 98
	Hospital		738 25
	Bridge		198 55
	General expense		1 129 35
	Road Dist No 1		350 45
	" " 2		245 70
	" " 3		428 05
	" " 4		247 [illegible]
	" " 5		2 35
	Property tax		83 [illegible]
	Bishop school fund		63 00
	Big Pine		186 [illegible]
	Station		119 35
	Lone Pine		197 [illegible]
	Keeler		131 00
	Warm Spring		125 35
	Valley		5 55
	Fish Springs		25 00
	Union		133 00
	Liberty		25 [illegible]
	Irving		2 25
	Taboose		62 00
	Riverside		8 00
	County		1 [illegible]
			6 249 10
Feb	Salary fund		1 024 [illegible]
	Hospital		17 [illegible]
	Bridge fund		97 [illegible]
	General Superior		66 [illegible]
	Road poll tax		3 60
	General road		100 00
	Road Dist. No 1		1 [illegible]
	" " 2		42 60
	" " 4		4 [illegible]
	" " 5		6 10
	Big Pine School		178 20
	Irving		167 [illegible]
	Bishop		250 00
	Independence		15 95
	Lone Pine		63 00
	Station		152 00
	Fish Spring		72 00
	Liberty		60 00
	Warm Spring		150 [illegible]
	Valley		60 00
	Taboose		60 00
	Milton		15 [illegible]
	Riverside		4 [illegible]
	Round Valley		1 [illegible]
	Independence library		4 [illegible]
	Big Pine		7 [illegible]
	Union		12 00
	Riverside		11 [illegible]
	Fish Springs		7 [illegible]
	Ad		6 [illegible]
			9 861 1[illegible]
March			
	Fish Spr school bond fund		202 5[illegible]
	County bond fund		1 550 [illegible]
	General expense fund		652 35
	Bridge		5 [illegible]
	Salary		1 024 [illegible]
	Hospital		65 00
	Independence school		98 [illegible]
	Keeler		17 5[illegible]
	Lone Pine		161 00
	Big Pine		25 [illegible]
	Bishop		250 [illegible]
	Milton		9 [illegible]
	Station		81 00
	Riverside		120 00
	Round Valley		7 00
	Taboose		60 00
	Irving		150 [illegible]
	Fish Springs		65 00
	Valley		60 00
	Fish Springs library		2 25
	Big Pine library		2 25
	Valley		2 8[illegible]
	County		4 5[illegible]
	Cash		16 959 89
		31 890 78	31 890 78

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—

April 1		
Salary Fund	3 375 09	
General expense	1 045 79	
County bond		434 19
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 463 44	
Hospital	44 64	
General road	792 85	
Road District No 1	151 90	
" " " 2	229 77	
" " " 3	51	
" " " 4	97 59	
" " " 5	18 82	
Unapportioned county	250 45	
Road Poll tax	27 60	
Swamp & Overflowed	1 498 84	
Bridge	479 38	
Institute	5 00	
Teacher's library	20 34	
Property tax	655 52	
County school		1 056 99
Library	192 82	
Valley	305 91	
Taboose	144 74	
Fish Springs	211 33	
Riverside	49 73	
Bishop	531 34	
Lone Pine	509 33	
Big Pine	90 51	
Warm Spring	150 85	
Irving	507 14	
Independence	554 07	
Station	155 08	
Milton	23[illegible]	
Union	377 94	
Round Valley	112 65	
Milton school library fund	24 48	
Round Valley	28 45	
Irving	125 70	
Bishop	61 45	
Station	29 16	
Warm Spring	34 01	
Big Pine	51 68	
Independence	16 95	
Union	13 87	
Riverside	18 88	
Lone Pine	59 11	
Fish Spring	9 92	
Liberty	24 35	
Taboose	26 81	
Valley	23 60	
Keeler	11 87	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Bishop school bond fund (gold)	7 02	
Same (new)	562 20	
Union school bond fund	661 34	
Big Pine	60 47	
Fish Spring	31 62	
Lone Pine	1 183 14	
Taboose	27 40	
Riverside special	3 04	
Irving special	278 62	
Round Valley	97	
Cash		16 959 89
	31 890 78	31 890 78

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITORR 11017

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING MARCH 31st, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds between Dec. 31st, 1897, and March 31st, 1898.

Total warrants drawn		13 178 39
Gen. expense fund	2 382 57	
School "	4 516 52	
Hospital "	913 26	
Salary "	3 369 84	
Unapportioned "	80	
General Road "	100 00	
Road District No 1 fund	335 41	
" " " 2 "	245 70	
" " " 3 "	428 05	
" " " 4 "	251 75	
" " " 5 "	250 65	
Bridge "	101 80	
State poll tax "	3 00	
	13 178 39	13 178 39

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	62 990 55	
County bonds		62 000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	62 990 55	62 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	62 990 55	
Cash in treasury		16 559 89
Remaining assets		4 430 66
	62 990 55	62 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

INYO COUNTY, CAL., March 15, 1898.

To Mrs. E. R. Stillmann.—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred ($300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Bunker Hill and Hidden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining district, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Anvil spring in Butte Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 28, 1896, in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and it is your duty within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, for said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY MAYNARD.

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should not be made.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, Deceased.

James R. Moffett, the administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the personal property and the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court-room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell all the personal property and so much of the real estate of the said deceased either at public or private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for 4 successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 1st 1898.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

Ballarat, Inyo Co., Cal.
January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 29, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

JOHN A. COYLE.

State of California }
County of Inyo }

January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon the certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending Dec. 31st, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to-wit: $150.00, your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California." Approved March 31, 1893.

K. C. [illegible]

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY JUNE 3 1898

Real Estate Transfers.

Bishop Creek M. E. Church to Abraham Banta, lots in Bishop, $500.

Inyo Academic Association to Bishop Creek M. E. Church, lots in Bishop, $300

Bishop Creek M. E Church to Samuel Hall, lots in Bishop, $100.

United States to George D. Calvert—patent to timber claim

L. W. Hancock to W. J. Baldwin, ½ interest in Guadalupe mine, Beveridge district, $100.

Hiram Hancock to W. J. Baldwin, ½ interest in the Helen mine, Beveridge district, $100

W. L. Hunter visited Bishop during the week.

Ben Hoskins was in from the Reward last Tuesday.

Chris Crohn of Cerro Gordo was in town Saturday.

Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., will meet tomorrow night.

J. J. Stewart was in town yesterday on his way home from Bishop.

E. H. Edwards of Lone Pine spent Saturday in Independence.

The Reward mill and mine have shut down temporarily for repairs.

Luks, the photographer, passed through town yesterday on his way north.

Bob Blake made final proof on his desert land entry near Big Pine last Saturday.

N. E. Conklin has gone to Monache with a load of supplies for his sheep camp.

E. Robinson started for Monache yesterday with about three hundred head of cattle.

Quite a number of Independence people attended the exercises at Bishop Monday.

Sheriff Given, County Clerk Hession and Ben H. Yandell, Esq., attended the Decoration Day services at Bishop.

The donation party last evening was well attended. An interesting program was rendered, and a goodly list of donations received.

Assessor P. A. Chalfant came down yesterday, and all good citizens who have not as yet paid their poll taxes are requested to call around and settle.

Arthur Smith, Tom Gunn and Ed. Duffy came in from Rock Canyon on Wednesday. All mining operations have been temporarily suspended there.

The Los Angeles *Review* is authority for the statement that Inyo borax is to be used for decorative purposes on the new San Francisco public building.

The Fourth of July is only a few weeks off, and it is now in order for some enterprising citizen to take the lead in making arrangements for the proper observance of the day.

A. W. Lord, watchmaker and jeweler, who spent a few weeks in Independence not long ago, is now permanently located in Bishop, office at Geo. W. Dixon's drug store. 4t

Clifford Baxter and Ed. Grindley arrived last evening from Berkeley, coming through the mountains by the Kearsarge trail. Clifford has been attending the Berkeley High School, and during the past year has made excellent progress.

Miss Nettie Irwin, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Grace Loomis of San Luis Obispo, arrived at Independence yesterday morning. Miss Nettie has been attending school at El Paso, Texas for several years, and is home for the summer vacation.

Mr. M. F. Showalter and Miss Margaret A. Bell were married at the residence of the bride at Camp Independence yesterday morning, the Rev. F. H. Nicholas officiating. Only members of the family and a few intimate friends were present. The young couple left for their future home in Big Pine in the afternoon. The bride and groom were the recipients of a number of valuable presents.

Frank Densmore last Monday received an advertising circular from a firm of attorneys in Holland. It was evidently written by some one who possessed an unusually deep knowledge of the English language. It reads as follows:

"The undersigned, taking charge of the treatment of lawsuits and procuring inquiries in all places of the world, kindly put your attention on his office, established since 1855 and for judicial matters assisted by a lawyer and attorney.

Lawsuits being committed to my care, no caution required, before lawful persecution is beginning, and costs for every matter as cheap as possibly can."

FROM SWAMPER

BIG PINE, June 1, 1898.

The celebration of Memorial Day on May 30 at Bishop was a veritable red letter day. Thanks to the liberal patronage by the public of the benefit ball some months since, Gen. John A. Logan Post was reasonably "heeled" in the matter of funds for the celebration.

Promptly at one o'clock p.m. the procession, headed by the remnant of the old boys of the blue and gray, started for the cemetery to decorate the graves of the comrades who have been mustered out. The first division was composed of the drum corps, mounted police, G.A.R. Post, Daughters of Veterans, Sons of Veterans. This division was led by Sheriff A. M. Givens, who bewitched all with his magnificent horsemanship.

The second division, consisting of civic societies, school boys marching, school floats, President of the Day, orator and poet, choir, citizens in carriages, was led by J. H. Stoughtenborough, Marshal of the Day. The ceremonies at the graves of the departed comrades were quite impressive. The squad firing was fairly managed. The simple evolutions of the command were nicely done, and the old boys—like cold potatoes—were all right when warmed up.

The march to Munzinger's grove from the cemetery was made without calling into requisition the ambulance corps.

The Union vets south of Independence were represented by Comrade J. J. Stewart, and the boys in gray by Capt Hunter of George's Creek. Comrade Densmore of Independence was in evidence representing the G. A. R. post of the capital.

Comrades Danielson and Shoemaker represented the Big Pine contingent of Gen. John A. Logan Post, while R. W. [illegible] was [illegible] the last [illegible] notwithstanding his legs [illegible] from the Danielson battle [illegible] decorations [illegible] the Post drill [illegible] himself.

From the reading of orders from National Headquarters by Adjt. Woodworth to the benediction and collection for the proposed Lincoln monument everything was a success. The good will of your town was further illustrated by the presence of County Clerk D. J. Hession and Ben H. Yandell.

The concourse of people at the grove has seldom been excelled in point of numbers and enthusiasm.

The vocal music features of the occasion were excellent, and the reading by Comrade Green of the Sons of Veterans was a literary hit.

The flag drill by a dozen Bishop girls was excellent and was heartily appreciated and applauded, and the poem by Mrs. M. E. Stevens would not be out of place among the gems of the period.

The oration of Hon. S. E. Vermilyea was even better than that gentleman's effort on last Memorial Day, which is the highest compliment the Grand Army boys can find for it. From start to finish suggestions were offered calculated to make one appreciate our national dignity and honor.

On the conclusion of the exercises at the grove, the boys marched to the Post room and disbanded with the conviction that the Post, from Commander A. O. Collins to the "sawed-off sojer" in the firing squad, had tried hard to acquit themselves nobly, and a surething conviction that memorial day had been properly celebrated according to plans and specifications.

Our hamlet is saddened at the dispatch from Mono lake announcing the drowning of Messrs. Nay, Bean, Matthews, Montrose, O'Malley, and Frank Schalten of this place. The men were out on the treacherous inland sea, when a sudden gale capsized the frail bark to which they had trusted their safety, and in a moment the unfortunate victims were submerged by the rolling waves. Joe and Con Schalten started up yesterday, hoping to recover the corpse of their brother.

The contract for erecting the new school building for the Big Pine district has been let to Mr. Frank Smith of this place.

Assessor Chalfant is making the tax payers of the hamlet a brief call.

SWAMPER.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent. Lone Pine, Cal., May 19, 1898.

JOSEPH WHITE.
JOHN BASTO

PAINTING

Carriage Painting
House Painting
Sign Painting
Graining and Paper Hanging.

Orders left at the Norman House will receive prompt attention.

C. H. HENNING.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., April 30, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 13, 1898, viz: Henry Giles, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N ½ SW ¼, S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec 28, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, Jas. R. Moffet, Thos Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., May 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 11, 1898, viz: Thomas Mills, for the W ½ N E ¼ Sec 11, Tp 14 S, R 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Lloyd, William Jenkins, William L. Hunter and William Cox, all of Independence, Inyo co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

TUBER MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, No 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 & 17, San Francisco California.

Location of works, Panamint District, Inyo county, California.

Notice—There is delinqquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No one, levied on the 22d day of March, 1898 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows.

Name	No certificate	No shares	Amt
Zerah Castle	8	61 0	$125 0
Hugh McDonnel	17	1000	500 00
	18	1000	500 00
J W Pew, Trus'ee	70	12484	624 20
Nat Stein "	75	83173	4158 8
	76	83173	4158 8
	77	14500	7250 00
W Sheldon Trustee	78	12484	6 42 08
J W Pew "	79	18733	93 6 50
Nat Stein "	80	16749	8374 50

And in accordance with law and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the 22d day of March, 1898, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company No 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, California on Thursday, the 2d day of June, 1898, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay such delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. W. PEW Secretary.

Office No. 310 Pine St., Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, Cal.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierre Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5
" ..... March 5th
" ..... April 9th
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

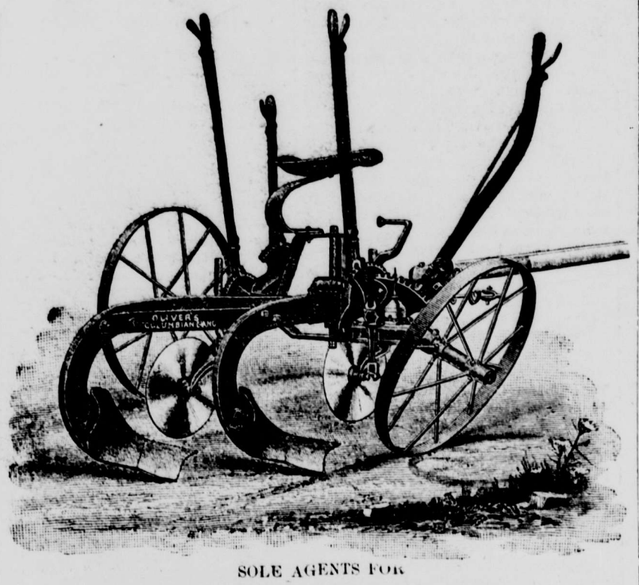
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

MERCHANDISE.

LEECE & WATTERSON
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS
Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslides, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson

JUST RECEIVED—A full carload of Oliver Plows, adapted to all soils.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal points.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	DISTANCE		From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv	10:50 a m	Ar	4:20 p m
Dayton	6		11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18		12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26		12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38		1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Weaver	4.		1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	48		2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54		2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Schurz	65		3:10 p m		12:35 p m
Gillis	78		3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100		5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
			No. 3.		No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv	6:00 a m	A	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113		6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125		7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	131		7:30 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137		7:50 a m		5:40 p m
Rhodes	141		8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	150		8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	152		9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar	9:30 a m		3:40 p m
Junction			10:10 a m		2:25 p m
Basalt	167		11:10 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	177		12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	188		12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193		1:20 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204		2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv	3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	239		4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	253		4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	267		5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281		6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swanson	290		6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar	7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m		Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m		2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m		3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m		3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m		5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m		6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m		Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m		Lv. 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m		7:56 a m
Mound House	6:45 p m		8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m		9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m		10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m		11:15 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m		Ar 11:45 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

IT WILL STAND BY YOU.

Active, strong men, full of vigor and nervous energy, find in vigorous exercise the relaxation which they most need. They find also the best tonic for building up the system in open air exercise, which they freely enjoy, but there may happen at any time an accident to limb or frame whereby the flesh is badly bruised and perchance the face disfigured. This reminds us that there is one thing which in our sports we ought always to have about us, and that is St. Jacobs Oil, the promptest and best cure for bruises that is known to sportsmen, athletes and seekers of out-door pleasures. Have it handy and it will stand by you for a good cure.

Too Joyful.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says that a woman with her colored maid was recently traveling on a train. When the train started, the girl appeared to be in a fever of excitement. The conductor, the plush seats of the car, the sights from the window—everything was of absorbing interest. To the surprise of her mistress, Sallie, when food was offered her, refused to eat. An hour or two went by, and a sandwich was again offered to her, but she still refused. "What is the matter, Sallie?" asked her mistress. "Are you sick?" The girl rolled up her eyes ecstatically. "Oh, no, missus," she answered, "I ain't sick; but I can't eat when I'm trabbeling! It's too joyful like!"

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

The twentieth century will begin on Jan. 1st, 1901, and end with 2000. People did not begin to reckon time from A. D. 1, but waited until about the 550th year of the Christian era. People who begin to take the great health restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, immediately after the first outbreak of dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, constipation, nervousness or kidney trouble will date their cure immediately from then.

Her mother—I am surprised, my daughter, that you suffer that man to kiss you. Herself—But, mama, I don't call it suffering.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mail Orders filled the day received.

"Summer Specials,"

Our book that tells *what will be worn this Spring and Summer*—just what you want—profusely illustrated—free on application to

Mail Order Dept.
The Emporium
and Golden Rule Bazaar
San Francisco.

California's largest—America's grandest Shopping place.

WILL & FINCK CO'S.
SPRING EYE GRAIN BAG NEEDLES
Plain or with Cutter. The Best Needle in the Market. Used by all Sack Sewers. For Sale by all Gen'l. Mdse. Stores or by
Will & Finck Co., 820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

DISEASES OF MEN.

Contagious ailments which have been recently contracted or have become dangerous by bad treatment are quickly cured by Dr. Meyers & Co., 731 Market st. These doctors have made their great reputation by curing difficult cases. They are the oldest and most reliable physicians on the coast.

WEAKNESS OF MEN.

There is no reason why you should go through the world half or less than half a man. If you are suffering from total or partial loss of vital power you need not despair. Go to Dr. Meyers & Co., 731 Market st. They will cure you quickly and permanently.

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURE IS EFFECTED.

If you can, you call at the office and see these great doctors send for FREE BOOK and SYMPTOM BLANK; also they will give you free advice by mail. CONSULTATION ALWAYS FREE.

Dr. Meyers & Co.
Specialists for Men of the
English and German Expert Specialists,
731 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"What is a truism?" "It is a truth which is so true that it makes everybody tired."

A Lake That Never Gives Up Its Dead.

"The Great Lakes" is the subject of an article in St. Nicholas. The author, W. S. Harwood, says of Lake Superior:

Another very interesting and very sad thing about this lake is that it never gives up its dead. Whoever encounters terrible disaster—happily infrequent in the tourist season—and goes down in the angry, beautiful blue waters, never comes up again. From those earliest days when the daring French voyageurs in their trim birch bark canoes skirted the picturesque shores of this noble but relentless lake down to this present moment those who have met their deaths in mid-Superior still lie at the stone paved bottom. It may be that so very cold is the water some of their bodies may have been preserved through the centuries. Sometimes not far from the shore the bodies of people who have been wrecked from fishing smacks or from pleasure boats overtaken by a cruel squall have been recovered, but only after the most heroic efforts with dragnet or by the diver. Once on a trip down the lakes I met a clergyman who, as we passed a point of land some miles before entering the narrowing of the lake at the Soo, pointed out the place where the ill fated Algoma went down on the reef some eight years ago, and as he looked he said slowly:

"I was at the funeral of one man who went down with her, and the only reason his body is not at the bottom today with the other 38 that were lost is because it was caught in the timbers of the vessel and could not sink."

Curled Horsehair For Market.

South America furnishes the greatest amount and best quality of curled horsehair, used for filling mattresses and stuffing furniture. On the wide pampas many thousands of horses are bred especially for the hair of their manes and tails. These between the round ups, which sometimes do not occur in three or four seasons, grow to great length, but owing to the lack of care and the state of the "camps," as the open country is called, the hair is usually tangled in what seems an inextricable mass. All over the camps grow many kinds of burs and thistles, and the animals as they graze or roll themselves about become covered with them. Their coats are naturally rough, the hair growing in an uneven, shaggy way. Stuck all over with burs and with mane and tail matted into nearly unwieldy masses, the poor creatures present a comical appearance. After they are shorn they seem to delight in the freedom of cropped necks and short tails.

The hair when cut off is freed from dirt and roughness of all kinds and wound into ropes, by which means it is made curly. It sells for 38 cents or 48 cents a pound. The longest strands are kept separated and used for horsehair furniture, cloths, etc.—New York Tribune.

The English Postoffice In 1677.

The postmasters were free from all public offices, from liability to quarter soldiers, and they received gazettes free of postage, "wherewith they advantage themselves in their common trade of selling drink, and they have their single letters free to London."

The rates of postage in 1677 were comparatively low. A single letter—i. e., a letter consisting of one sheet of paper only—could be sent for any distance up to 80 miles for twopence, and and beyond 80 miles for threepence. A letter weighing an ounce cost eightpence for 80 miles and a shilling beyond.

The mails were dispatched from London about midnight on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and were due to arrive in London early on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. They were carried on horseback at the rate of five miles an hour, and they were liable to a detention of not more than half an hour at each postoffice (stage) on the road. England was divided into six runnings, or roads—viz, west, Bristol, Chester; north, Yarmouth and Kent, starting from Plymouth, Bristol, Chester, Edinburgh, Yarmouth and Dover respectively.—Notes and Queries.

All on Account of the Deacon.

"There's another war on between Closer and Pinchem."

"No? What's the matter this time?"

"Of course you know they hate each other. Been rivals in business and society for years. Long ago both wanted to marry the same girl, and neither got her. Each blames the other for that. Mention Closer to Pinchem and he wants to fight. Mention Pinchem to Closer and he'll swear in the richest vocabulary a profane man ever accumulated.

"Deacon Worthy was the occasion of the most recent rupture. He was raising money for some good purpose and went to Closer, who headed the list with $300 under a positive agreement that $200 of the amount was to be immediately handed back to him. When the deacon went to Pinchem, there were red splotches on the moon. He denounced Closer as a miser and a shark. The idea of his having subscribed but $300 to such a cause was disgraceful. Pinchem put down $500 and generously told the deacon to call on him if more were needed.

"When Closer saw the list again, he was tickled into a coughing fit and had word conveyed to Pinchem of his agreement with the deacon. They thought for a time that they'd have to put Pinchem in a straitjacket. The names he called Closer would keep a stenographer busy for a week. They reached Closer, and now there is to be a slander suit. Each has vowed to whip the other on sight, and it is better than a circus to see how they dodge each other in their daily walks. The deacon only smiles while he deplores the fact that any bad feeling was created."—Detroit Free Press.

The greatest poet of Persia was Firdousi, who composed an epic called "The Shah Nameh," about the middle of the tenth century A. D.

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doesn't sell *Schilling's Best* tea, tell us his name, what kind you want (Japan, English Breakfast, Oolong, Ceylon, or Blend), and what size package you want. We'll see that you get it.

Don't send us any money. We don't sell at retail.

San Francisco *A. Schilling & Company*

SUPPOSE WE SMILE.

HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS FROM THE COMIC PAPERS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that Everybody Will Enjoy.

Almost Discouraged.

Clara—I thought he would never kiss me.

"How long did you have to wait?"

"Fully five minutes."

Unprofitable.

Judge—Is it true, my man, that you quit the gang and reformed?

Prisoner—It's a solemn fact, yer Honor. Dey give me de job of pickin' women's pockets an' I couldn't line more'n one or two a month. I had ter look fur somethin' else ter do.—Detroit Free Press.

His Interest.

"Are you taking much interest in the Spanish-Cuban war?" inquired the European statesman.

"I should say I am!" replied the capitalist; "compound interest."—Washington Star.

Found Out.

Visitor (in insane asylum)—How long have you been inside?

Inmate—Ever since the people on the outside found out that I knew they were crazy.

The Difference.

Customer—What is the difference between those two hats?

Clerk—About the only difference is in the price. One is marked a dollar higher than the other.

Customer—So I see—a marked difference.

Quite a Difference.

Shorty—How far is it to the postoffice?

"About twenty minutes' walk."

"For you or for me."—New York Press.

A Streak of Luck.

Block—I had great luck at the races today.

Morgan—Picked a winner, eh?

Block—No; but when I reached the track I found I'd left all my money at home in my other trousers.

Morgan—That's your idea of luck, is it?

Block—Yes; and the best part of it was I didn't know a soul there and couldn't borrow a cent.

His Assurance.

Old Billyuns—What assurance have you to offer that you really love my daughter?

Anxious William—Why, I have promised to come and live with your family as a member of it for her sake. I wouldn't do that for mere money, 'pon my word.

Keeping It.

Miss Truegood—Are you observing Lent?

Mrs. Flickerson—Yes; I've had horrible luck. I haven't won a prize at a card party since it began.

Undecorated.

Miss Williston—How is it, colonel, that you have no medal? All the other officers in your regiment have lots of them.

Col. Copeton—Well, you see, I don't belong to any bicycle clubs and never made a century run in my life.

Righteous Indignation.

Mrs. Josh Perkins (on a visit)—I will take this——

Clerk—Cash!

Mrs. Perkins—See here, young feller, you needn't shout at me like that. Can't ye give me time to take out my pocketbook?—New York Journal.

A Modern Miracle.

Mrs. Churchleigh—Our new minister possesses the most wonderful persuasive powers I ever knew a man to possess.

Mrs. Homer—Indeed! In what way has it been demonstrated?

Mrs. Churchleigh—Why, he has only been with us three weeks and has succeeded in converting every member of the choir.

The Real Reason.

"I have just found out why artists and poets wear their hair long."

"Why is it?"

"They can't get it cut for nothing."

Not Very Encouraging.

Mother—Well, professor, do you think you will be able to make a musician of my daughter?

Professor—Alas! madam, I fear not.

Mother—Why do you say that, professor?

Professor—Three score and ten is man's alloted number of years, and I am now 55 years old. The time is too short, madam.

He Had Been There.

"Were you ever caught in a sudden squall?" asked a passenger of the steamboat captain.

"Well, I rather guess so!" replied the captain. "I'm the father of three pairs of twins!"

She Was an Understudy.

Smith—So your wife has gone on a three weeks' visit.

Jones—Yes.

Smith—Don't you miss the directing hand of the household department?

Jones—Not at all. Her mother lives with us, and she didn't go on a visit.

At the Opera.

She—You don't understand German, do you, Mr. Binks?

Little Binks—No—er—not much.

She—I wondered at you applauding so vigorously when the principal actor said he was too indisposed to continue.—Judy.

A Reasonable Hope.

"Yes," said Mr. Gillipins, "I think my son Daniel has a bright future ahead of him."

"How's that?"

"He's just got the agency for one of the best kinds of stove polish I ever saw."

Just His Luck.

"I never saw such a chronic kicker as Jenkins is."

"What's his latest grievance?"

"He found a $5 bill this morning and is grumbling because a man to whom he owed $3.75 saw him pick it up."

She Couldn't Guess What It Was.

Mrs. Maundsley—Do your daughter and her husband live happily together?

Mrs. Oldham—Alas, I'm afraid not. My daughter says they do, but every time I go to visit them there seems to be something present to mar the serenity of their lives.

Drawing Comparisons.

Charley—My papa is the kindest man in the world, I bet. He says he'd give every dollar he's got to make me happy.

Willie—My papa's better'n that. He never blows about the things he done when he was a boy.

They Get it Honestly.

"Why is it that women always lay so much more stress than men do upon the value of a pedigree?"

"They inherit it from Eve, I guess."

"From Eve? I don't see what she had to boast of in that line."

"It wasn't much, but she wasn't made out of clay, while Adam was, and I'll bet she never got through reminding him of her superior origin."

The Remedy.

She—Are there not moments in your life when you are not satisfied—when there is something lacking?

He—Yes, indeed!

She—At such times I always take refuge in music. And what do you do?

He—I advertise!—Heitere Welt.

First One a Record.

Jack—What an original girl Mabel Decker is!

Fred—I never noticed it.

Jack—I proposed to her last night, and she didn't say that she had hoped we might always be just good friends.

Too Dangerous.

"Why is it that Davidson never goes out with the boys any more?"

"He has developed a habit of talking in his sleep about things that he does in his waking hours."

How It Was.

Browne—Smith must lead a double life. He says he gives that man money for policy's sake.

Towne—Yes; that man is Smith's insurance agent.—New York Evening Journal.

It Was Rather Suggestive.

Jack—I thought you were engaged to Miss DeRibbons?

Tom—So I was; but it's off now.

Jack—What was the trouble; did she break the engagement?

Tom—No; I did. I happened to be in the store where she is employed the other day and heard her call for "cash."

Good Advice to Young Authors.

It is possible to give good advice without intending to do it. Some time ago an inspiring writer in New Zealand wrote to Mr. Rudyard Kipling for advice which might enable him to succeed in the occupation he had chosen. In due time he received the following note from Mr. Kipling:

"No man's advice is of the least benefit in our business (and I am a very busy man). Keep on trying till you either fail or succeed."

Mr. Kipling could hardly have said more if he had written the man a letter to cover a ream of paper.

The young author who is ambitious of literary success, and who has it in him to succeed, will not be discouraged by repeated failures; but will learn something from every failure, and persevere until he finds appreciation.

If he never finds such appreciation the proof is pretty positive that he does not possess the qualifications for success; and he has hardly wasted his time, since beyond question he enjoyed the work, or he would not have done it.

Going Around the World.

A traveler can now go around the world in fifty days.

Suede Corsets.

The newest corset is made of suede. For a good many centuries women have been strapping their bodies up in a combination of steel, whalebone and heavy cotton goods or silk, but it remained for the woman of today to demand a leather corset. It does not stretch or get out of shape easily, even when worn by a very stout woman. But it is an intensely hot garment and gives the figure a stiff, set look. No thin woman would dream of wearing one of the suede corsets, though they come in beautiful soft shades of tan, blue, red and green and are handsomely embellished with lace, ribbon and embroidery.

Artist Ida Burgess.

Miss Ida Burgess is winning success in Chicago as a house decorator, principally as a mural painter. Her first important work was the decoration of the reception room in the Illinois state building at the World's fair. The next year she was asked to decorate the Lunt library at Evanston, which is perhaps her best work. Miss Burgess is a Chicago woman and a pupil of Oliver Merson, the great decorative painter in Paris. During her second year abroad one of her pictures was exhibited in the Paris salon.

Mrs. Jennie Jamison.

Mrs. Jennie Jamison of Neenah has been employed by the state of Wisconsin for the past four years as state lecturer on cooking in farmers' institutes. She is a graduate of the Milwaukee Cooking school and is much encouraged by the success of her work, but she complains that her puplis are chiefly interested in methods of preparing sweets and pastry.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Watts—It takes travel to bring out what there is in a man. Potts—Especially sea travel.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

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It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

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Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz Fabricher, La., August 26, 1895.

Suited Him.

Irate Father—I'm getting tired of this nonsense. You've been engaged to that young man for six months. Does he ever intend to marry you?

Daughter—You must have patience, papa. Remember, he's an actor.

Father—What's that got to do with it?

Daughter—He's fond of long engagements.—London Fun.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Life In Mars.

Megamicros, as we shall call our man of the earth transported in his sleep to the new Mars, wakes up, opens his eyes and finds himself in bed in his room. All the things in it are familiar to him—the furniture, clothes, books and wares are just where he had left them overnight. He does not suspect the trick that has been played on him. He stretches himself, throws up his arms, leaps from his bed, goes to the washstand, lifts the pitcher, puts on his clothes—and is greatly surprised.

All these actions are of a common character and consist in raising masses to a certain height. His water pitcher, for instance, holds two liters, new measure. On the earth these two liters, representing two kilograms, require a certain effort to be raised, say, to the height of 30 centimeters. But on Mars these two liters weigh only two Martian kilograms, or 16 ounces less in in earthly weight. Further, he does not have to lift them to a height of 30 centimeters, but of only 15 centimeters, his size being diminished one-half, so that the work to be performed is reduced to one-thirty-second. On the other hand, his strength, which is proportional to the volume or the mass of his muscles, is only reduced to one-eighth. Consequently the effort he is required to make is four times less. His water pitcher seems extremely light, so do his clothes. He probably remarked the same thing when he threw up his arms and jumped from his bed, but simply thought he was in unusually good spirits.—M. J. Delboeuf in Popular Science Monthly.

Had His Troubles.

Seedy Individual—Can't you give a dime to a poor, homeless wanderer?

Well Dressed Individual—No home? Why, man, you're in luck! I've got a bill in my pocket for $200 taxes on mine six months overdue that I can't pay.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The oldest London theaters are Drury Lane theater, opened 1663; Sadler's Wells, started as an orchestral assembly room in 1683; Haymarket, 1720; Covent Garden, 1732, and Lyceum, 1795.

Uncle Sam Says: This is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. Take it Now to Sharpen Your Appetite, Vitalize Your Blood, To Overcome That Tired Feeling. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it today, and realize at once the great good it is sure to do you.

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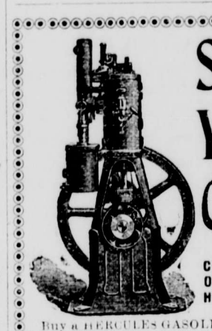
Mrs. Pinkham Declares No Woman Need Despair.

There are many curable causes for sterility in women. One of the most common is general debility, accompanied by a peculiar condition of the blood.

Write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will tell you, free of charge, the cause of your trouble and what course to take. Believe me, under right conditions, you have a fair chance to become the joyful mother of children. MRS. LUCY LYTLE, 255 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J., certainly thinks so. She says:

"I am more than proud of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot find words to express the good it has done me. I was troubled very badly with the leucorrhœa and severe womb pains. From the time I was married, in 1882, until last year, I was under the doctor's care. We had no children. I have had nearly every doctor in Jersey City, and have been to Belvin Hospital, but all to no avail. I saw Mrs. Pinkham's advertisement in the paper, and have used five bottles of her medicine. It has done more for me than all the doctors I ever had. It has stopped my pains, and has brought me a fine little girl. I have been well ever since my baby was born. I heartily recommend Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to all women suffering from sterility."



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act at once, and their continued use for a few days will make a man or woman up wonderfully. The medicine is a scientific French preparation, perfectly safe to use—cannot possibly injure you, but on the contrary will stimulate your organs to be like a youth of 21. If you are saying to yourself, "I wish I were dead," then there is something wrong with the inner man; you are morbid, melancholy, unhealthy, and it is your duty to yourself and family to have up and take PARIS VITAL SPARKS.

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You cannot get something for nothing. Avoid all so-called free cures. No one can pay for advertising medicines and give away free. Every offer of this kind is a trap. When discouraged try our PARIS VITAL SPARKS. Our offer gives you Three Dollars' good value if in need of treatment, for only 48 cents. We make no money when we send a full month's treatment, 100 doses, a three dollar package for only 48 one-cent stamps; but our Paris Vital Sparks are so reliable, so effectual, that we always make many other customers at full prices through your certain cure.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprie

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OVER THE BAR.

Blindly the awkward sea
Comes stumbling over the bar,
And the soldier ship I see
On the field of the ocean war;
But the signals gleam and the dangers seem
Idle and faint and far.

Blindly the awkward waves
Come stumbling into the bay,
And the old, old sea behaves
Like a babe of yesterday;
But the lighthouse stands by the drifting sands
And the ships are saved to-day.

Blindly the awkward thought
Comes stumbling into my heart,
And old bosom battles fought
Are as play to this new art;
For a wilder sea hath imprisoned me,
And the love I cannot impart.

Blindly the awkward words
Keep settling in from afar,
Till they join, like autumn birds,
In a song that ends the war;
And the words break out in a gentle rout—
And my love is over the bar.
—Collier's Weekly.

THE EARRINGS OF THE COUNTESS.

IT was in the palmiest days of the Second Empire. It was an evening in midwinter. The Paris season was at its height, and a brilliant audience had assembled at the Theatre Francais to witness the performance of Jules Sandeau's delightful play, "Mademoiselle de la Seigliere."

The Empress was present, graceful and beautiful; the Emperor at her side, wrapped in his favorite air of gloomy abstraction, which, like Lord Burleigh's celebrated nod, was supposed to mean so much, yet which, viewed by the impartial light of subsequent veracious history, seems to have signified so little. Several officers in glittering uniforms were in attendance, sparkling with decorations showered upon them by a grateful sovereign; and among these gallant warriors, conspicuous by reason of his attire, was a solitary, humble, black-coated civilian, in ordinary evening dress, with the inevitable speck of red at his buttonhole.

In a box, immediately opposite that occupied by their Imperial Majesties, was a young and exceedingly handsome Russian lady, Countess Ivanoff, concerning whose manifold fascinations the great world of Paris elected to interest itself considerably.

The beauty and wit of this fair northern enchantress were the theme of every masculine tongue, and her magnificent diamonds the envy of all feminine beholders. The Countess was accompanied by her husband, a man of distinguished appearance.

The curtain fell after the first act. The Emperor and Empress withdrew during the intermission. Many humbler mortals followed their example; among them Count Ivanoff, apparently in nowise disturbed by the fact that the "gilded youth" in the stalls were bringing a small battery of opera-glasses to bear upon the dazzling charms of his beautiful wife. The Countess leaned back in her luxurious chair, fanning herself, serenely indifferent to the interest she was exciting. In the dim light of her curtain-shaded box, the glitter of her splendid diamonds seemed to form a sort of luminous halo round her graceful head; a myriad starry brilliants gleamed among the masses of her gold-brown hair, and two priceless stones flashed and twinkled in her little shell-tinted ears.

The Count had been gone but a few minutes when there was a gentle knock at the door, and, in answer to the Countess' "Enter," the usher appeared, and said, deferentially:

"Pardon, Mme. la Comtesse; a gentleman charged with a message from Her Majesty the Empress waits in the corridor, and desires to know if madame will have the goodness to receive him."

"Certainly. Enter, I beg of you, monsieur," replied the Countess, as she recognized the distinguished-looking civilian she had already noticed in close proximity to the Emperor in the Imperial box.

The visitor advanced a few steps, and, standing in deep shadow, said with grave dignity:

"I trust my intrusion may be pardoned. I am desired by Her Majesty to ask a favor of Mme. le Comtesse, and, at the same time, to beg that she will have the goodness to excuse a somewhat unusual request."

"The obligation will be mine if I can fulfill even the least of Her Majesty's wishes," replied the Countess.

"The case is this," explained the gentleman. "An argument has arisen concerning the size of the diamonds in your earrings and those of the Countess Woronzoff. The Empress begs that you will intrust one of your pendants to her care for a few moments, as the only satisfactory method of disposing of the vexed question. I will myself return it the instant Her Majesty gives it back into my keeping."

"With the greatest pleasure," agreed the Countess, detaching the precious jewel forthwith, and depositing it, without misgiving, in the outstretched palm of the Imperial messenger. The Countess bestowed a smile and gracious bow of dismissal upon Her Majesty's distinguished ambassador.

Shortly afterward Count Ivanoff returned. "I have been talking to Dumont," he remarked, as he seated himself. "Clever fellow, Dumont. I am not surprised at the Emperor's partiality for him; he must find him useful when he is in want of an idea."

"Who is Dumont?" inquired the Countess, with languid interest.

"That is rather a difficult question," replied the Count, smiling; "there are [illegible] editions of his biography—all different, probably none of them true. Look, he has just entered the Emperor's box—the man in the black coat."

"Is that M. Dumont?" exclaimed the Countess; "if so, he has been here while you were away. He came, on the part of the Empress, and carried off one of my earrings which Her Majesty wished to compare with one of the Countess Woronzoff's."

"Dumont! Impossible! I was talking to him the whole time I was absent."

"Nevertheless, dear, he has been here, and has taken my earring. See! it is gone."

"Effectively," agreed the Count, with a grim smile; "but Dumont has not taken it. It is to the last degree unlikely that the Empress would make such a request. Depend upon it, you have been the victim of a thief made up as Dumont."

"Impossible!" cried the Countess in her turn. "The affair is absolutely as I tell you. It was the veritable M. Dumont who came into this box and took away my diamond. Only wait a little, and he will bring it back intact."

"To wait a little is to lessen the chance of its recovery. I will go and inquire of Dumont, if I can get at him, whether he has been seized with a sudden attack of kleptomania; because the idea of the Empress having sent him roaming about the theater borrowing a lady's jewels I regard as preposterous. Ah, these Parisian thieves!"

With this the Count departed, and the second act was nearly at an end before he returned. In the meantime the Countess perceived that she was an object of interest to the occupants of the Imperial box.

"I was right," whispered the Count, re-entering and bending over his wife's chair. "Dumont knows nothing of your earring, and, needless to say, the Empress never sent him upon such an errand. I have put the matter into the hands of the police, and they will do all that is possible to recover it."

The Countess was duly commiserated by sympathizing friends, but nothing more was heard of the jewel until the following day.

Early in the afternoon the Countess was about to start for her daily drive in the Bois. The frozen snow lay deep upon the ground, and her sleigh, with its two jet-black Russian horses jingling their bells merrily in the frosty air, stood waiting in the courtyard while the Countess donned her furs.

A servant entering announced that an officer of the police in plain clothes asked permission to speak with Mme. la Comtesse concerning the lost diamond.

"Certainly," said madame, graciously; "let the officer be shown into the boudoir."

Into the boudoir presently came the Countess, stately, beautiful, fur-clad, buttoning her little gloves. Near the door stood a short, wiry-looking man, with keen, black eyes, closely cropped hair, and compact, erect, military figure. The small man bowed profoundly while he said, with the utmost respect, at the same time laying a letter upon the table:

"I am sent by order of the chief of police to inform Mme. la Comtesse that the stolen diamond has been satisfactorily traced, but there is, unfortunately, some little difficulty connected with its identification. I am charged, therefore, to beg that Mme. la Comtesse will have the goodness to intrust the fellow earring to the police, for a short period, in order that it may be compared with the one found in the possession of the suspected thief. Madame will find that the letter I bring corroborates my statement."

The Countess glanced hastily through the letter, and, ringing the bell, desired that her maid might be told to bring the remaining earring immediately, this was done, and the dapper little man, bowing deferentially, departed with the precious duplicate.

The Countess descended to her sleigh and drove to the club to call for her husband. Crossing the Place de la Concorde, she related to him the latest incident.

"You never were induced to give up the other!" cried Count Ivanoff, incredulously.

"But I tell you, dear, an officer of the police came himself to fetch it, bringing a letter from his superiors vouching for the truth of his statement."

"If the prefect himself had come, I don't think I should have been cajoled into letting him have it after last night's experience," laughed her husband. "However, for the second time, we will inquire."

The coachman turned and drove, as directed, to the Bureau of Police, at which the Count had lodged his complaint the night before. After a somewhat protracted delay, the Count rejoined his wife with a semi-grim look of amusement on his handsome face.

"The police know nothing of your detective or his epistolary efforts," he said, drawing the fur rug up to his chin as the impatient horses sped away over the frozen snow; "your second earring has been netted by another member of the light-fingered fraternity, and, upon my honor, I think he was the more accomplished artist of the two!"

And from that unlucky day to this the Countess Ivanoff's diamond earrings knew her pretty ears no more.—The Argonaut.

Where Grass Is a Curiosity.

At the London county council meeting the chairman of the bridge committee stated that about fifty vehicles and 500 passengers per hour passed through the Blackwall tunnel. He incidentally remarked that a pathetic point was that children passed through to the south side of the river and carried back to the east tufts of grass as though they were curiosities.

The prettier a girl's spring dress is, the longer it may be known that her father is fussing about it.

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

The Young Chaplain.

ONE night in 1825 a clergyman was taking tea with John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War. Suddenly Mr. Calhoun said to his guest:

"Will you accept the place of chaplain and professor of ethics at West Point? If you will, I will appoint you at once."

The clergyman was Charles P. McIlvaine, then but 25 years of age, and subsequently known as the "Bishop of Ohio." He accepted the appointment because West Point then had an unsavory reputation. There was not a Christian among officers and cadets. Many of them were skeptics, and the others were coolly indifferent to religion. He was received as gentlemen receive a gentleman, but no one showed the least sympathy with him as a clergyman. For months his preaching seemed as words spoken in the air. His first encouragement was an offensive expression.

He was walking home from church one Sunday a few feet in advance of several officers. "The chaplain's preaching is getting hotter and hotter," he heard one of them say.

In a few days he received another bit of encouragement. He was dining with a company at the house of an officer. A lieutenant, a scoffer hurled a bitter sneer at clergymen. The chaplain left the table. The officers threatened to send the lieutenant to "Coventry" if he did not apologize. He called and asked the chaplain's pardon.

Another officer took offense at one of the chaplain's sermons and wrote him a bold avowal of skeptical opinions.

The chaplain, seeing in these incidents evidence that the chronic indifference was giving way to opposition, persevered. But opposition was all the encouragement he received during the year. Not a cadet had visited him or even sought his acquaintance.

But one Saturday, the only day the cadets were allowed to visit an officer without special permission, one of the most popular of the cadets knocked at the chaplain's door. He wished to begin the Christian life then and there, and asked for counsel. In a day or two another cadet called on a similar errand; then another and another. Then several officers came. A meeting for prayer was appointed twice a week. It was the first public prayer meeting held at West Point. Officers and cadets crowded in, though all who came professed thereby to begin a religious life. At first it required as much courage to enter that room as it did to lead a forlorn hope.

One of the cadets was Leonidas Polk, afterward bishop of Louisiana. Intelligent, high-toned and commanding in person, he was the conspicuous cadet. Seeing that it was his duty to make a public confession of his faith in Christ, he asked for baptism.

After baptizing him the chaplain made a brief address, closing with a charge to be faithful. "Amen," responded Polk, in a voice that rang through the church. The "amen" was from the heart. Immediately the baptized cadet became a missionary to his comrades.

A solemnity pervaded the academy during the remaining two years that this clergyman served as chaplain. Half the corps became Christian men. Several of them, leaving the army, were promoted to the ministry. Many of those who entered the army rose to eminence. They adorned their profession and the Christian religion.

This era in West Point was created through divine aid by a young man who simply did his duty patiently and left the result with God.

The Bible Meets All Emergencies.

The Bible meets all the emergencies of life. Some one has said that a religion in order to prove its truth must be capable of standing the stress of three great moments in a man's history; that of his keenest intellectual illumination, that of his intensest emotional feeling, and that of his facing the final fact of death. Let us test the Bible by this canon. Does it meet the tory; that of his keenest intellectual ilture? We might dwell on the fact that the most progressive, cultivated and influential peoples are those in which the Bible are enthroned as supreme.

Who can compute the debt which the United States, England and Germany—the nations which have the promise of the future—owe to the authorized version and Luther's translation of the sacred volume? "Hold fast to the Bible," said General Grant once. "Write its precepts in your hearts and practice them in your lives. To the influence of this book we are indebted for all the progress made in true civilization, and to this we must look as our guide in the future." "The Bible," said President Andrew Jackson, as he lay dying, "is the rock on which our republic rests."

But turn to the sons of culture, the children of light, and ask them for their witness. Goethe was no crude and prejudiced Philistine. All modern literature of the higher kind has been profoundly influenced by him; there was little worth knowing that he had not mastered. "Let culture and science go on advancing," he said, "and the mind progress as it may, it will never go beyond the elevation and moral culture of Christianity, as it glistens and shines forth in the Gospels. The greater the intellectual progress of the nations, the more fully possible will it also become to employ the Bible with both as the foundation and instrument of education, if that education by which, not pedants, but truly wise men, are formed."

Or take Goethe's disciple, Carlyle, the greatest prophet in modern England. To him the Bible is the "one book, wherein for thousands of years the spirit of man has found light and nourishment, and a response to whatever was deepest in his heart." Emerson attributes the place of the Bible in the world not to miracles, but to the fact that "it came out of a profounder depth of thought than any other book." Browning's loftiest verse receives an added grace from the words of Scripture; Tennyson's melody catches a sweeter tone from the strain of the Gospel. And of Longfellow, Whittier and Lowell we may say that their songs but interpret in deathless music the riches of Holy Writ. Strike out of the thoughts of genius all that they owe to the truths of inspiration, and the glory vanishes, the splendor fades into the light of common day. It would be as if some ruthless hand put out the lights of heaven, and left us to the flickering wicks of earth.—Samuel McComb, in New York Observer.

Saintly Faces.

Sometimes, in passing through a crowd, we see a face that attracts us by its sweetness of expression. Perhaps it is an old face, crowned with a glory of hoary hairs; yet love, joy and peace shine out of every dot and wrinkle in it. Sometimes it is a young face that beams with health and purity and beauty. But whether old or young, when we see that unmistakable soul-light in a face, we know that the heart behind is pure, the life is good, and that the body thus illuminated is the temple of the Holy Spirit. To keep the mind occupied with good, pure, useful, beautiful and divine thoughts precludes the possibility of thinking about, and thus being tempted by, things sinful, low or gross. It is because Paul knew this that he says so earnestly: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are of good report, think on these things." In the well-formed habit of thinking pure thoughts lies the secret of being pure in heart; and in the daily and nightly mediation in the law of the Lord is a safeguard against many of the sins which defile the carnal heart, and debase and blacken the countenance.—Scottish Reformer.

As Ye Would.

If I should see
A brother languishing in sore distress,
And I should turn and leave him comfortless,
When I might be
A messenger of hope and happiness,
How could I ask to have what I denied
In my own hour of bitterness supplied?

If I might sing
A little song to cheer a fainting heart,
And I should seal my lips and sit apart
When I might bring
A bit of sunshine for life's ache and smart,
How could I hope to have my grief relieved
If I kept silent when my brother grieved?

And so I know
That day is lost wherein I fail to lend
A helping hand to some wayfaring friend.
But if it show
A burden lightened by the cheer I send,
Then do I hold the golden hours well spent
And lay me down to sleep in sweet content.

The Basket of Water.

"My son," said an Arab chief, "bring me a basket of water from the spring."

The boy tried and tried to fill the basket, and before he could get back to his father's tent the water leaked. At last he returned and said:

"Father, I have tried to fill the basket, but the water will not stay in."

"My son," said the old chief, "what you say is true. The water did not stay in, but see how clean the basket is. So will it be with your heart. You may not be able to remember all the good words you hear, but keep trying to treasure them and they will make your heart clean and pure."—Religious Intelligencer.

Subjects of Thought.

If we love those we lose, can we altogether lose those we love?

What do we live for, if it is not to make life less difficult for each other?

It is more wholesome for the moral nature to be restrained, even by arbitrary power, than to be allowed to exercise arbitrary powers.

He that lends an easy and credulous ear to calumny is either a man of very ill morals, or has no more sense and understanding than a child.

In our judgment of human transactions the law of optics is reversed; we see the most indistinctively the objects which are close around us.

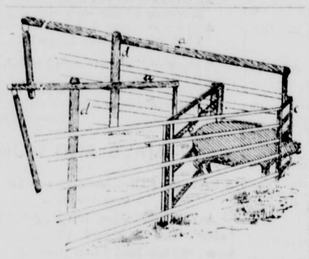
If half the time were spent in practicing either religion or philosophy that is spent in discussing it and arguing about it, the world would have less need of both.

A character which combines the love of enjoyment with the love of duty and the ability to perform it is the one whose unfoldings give the greatest promise of perfection.

Every one must know that his best life is his silent life; his truest growth, his silent growth. What I am, what is my life, myself, as inside; and inside is all the work done that fashions me. The soul is not made as the statue is, with click of hammer and chip of chisel from without; but the soul is made of its own ingrowth, as a peach is.

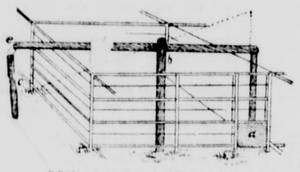
Gates for Handling Hogs.

The device shown in the accompanying illustrations for handling hogs when they are to be rung or for other purposes, is very useful on the ordinary farm. The first picture represents a chute and gates which will shut behind



HOG CHUTE.

and before the hog and hold him in position. There is just room enough for him to stick his nose out and while in this position rings can be inserted. The sides of the chutes must be much closer together than shown in the engraving, so that the hog cannot turn about. In fact the width should be just sufficient to allow a hog to pass through. In the second illustration is represented the side view of another



DEVICE FOR OPENING GATE.

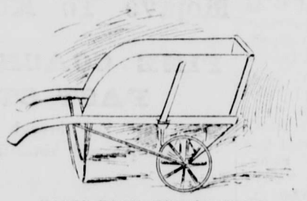
gate and pen so arranged that the door can be opened and shut without getting into the pen. These devices are so convenient about the hog lots that it is a surprise that more of them are not in use.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Manure for Strawberries.

The strawberry plantation requires very heavy manuring to produce its best yield. Every year on most plants there is a succession of berries, the first and second pickings being almost always larger and finer than those that ripen later. But if the later season is very wet, as it sometimes is, we have known the later crop to ripen up and be very nearly as good as the first. This suggests that in addition to the top dressing applied in winter there ought to be an additional fertilization, while the crop is forming, and this last should be always dissolved in water, so as to be readily available. Nitrate of potash is the best manure to be thus applied. This is saltpetre, and costs five to six cents per pound. But a very small lump dissolved in warm water and applied freely will keep the vines fresh and vigorous to the last, and will make a great increase in the size of the fruit. The labor of applying liquid manure is more than its cost, and is greater than can be generally afforded for any other crop than the strawberry.

Handy Wheelbarrow.

The Iowa Homestead gives an illustration of a handy wheelbarrow that may be used about the farm. It is made from the two front or the two hind wheels of a little express wagon which has seen its better days. This wheelbarrow has the advantage of having the load over the wheels and sustained by them instead of being held by the one wheeling it. The design ex-



HANDY FARM WHEELBARROW.

plains itself, and the wheelbarrow can be made very easily if the wheels are at hand.

The Asparagus Bed.

To make a new asparagus bed dig a trench two feet deep and fill it with rich, well-rotted manure to the depth of twelve inches. Over the manure scatter bone meal and sulphate of potash, any quantity preferred. Then cover with three inches of rich dirt, and on the dirt place the roots, using 2-year-olds growth, about two feet apart, as they will thicken in the bed every year. Cover with rich dirt, and throw the soapsuds over the bed whenever possible to do so. Once an asparagus bed is made it should last for twenty years.

Buying Cheap Fertilizers.

There is no longer much desire among well-informed farmers to get the lowest priced fertilizers with the idea that these are therefore the cheapest. It is impossible to cheat nature. All the elements of fertility, mineral or nitrogenous, cost money, and if little money is given for fertilizers, we can expect but little good to the crop from them. When we take into account that much of the expense of commercial fertilizers consists in the cost of distributing them evenly through the soil, it will be seen that the highest priced, if also the best, may be really the cheapest.

Unplowed Headlands.

It is the practice of many farmers in plowing grass land, especially for hoed crops, to leave an unplowed space, usually called a headland, on which the horse can turn when used in cultivating. But with a careful horse this care is not necessary in growing corn or potatoes, though the nurseryman's more valuable stock may justify it. In growing corn, some farmers plant two or three rows of potatoes next the fence. But these scattering rows of potatoes are difficult to harvest, as the wagon has to be drawn all around a field to gather a few potatoes. We used, in the later years of our farming, to plant corn out to the end of the row. If, while small, a hill of corn was stepped on, there it still time to plant a hill of beans. Yet we always noticed that the outside rows of corn ripened earlier and had better ears than those in the middle of the field. Most corn is planted too closely to yield the largest amounts of grain.—American Cultivator.

Digestibility of Ensilage.

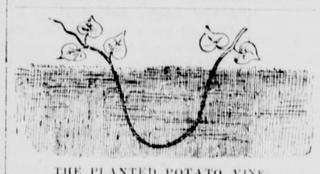
There can be no doubt that ensilaged food, being succulent, is much more digestible in winter than the dry food that it then supersedes. If there is a little fermentation in it, that shows that the food is already partly decomposed and more ready for the gastric juices to act on. But to effect this advantage the succulent ensilage has lost some of its carbonaceous and more of its nitrogenous matter. This is represented by the carbonic acid gas at the top of the silo, which is relied upon to keep it sweet by excluding oxygen and preventing further fermentation.

New Cisterns.

It is a hard matter to use the water from a newly cemented cistern. The common way is to let it fill up and then stand awhile, then draw the water out and even then the next filling will taste of the cement. Instead of all this labor and waste of time and water, take pearline or salsoda, dissolve it, and scrub the cement thoroughly after it is hard. After scrubbing, rinse the cistern out clean and remove the water. The cistern will then be ready for the water and will taste very little of the cement, and can be used at once.

Cheap Sweet Potato Plants.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist says that when sweet potato vines are about 18 inches long, cut off 12 or 14 inches and set out as shown in the illustration. Treated in this way, this planted vine will raise the



THE PLANTED POTATO VINE.

best of potatoes and its removal will not injure the original plant.

Rust in Carnations.

A writer in an English paper gives this recipe for preventing rust in carnations, which he received from a gardener in Germany, whose plants were unusually fine and in healthy condition. He mixes two pounds of vitriol and four of freshly slacked lime in twenty-seven gallons of water, and stirs well together, until it is clear, not blue, and then he adds two pounds of sugar and mixes all again. With this he syringes his plants once a week, early in the day. The syringing should be done quickly, finely and evenly.

Arbor Vitae Hedges.

In order to have a full hedge the plants should be about two feet apart in the row and carefully trimmed once a year. In the fall loosen the top soil on both sides of the hedge and apply wood ashes. Keep a close watch for the basket worm, which does considerable damage to evergreen hedges of this kind. The plant is best known to some as "flat cedar," because the leaf is flat. It is one of the most beautiful ornamental plants grown.

Peanuts.

Peanuts require a light soil, sandy loam being excellent. The seeds are planted about three inches deep and the soil kept loose. They seem to be benefited by lime or wood ashes on the soil. The plant is very pretty while growing, and a few of them in a garden add to its attractiveness. Plant the seeds in May, or as soon as possible after danger from frost is over. The seeds should be removed from the shells, and care should be taken not to break the crowy skin covering of the seeds.

When to Plant the Garden.

Do not be deceived by the advance warm weather of spring and put in the garden crops too soon. It will be time enough to complete the planting when the apple trees begin to bloom. A late frost will destroy all tender plants. Cool nights are also detrimental to the growth of such plants as squash, beans, melons, tomatoes and corn. The ground must be warm before plants will make headway in growth.

NAMES FOR NAVAL VESSELS.

Uncle Sam's Ships Decorated Chiefly with Geographical Terms.

The nomenclature of vessels of the United States navy is deficient in names made famous by acts of naval heroism, but abounds in geographical terms, which make a list of Uncle Sam's ships resemble an extract from a postal guide. There is a class of vessels in the English navy known as the "admiral" class, where the names of Nelson, Anson, Rodney, Benbow and other naval leaders may be found, and this same method of perpetuating the names of admirals exists in Russia. The custom of preserving the names of victories at sea is also observed in many countries by naming vessels after the place near where the fight occurred. But in the United States navy these customs cannot be carried out, and although the name of Farragut is honored and revered by the navy, no large ship of any class bears the name of the hero of Mobile Bay.

In the torpedo boat class there are exceptions to this rule, and the fleet contains an Ericsson, a Cushing, a Porter, a Foote, a Dahlgren, a Dupont, a Goldsborough and others.

The single turreted monitors bear Indian names, such as Comanche, Catskill, Canonicus, Mahopac, Montauk, Wyandotte, but not to the exclusion of other names, for the list includes the names of Ajax and Manhattan. In the old wooden navy the names of Franklin, Adams and Marion are still preserved, along with Yantic, Alert and Nipsic. The Indian name is also represented in this class by several vessels, among which are the Mohican, the Monocacy and the Omaha.

The double turreted monitors have names which are to be found nowhere in ship nomenclature except in the United States navy. Among them are the Amphitrite, the Miantonomah and the Monadnock. The Vicksburg and the Annapolis are composite gunboats and are named after places where important military operations took place. No set rule seems to obtain for the naming of gunboats. The list includes the Petrel, the Machias, the Nashville, the Helena, the Concord, the Bancroft and the Bennington. The armored cruisers like the New York and the Boston are named after cities, as are the protected cruisers such as the Atlanta, the Baltimore, the Charleston, the Chicago, the Cincinnati, the Columbia, the Newark, the Raleigh and the San Francisco, although the Olympia is also of that class. The armored battle ships, of which the Maine was a good specimen, are all named after States, except the Kearsarge, which by special act of Congress was named to perpetuate the old ship which had won distinction in the famous fight with the Alabama before the days of the steel battle ship.

The old wooden navy is made up of the venerable invalids, all put away in comfortable quarters. The Constitution is the training ship at Newport; the Vermont is used as a receiving ship in the Brooklyn navy yard; the Dale is used by the Maryland Naval Reserve; the Independence is the receiving ship at Mare Island, and the Jamestown is a quarantine ship. The Monongahela is attached to the training squadron, the New Hampshire is the headquarters of the New York Naval Reserve, and the Saratoga is a nautical school ship.

The man whose name is the same as that of some city may, if he becomes a naval hero, see a United States ship bear his name, but unless that combination exists it is doubtful if ever heroism would add the name of an individual to the list of United States war ships.—New York Tribune.

A Shrewd Photographer.

A Fifth avenue photographer has lately completed a system by which his pictures of babies have become famous. He has discarded all the familiar expedients of his profession to persuade very young children to submit to the camera and his scheme has been completely successful. One part of his gallery has been fitted up like a nursery. Around the room at convenient points are situated cameras and these are in charge of his assistants. The photographer devotes his attention to the baby. He tries all the toys in turn, gets on as intimate terms as possible with the baby after such short acquaintance and gradually lures the unsuspecting infant into looking his best. When pose and expression are satisfactory he gives a signal to one of his assistants at the cameras and the trick is done. Mothers bring their babies from all quarters to this tactful photographer. It would be a difficult matter to find any child who would not after ten minutes' session with toys, exhibit some expression that his parents would be proud of. The artist catches that expression and as many other agreeable ones as possible. The final delight comes to the mother when she receives the proofs, not sent as proofs usually are, but mounted on a large piece of cardboard which makes it possible for her to compare them simultaneously. This wise man has left nothing undone which could strengthen his hold on the babies and their photographs.—New York Sun.

Clever Stage Effect.

An ingenious stage waterfall devised by Mr. Gaillard has attracted attention at the Paris opera halls. It is made of tulle stretched on frames imitating the curves of a fall. Behind it little streams of water are discharged through perforated pipes against a metal plate, so as to throw a spray upon the tulle. When the electric light is played on this the effect is magical.

When shiftless people can't think of any other way to annoy their neighbors they get a dog to howl through the night.

No man with any knowledge of law ever mistakes the will for the deed.

INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 10 1898

WAR AND TRADE

It is a curious fact that in May, the first month of the war, commercial failures were smaller than for May, 1897, when the country was at peace. It is another curious fact that the longer the war goes on the less is heard about it in commercial circles. One might easily fancy, from the general indifference regarding it, that war was the natural condition of the country. Except in Wall street there is positively no visible effect on general trade. At the outset a few lines were disturbed, but they quickly became adapted to their new conditions, and business is now as peaceful and humdrum as usual.

The pivot on which everything is now swinging is contained in the single word, Crops. One hears nothing else, either here or in the East. From all of the great grain prodcing sections of the land except California come reports of brilliant crop outlooks, and if they are realized the yield for 1898 will be unprecedented. This prospect, with the termination of the May deal in wheat in Chicago, has caused a sharp decline in wheat, though at the close more firmness is apparent, and a reaction is not improbable. Other grains have sympathized more or less, and several have gone down, too, but corn is higher under a heavy demand for export.

Possibly the brilliant showing of the wheat crop has stimulated business, but at any rate reports from all over the country indicate a fine wholesale and retail trade, and the present influx of fall orders leads to the opinion that the fall trade will be the best seen for years. All lines of merchandise are participating in this demand, which shows that the inquiry for goods is legitimate and popular, and therefore an indication of an increased purchasing capacity on the part of the public. This is borne out by the continued gain in the bank clearings, these for the whole country last week being 30.3 per cent more than for the same week in 1897. The failures are also smaller, being 222 for the week, against 241 for the corresponding week last year. The continued decrease in these failures is one of the most gratifying signs of the times.

The great staples, which financiers watch with vigilance, are exhibiting increased activity, and the tendency in prices is upward rather than downward. Cotton and wool, which have been the dullest of all lines for some monthf, are the most conspicuous examples of this gain, and both are firm, though business in the lptter is still light. Wheat leads the export list, the foreign shipments for the week aggregating 5,248,086 bushels, against 4,309,000 bushels last week, 2,020,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,209,000 bushels in 1896, 2,991,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,742,000 bushels in 1894. The demand for iron continues phenomenal, the monthly consumption of pig-iron amounting to 1,000,000 tons. The demand is largely for agricultural implements, showing a prosperyus condition of the farming community, though structural work, for building operations comes in for a good share.

There are indications that the public is drifting back into Wall street, being attracted by the recent improvement in prices, though the professional manipulators still hold the major part of the market. A pronounced victory at Santiago de Cuba would probably add a further stimulus to this great trading mart, and draw back still more of the public. As it is there has been a marked improvement in Government and railroad bonds bonds, with increased buying by London.

Locally there is little new to report. Throughout the whole Pacific Coast there were only ten failures last week, against seventeen for the same week lazt year, last week's record being almost unprecedented. The grain markets continue quiet, and beyond the decline in wheat show no particular change. Merchandise is going off well and quotations exhibit few fluctuations. The hay, grain and fruit crops are now coming forward, and the prices received are rather above those of last year, as a rule, while the quantity and quality of all three are superior to the indications of a month ago. Still the output of the State is far below the normal this year, and there will be little if any wheat for export.—*Call.*

Review: We drew attention attention last week to the fact that on account of sulphur being contraband of war the supply in this country was getting very scarce, and that, as a consequence, prices of it were advancing. We suggested then, and repeat the suggestion now, that attention should be given to the sulphur deposits in Inyo county in this State, stating that at $50 a ton it would pay to investigate those Inyo deposits. Now comes the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York and emphasizes our utterances, saying:

"The high price of sulphur and the possibility of a short supply for some time to come, unless the war with Spain should come to an end sooner than expected, ought to give an opportunity to the owners of the sulphur deposits in various parts of the United States. The increased demand for sulphur which exists, and the fact that it is held to be contraband of war, so that vessels decline cargoes for this country, have combined produce a scarcity in the supply of Italian brimstone here, and a corresponding increase in prices, which are now quoted as $24.50 per ton for seconds. The same circumstances present also much encouragemsnt to our producers of pyrites to find new deposits of ore."

Since that was written prices have further advanced, and "firsts" are now quoted in the "fifties" with scant supply.

As further evidence of the present scarcity of sulphur it may be stated that prices on nearly all grades of "news" paper have been advanced ½ cent a pound on the Los Angeles market, with every probability of further advances.

The Spriggs Musical Extravaganza Company gave entertainments to fair houses here Monday and Tuesday night. The musical moke is an artist, in fact, a whole show in himself.

WAR NEWS.

June 4—The collier Merrimac, under command of Naval Hobson, steamed into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and was torpedoed by her own crew. She sank immediately, thus effectually blocking the harbor. Hobson and the six men accompanying him are now Spanish prisoners of war.

Seventeen American ships are in front of Santiago. The city is in a state of panic, and food is becoming very scarce.

June 6—A general bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago began at 7:45 this morning, and in a few minutes the cannonading became terriffic. At 1:30 p. m. the cannonading still continued. A special from Cape Haytien reports that 5000 U. S. troops were landed at Aguadores, a short distance east of Santiago harbor. The have several heavy siege guns, and have effected a junction with 3000 insurgents under Gen Garcia. They will attack the Spanish from the hills above town. Owing to the high elevation the heavy guns of the Spanish fleet will be useless.

Capt. Gridley of the Olympia, one of the heroes of Dewey's victory is dead.

All men in camp at San Francisco are being paid one month in advance. $840,000 00 was disbursed.

It is probable that as soon as Cervera's fleet is captured or destroyed, that the flying squadron will proceed to Spain and attack her naval vessels there.

Insurgents in Manila have captured Cavite, and have taken 1800 Spanish prisoners.

American sloop-of-war Mohican left San Francisco Monday for Honolulu, where she relieves the Bennington, which goes to Manila.

Monitor Monterey and collier Brutus left San Francisco Monday for the Philipines.

Two Martial Poems.

Soon after the close of the civil war Cassius M. Clay, T. C. Durant of the Union Pacific railroad, Commodore Boggs, Curtis Guild, the secretary of the Russian minister, and two other gentlemen were guests at a little supper at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York. The conversation turned upon Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," which one of the guests declared to be the most martial poem ever written.

"Bah!" exclaimed one of the company, half in jest. "The rhythm is faulty, and some of the lines remind me of pumpkins rolling over a barn floor. For instance:

"Some one had blundered,
Rode the six hundred!

"I defy any one to name an American poem so inspiriting," retorted the enthusiastic lover of the British poet. Mr. Guild, who reports the conversation in his "Chat About Celebrities," suggested that there was Holmes' poem of "Old Ironsides."

"Do you know the lines?" was demanded.

"Oh, yes. I declaimed them more than 30 years ago at school."

"Well, I challenge you to recite 'Old Ironsides,' and I will recite 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,' and we will abide by the verdict of the company as to which is the more inspiriting."

"The Charge" was recited first, and it was done admirably. At its conclusion, after the applause had ceased, Mr. Guild began back in "A Metrical Essay," in which the author re-presented the poem with an introduction and then followed it with the well known verses, beginning:

Aye, tear her tattered ensign down!

"By the time," he writes, "I was half through the first verse I saw the face of Commodore Boggs light up and his eye flash. Cash Clay, too, was all attention. The poet's lines had their effect. As the declaimer ended with

"Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightning and the gale,

the brave old commodore brought down his fist on the table, exclaiming, 'That's so, by Jupiter!' and Clay leaped to his feet, shouting, 'Hurrah for the American flag!'"—Youth's Companion.

Frenchy.

A 5-year-old who happened to be present when his auntie's new hat came home the other day was much impressed by the praise accorded it on all sides. One word, however, puzzled him. "Beautiful" and "sweet" and "elegant"—all these terms were clear enough, but when it came to "Frenchy" he was at a loss to know what was meant. "What does 'Frenchy' mean, mamma?" he asked. "What is 'Frenchy?'" His mother therefore explained that "Frenchy" meant all the other nice things that had been said about the hat and more too. It was the weight of worldly encomium. "When you wish to say that a thing is particularly pretty and graceful and artistic, when you want to give it the very highest praise," she said, "you call it 'Frenchy.'"

To all of which the 5-year-old listened with that intent literalness indicative of his species. Some days after this, when the arrival of the hat had presumably been forgotten by every one, the 5-year-old, with his aunt, attended divine service at a well known ritualistic church for the first time. Upon his return his mother asked him what he thought of it all. "Oh, I liked it so much!" was the answer. "It was so Frenchy!"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

She Saw John Adams.

At a recent celebration in Boston Mrs. Julia Ward Howe "sweet and gracious as ever," gave a delightful reminiscence of her father, John Adams. "Some-[illegible] when, she said, "perhaps no one else in the company is old enough to have done. When I was 6 years old, I was brought to visit my maternal grandmother, living at Quincy. The children of the Quincy family, in taking me about the town, once led me into a room in which there was a man who looked to me then very, very old. He wore a black silk skullcap. My guides, pointing him out to me, said: 'Look! Look! That's John Adams, who has been president of the United States.' I don't think the fact that he had been president meant much to my mind then, but his appearance and the manner of the children made a profound impression on me."—Woman's Journal.

Varied Matrimony.

It was the boast of Levi Rogers, who died at Perry, O. T., the other day, that he had been married seven times and that each wife had been of a different nationality. Rogers was born in Georgia, and when a young man married an American girl, who died within six months. After that he married six times, his successive wives being Mexican, Bohemian, Indian, German, creole and finally a very black negress. The latter survives him, and Rogers always claimed that she was the best wife of the whole collection.

THE LITTLE OLD SHOE.

It is only a tiny shoe
That she touches with tender care,
A cunning little bit of a thing
That a baby used to wear.
And she gently raises it to her lips
And lovingly holds it there.

It is worn and faded and old,
But it brings up the happy past.
She sadly sighs as she thinks of the joys
That were too sweet to last.

In fancy she sees a little child
As it gambols upon the floor.
An elfilike creature with golden hair
Is cooing a baby song once more,
And a tear drops down on the tiny shoe
That the beautiful dream child wore.

"Ah, well," she sighs to herself,
"'Tis, alas, the will of the fates!
I used to be able to wear this shoe,
But now I take number eights."

—Pearson's Weekly.

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

A Strange Experiment Made In a Zoological Garden.

A violinist was playing various airs before the cages of the animals. The bow, which had been passing backward and forward half drowsily, took up a gait that would have distanced one of the deer in the pen by the buffaloes' yard. Then there was a transformation scene in the home of the lioness as rapid and as complete as that of the tune. The cubs went into ecstacies. They rolled about, jumped, fell over one another, raced over their mother's recumbent body, and danced unrebuked on her head. They ceased their tantrums only with the ceasing of the music.

Then they gathered at the front bars of the cage again and silently and pathetically pleaded for more. Their plea was successful, and in response to the delicate flattery conveyed by their manner the player gave the lullaby once more. They simply sat and listened to it as silently as they had at the first. The transition to the jig music was once more made speedily. The first note of the lively air had barely left the violin before its riotous contagion had once more caught the cubs. They rollicked and rolled about and stopped only when the professor, fearing to tire their little limbs, took his bow from his fiddle and told them they had danced enough for debutantes.

The hyena is an uncanny brute. His very appearance goes a great way toward bearing out charges of graveyard robbery brought against him. He has no music in his soul nor room for any. Sweet sounds are to him so antipodal to everything in his nature that they inspire him with nothing but fear, and the most abject fear at that. When Professor Baker tried to interest the two skulking hyenas in his performance on the violin, they began trembling visibly at the first note's utterance, and then as the music swelled they sought the farthermost side of their prison and tried their best to squeeze their ungainly bodies through the bars to escape the melody.—Philadelphia Times.

TRAVELING.

Inyo

Stage

Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH

FAST STOCK

The route lies through the the uresque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierre Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

LEGAL.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Independence, Cal.
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that tee following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal, on June 21, 1898, viz. Chas W. Whitlock, for the W ½ N W ¼, Sec 17. S E ¼ N E ¼, N E ¼ SE ¼ Sec 18, Tp 26 S, R 38 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Horace Bellows, Ira W. Brown and Eliza Ann Mudgett, all of Olancha, Inyo county, Cal

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald deceased, to the creditors of and persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said Inyo county.

Dated May 12, 1898.

MARIE V. FITZGERALD,
Administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.
P. H. Mack, attorney for administratrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Land Office at Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 11, 1898, viz., Thomas Mills, for the W ½ N E ¼ Sec 11, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Boyd, William Jennings, William L. Hunter and William Cox, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

U. S. Land Office, Independence, Cal,
April 30, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 6, 1898, viz Henry Giles, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N W ¼ SW ¼, S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec 28, Tp 12 S, R 35 E M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward S. Smith, Jas. R. Moffet, Thos Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H E 797

Land Office at Independence, Cal.,
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 21, 1898, viz., Eliza Ann Mudgett, for the W ½ N W ¼, W ½ SW ¼, Sec 8, Tp 23 S, R 38 E, MDM.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ira W. Brown, Horace Bellows and Charles W. Whittock, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING GREAT REGISTER

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California made April 8, 1898, proposals will be received by said Board for the printing of at a stated price per name, four hundred (400) copies of the Great Register of said county, to contain about one thousand two hundred (1,200) names. Copy to be prepared by the County Clerk, the sheets thereof to be delivered at least twenty-six days before election, and the work must be completed and delivered ten days before election. The form and style to comply with the Political Code, and Section 1036, as amended March 27, 1895.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Printing Great Register," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and no bid will be received later than 10 o'clock a.m. of Thursdavay, July 7, 1898.

Said bids will be opened by said Board of Supervisors on Thursday, the 7th day of July 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved. A. C. FREEMAN.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman. Clerk.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Great Register of Inyo County is now open and will remain open up to and including the 14th of August, 1898.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of the Peace or Notary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All unregistered citizens are notified to apply for registration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts:

Round Valley—C. A. Hilton.
Bishop—W. O. & J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Encley & S. G. Gregg.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
George's Creek—W. L. Hunter.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—J. J. Morton.
Darwin—Henry Miller.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—R. Decker and T. H. Heneby.
Mountain Springs—H. C. Hamilton.

D. J. HESSION,
Dated June 8, 1898. County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of M. J. Canadas, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of M. J. CANADAS, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his office in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of M. J. Canadas, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 6, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, Under-Sheriff.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney, Inyo County, Cal.
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
Independence, Inyo Co., Californnia
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
Office—Gill Residence.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.
—o—x—o—
Office—East Line Street.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
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The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of Californiar

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
Jan 1	To cash on hand	$18 308 63	
3	cash f om A M Given, tax col.	381 00	
3	cash from A M Given, tax collees	18 00	
3	A M Given, sheriff, fees	6 60	
3	D J Hestion, clerk fees	39 40	
3	D J Hessied, recorder, fees	47 60	
3	S W Austin, supt	10 00	
4	J J Dunlap JP fines	5 45	
5	Hillside Water company, damages	65 00	
8	State Treasurer, school fund	5 844 63	
24	Chris Mangle, on redemption	2 75	
25	Mrs C Delaney, int on state and	8 00	
25	Geo McIntyre, same	44 80	
25	W H Murray same	22 40	
25	Clayton Belknap, same	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap, same	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, pa d	5 60	
31	J J Mees, judgments sheep cases	4 220 46	
		29 [illegible] 50	
Feb 7	A M Given tax col	535 30	
7	Same, fees	13 00	
7	D J Hession, recorder fees	132 55	
7	Same, clerk fees	47 25	
11	D F Wallace, on redemption	74 89	
15	Oscar Sutro, interest state land	101 09	
7	I H Mulholland, on redemption	4 79	
7	Same	23 17	
7	Same	63 43	
7	Same	17 59	
21	A N Ebeshutz, return premium	15 80	
26	Charles Anthony, int on State land	15 70	
29	John Deny, same	11 20	
		30 094 26	
Mar 7	A M Given tax col	778 95	
5	J G Birchim, int. on swamp land	15 68	
5	J G Birchim, int on State land	32 00	
7	A M Given, tax col fees	25 00	
7	Same, sheriff fees	2 00	
7	D J Hession, clerk	41 55	
7	Same, recorder fees	30 20	
14	A W Foster, int on State land	205 19	
14	A B Forbes, same	167 28	
24	P A Gardner same	190 22	
24	Clayton Belknap interest state land	22 40	
24	Same as above	22 40	
29	Julian Santtag, interest state land	202 70	
14	A M Meads on redemption	42 11	
	Mrs A J Church same	18 84	
		31 890 78	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan	Salary fund		1 319 98
	Hospital		738 [illegible]
	Bridge		198 5[illegible]
	General expense		1 129 3[illegible]
	Road Dist No 1		350 [illegible]
	" " " 2		243 7[illegible]
	" " " 3		428 0[illegible]
	" " " 4		247 [illegible]
	" " " 5		2 3 5
	Property tax		8[illegible]
	Bishop school fund		63 0[illegible]
	Big Pine		186
	Station		119 3[illegible]
	Lone Pine		147 [illegible]
	Keeler		189 00
	Warm Spring		125 3[illegible]
	Valley		5 35
	Fish Spring		25 [illegible]
	Union		133 0[illegible]
	Liberty		25 0[illegible]
	Irving		202 3[illegible]
	aboose		62 [illegible]
	Riverside		78 0[illegible]
	County		1[illegible]
			6 279 [illegible]
Feb	Salary fund		1 021 [illegible]
	Hospital		1[illegible]
	Bridge fund		97 8[illegible]
	General Expense		60 9[illegible]
	Road poll tax		3 0[illegible]
	General road		160 0[illegible]
	Road Dist. No. 1		4
	" " 4		42 [illegible]
	" " 5		4
			6 10
	Big Pine School		178 [illegible]
	Irving		107 [illegible]
	Bishop		28[illegible]
	Independence		15 9[illegible]
	Lone Pine		63 0[illegible]
	Station		152 0[illegible]
	Fish Springs		72 0[illegible]
	Liberty		6[illegible]
	Warm Spring		150
	Valley		60 0[illegible]
	Taboose		60 0[illegible]
	Milton		15[illegible]
	Riverside		4
	Round Valley		11 6[illegible]
	Independence library		4[illegible]
	Big Pine		7 [illegible]
	Union		12 6[illegible]
	Riverside		1[illegible]
	Fish Springs		7 [illegible]
	Alt		6
			5 8[illegible]
March	Fish Springs school bond fund		102 5
	County bond fund	1 50	
	General expense fund		652 3[illegible]
	Bridge		5 [illegible]
	Salary		1 024 [illegible]
	Hospital		5 0[illegible]
	Independence school		58
	Keeler		17 [illegible]
	Lone Pine		141 00
	Big Pine		25
	Bishop		250 [illegible]
	Milton		9 [illegible]
	Station		81 [illegible]
	Riverside		129 0[illegible]
	Round Valley		7 [illegible]
	Taboose		60 0[illegible]
	Irving		150
	Fish Springs		65 [illegible]
	Valley		60 [illegible]
	Fish Springs library		2 25
	Big Pine library		2 25
	Valley		2 5
	County		4 5
	Cash		16 959 89
		31 890 78	31 890 78

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—

April 1			
	Salary Fund	3 [illegible] 09	
	General expense	1 045 73	
	County bond		434 1
	Bishop school special	[illegible] 13	
	State general	1 463 44	
	Hospital	44 64	
	General road	732 85	
	Road District No 1	151 90	
	" " " 2	229 77	
	" " " 3	51	
	" " " 4	97 59	
	" " " 5	18 82	
	Unapportioned county	259 45	
	Road Poll tax	27 60	
	Swamp & Overflowed	1 498 84	
	Bridge	479 38	
	Institute	5 00	
	Teacher's library	20 23	
	Property tax	655 52	
	County school		1 056 99
	Library	192 82	
	Valley	305 91	
	Taboose	144 74	
	Fish Springs	211 39	
	Riverside	49 73	
	Bishop	531 34	
	Lone Pine	508 33	
	Big Pine	90 54	
	Warm Spring	159 85	
	Irving	507 14	
	Independence	854 07	
	Station	155 08	
	Milton	230 [illegible]	
	Union	377 34	
	Round Valley	112 65	
	Milton school library fund	24 48	
	Round Valley	28 48	
	Irving	125 70	
	Bishop	61 45	
	Station	79 16	
	Warm Spring	34 01	
	Big Pine	51 68	
	Independence	16 96	
	Union	13 87	
	Riverside	18 88	
	Lone Pine	59 14	
	Fish Spring	9 92	
	Liberty	24 36	
	Taboose	26 81	
	Valley	23 66	
	Keeler	11 87	
	Independence school building fund	3 00	
	Station building fund	20 14	
	Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
	Same (new)	862 20	
	Union school bond fund	601 34	
	Big Pine	602 47	
	Fish Springs	31 62	
	Lone Pine	1 183 44	
	Taboose	27 40	
	Riverside special	17 02	
	Irving special	278 62	
	Round Valley	97	
	Cash on hand		16 959 89
		18 451 07	18 451 07

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds between Dec. 31st 1897 and March 31st 1898.

Total warrants drawn		13 178 39
Gen. Expense fund	2 382 57	
School "	4 516 52	
Hospital "	913 26	
Salary "	3 369 84	
Disapportioned "	89	
General Road "	100 00	
Road District No 1 fund	395 41	
" " " 2 "	245 70	
" " " 3 "	458 00	
" " " 4 "	251 75	
" " " 5 "	259 65	
Bridge "	501 80	
State poll tax "	3 00	
	13 178 39	13 178 39

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	62 900 55	
County bonds		62 000 00
Old indebtedness		999 55
	62 999 55	62 999 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	62 999 55	
Cash in treasury		16 959 89
Remaining indebtedness		45 039 66
	62 999 55	62 999 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

Inyo County, Cal., March 15, 1898.

To Mrs. E. R. Stellmann:—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred (300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Bunker Hill and Hidden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Atwill spring in Butte Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 15th 1896 in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 revised statutes of the United states, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if within ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a coowner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY McDONALD

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should not be made.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo. State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, Deceased.

James R. Moffett, the administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the personal property and the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said superior court of California, the 14th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the court-room of said superior court, at the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell all the personal property and so much of the real estate of the said deceased either at public or private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for 4 successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 1st 1898.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

Ballarat, Inyo Co., Cal
January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to wit: sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful money of United States, of said expenditure, as your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under section 2324.

[illegible]

State of California }
County of Inyo }
January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon the certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to-wit: $150.00, your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 1897.

R. C. SPEAR.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 10 1898

John Lewis has returned from San Francisco.

Sam Gruber is prospecting for placer gold in the Inyos.

The smelter at Darwin has started up and is now running full blast.

W. F. Matlack is again at his post after a week's camping in the foothills.

J. W. Murphy has returned from his trip to the northern end of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mack and family arrived home from Los Angeles last Friday.

An unusually rich body of lead has been struck in the Defiance mine at Darwin.

W. K Miller, the Mojave and Keeler stage owner, was in Independence over Sunday.

Clifford Baxter, T. F. Butler and Arthur Shepherd leave tomorrow morning for Kern Lakes.

In consequence of the war the price of tobacco has gone up. Three for a quarter sacks are 10: straight.

Omie Mairs has just received a handsome new buggy that is a little ahead of any vehicle in these "diggins."

"Garden sass" is becoming plentiful, and the blushing maiden's breath is now suggestive of the succulent onion.

J. D. Mairs arrived home Tuesday evening, after a month's absence, spent in Bakersfield, Los Angeles and other points.

Mrs. Annie Mates has opened the new hotel at Keeler, which is thoroughly equipped for the accomodation of travelers.

The Ancient and Honorable Order of Inyo Sheep "Gatherers," (title by courtesy) have been photographed, and now photos of the crowd are on sale by Julian Eibeshutz, K. D. I. A. O. I. S. T.

Dave Johnson and Dave Holland contemplate a fishing trip tomorrow. The expedition will be made with every provision for comfort, including a cook, a cow and a chafing dish.

Will and Dave Vaughn and Clarence Johnson spent two days fishing on Briar Creek this week. They made a catch of about 1200, a few of which were big enough to eat.

Dave Helland has returned from Lone Pine, where he has been shearing his sheep. Dave has abandoned his idea of a Klondike trip, and will look for a fortune nearer home.

The poll tax collector is now camping on trail of our male population, and receives the six dollars in such a bland way that one really feels cheerful after paying it.

W. R. Heath, representing the Commercial Union Insurance Company, and W. H. Webster of Brown Bros., San Francisco, "mit clothings," were among the commercial men here this week.

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending June 9, 1898:

Highest barometer	26.197	4th
Lowest "	25.863	9th
Highest temperature	86.0	7th
Lowest "	38.0	3rd
Mean "	67.4	
Average dew point	17.0	
Average humidity	18.4	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36 W	9th
No. clear days	4	
No. part cloudy days	3	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	T	

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

CALL HITS

Call: The best medals for the brave men who steamed into Santiago on the Merrimac would bear the inscription, "In God We Trust," and be good for $20 worth of goods anywhere in the world.

So the man who headed the expedition into the mouth of Santiago harbor is known as a non-combatant. It would be interesting to know what elements go to make up a fighter.

While the wisdom of the Government in landing mules in San Francisco from Baltimore at a cost of $231 may not be questioned, we confess to inability to discern that these mules can pull any more or sing any better than the California article at a third the price.

To be sure Wanamaker has got the worst of it politically, but he has been in deal in Government shoes which nets [illegible] worth of comfort in this [illegible]

[illegible] he only trouble with the plan to un- [illegible] over Morro Castle the largest Amer- [illegible] ch flag ever made is that the castle [illegible] y not be there at the critical hour.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Amercans might laugh until their sides ached over misrepresentation by the Spanish press were it not so pitiful and pathetic an exhibition of the throes of a dying nation, a nation that historians in the long ago forecast as on its death bed. For it is as surely to die and pass out of the world's history as the day is to dawn and the night to set in; and this because of the immutable law of nature which visits punishment just where it belongs, with derdly and unerring aim.

But repressing laughter and standing in pitying attitude, let us quote sober and gravely uttered words, written into the the columns of sedate Spanish newspapers reckoned as leaders and molders of public opinion. For instance, a number of Madrid papers have recently declared that European statesmen well know that the late Confederates of the South are ready to raise the standard of revolt, and wait only for General Lee to give the word; that we have but a few thousand men in our army, mostly in the West, ill-fed, ill-paid, unwilling to fight, and capable of being transported to the Atlantic coast by but one line of railway, which is in bad order.

That the General Lee who will lead the American revolt is the same who headed the arms of rebellion in 1851 and 1855, and finally surrendered to General Lincoln; that the line of railroad over which all American troops must cross to reach a point opposite Cuba, passes over Niagara, a cataract 1,000 feet high, situated near Labrador, and that the passage over is a dangerous one; that the Indians are arising against the Yankees in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, and are burning the farmer's houses and butchering their families, and that troops have been petioned for from Colorado, in the State of Denver.

That Buffalo Bill, a noted half-breed, has arisen against the whites, and is devastating the country near New York, his birthplace. That the climate of America is execrable, since when it is not snowing the heat is intorlerable, and that avalanches work devastation yearly to an enormous extent. That as for the people, the few whites live along the eastern shores, all the rest of the country being inhabited by Indians called cowboys, and by great herds of roaming cattle.

Finally here comes "El Progresso" of Havana, and declares to the readers of that progressive sheet in the capital of Cuba that Spanish ships have taken Boston, and the people of that city have fled into the interior. That the fleets are about to assault and capture New York. That the Yankees are half-starved, meat being 50 cents a pound with us and bread 25 cents a loaf. That we have been repulsed by the noble Spanish army and fleets everywhere. It declares that our soldiers are cowards and will not fight, that the threat to invade Cuba has been given up and that our ships have sunken, Manila retaken and Dewey's fleet utterly destroyed. The Spanish arms are so far advanced that it is safe to say that very soon the glorious Spnnish flag will once more wave over America as it did in the long ago, and Spain will resume her empire over the world as is right she should do. *Union.*

Post Among the myths which have been dissipated by the war between the United States and Spain, that concerning the formidable force of insurgents who have been fighting the Spanish soldiers in Cuba is at once the most comical and interesting. Before the struggle commenced Congress could hardly be restrained from recognizing the insurgent Government and granting it all the rights of belligerents. At that time it was said that there were from fifty to sixty thousand men in arms against Spain, and it was these men for whom the hearts of the chromo patriots bled, and to whom they desired to send arms and ammunition.

Throughout the debate in Congress there was, however, a delightful uncertainty concerning the rebels. The only information vouchsafed by anybody was founded upon rumors and reports from all sorts of people. A few days ago the United States schooner Gussie, with two companies of regular infantry and a lot of ammunition, made a landing on the Cuban shores for the purpose of meeting these insurgents and rendering them substantial assistance. It was expected that the rebels would meet the schooner on the beach in force. But, to the great dissapointment of everybody concerned, not an insurgent could be found. The officers on board the Gussie made a diligent search for the representatives of the "Government" to which they had been sent with supplies, and were unable to find them. Not the slightest assistance was rendered our forces in the brush with the Spaniards. The information was brought by our officers that, in their judgment, there are not three thousand men in arms against the Spanish in Cuba. They confess that they have been utterly unable to locate anything resembling an army, and they have brought back their ammunition and supplies, unable to find anybody to deliver them to.

The experience of the Gussie confirms what has been frequently said by well-informed persons concerning the strength of the insurgent forces in Cuba. There has never been a respectable force opposed to the Government: Bands guerrillas have at time made it exceedingly sultry or the Spanish soldiers, but anything like a battle has been practically unknown. The desperate struggles to which the yellow papers have treated us were largely the imagidation of their alleged correspondents.

Senator Foraker is now contributing a series of articles to the press on "How to Succeed in Politics." An article on the same subject by Mark Hanna would be more interesting.

Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent.
Lone Pine, Cal., May 19, 1898.

JOSEPH WHITE.
JOHN BASTO

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY AT INDEPENDENCE

GRAND CELEBRATION

Everybody Come

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL . . . . . PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE . . . . . CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

— x —

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5th
" ..... March 5th
" ..... April 2nd
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... Jul 26th
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal

PAINTING

Carriage Painting
House Painting
Sign Painting
Graining and Paper Hanging.

Orders left at the Norman House will receive prompt attention.

C. H. HENNING.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Publ li patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

— x —

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

— x —

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.		From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv	10:50 a m	Ar	6:20 p m
Dayton	6		11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18		12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26		12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38		1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	42		1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	45		2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54		2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Schurz	65		3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Gillis	78		3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100		5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
			No. 3.		No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv	6:00 a m	Ar	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113		6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125		7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	151		7:30 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs	157		7:50 a m		5:35 p m
Rhodes	142		8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	150		8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	152		9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar	9:30 a m		3:50 p m
Junction			10:10 a m		3:25 p m
Basalt	167		11:10 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	175		12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	183		12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193		1:30 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204		2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv	3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	239		4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	253		4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	267		5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281		6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	290		6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar	7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv	8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs		8:57 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown		9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson		9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House		10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill		10:33 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar	11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv	5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill		6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House		6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson		7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown		7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs		8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar	8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

All Have Disappeared.

And a California Man Was Glad to See Them Go.

Father and Son May Be Congratulated on the Outcome.

My blood was impure, and I was bothered for five years with pimples on my face and body. I had tried many different remedies in the effort to get rid of them, but none of the medicines I took did me any good. I noticed an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to buy a bottle and begin taking this medicine. It did me so much good I kept on until I had taken seven bottles, when the eruptions were all gone and I was permanently cured. I owe my good health to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I gladly recommend the medicine to others and am thankful for the benefit I have derived from it. My father had a bad carbuncle. He took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and was cured and he has had no more trouble of that kind since.
ALBERT E. CHASE, Tustin City, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

Startled the Old Man.

The acoustics of Statuary hall in the capitol at Washington are a matter of wonder to tourists, and many are the tricks played upon them. An exchange tells of a youth employed in one of the departments who was visited by his father recently and took the old gentleman to Statuary hall. There is a block about the center of the circular hall where, if one stands and faces the north, a sound uttered from the doorway, 40 feet in the rear, seems to be immediately in front of this block. The youth managed to get his father on the block and, attracting his attention toward a statue in front, slipped to the rear and said: "What time have you? My watch has stopped." The father drew out his watch and was half through giving him the time when he looked around and saw that he was standing alone and that the son was nowhere to be seen. He was bewildered and looked like the man from beneath whose coat collar the magician has just extracted a live goose. Presently the son stepped forth from the pillar where he had been in hiding, but it required many explanations to restore the old gentleman's serenity.

William II's Toad Talisman.

The house of Hohenzollern possesses a family talisman. Since the time of the Elector John Cicero, who flourished toward the end of the fifteenth century, each ruler has, when possible before dissolution, handed to his successor a sealed packet. This contains a ring in which is set a black stone said to have been dropped by a huge toad on the coverlet of a princess of the family just as she had given birth to a son. Frederick the Great found the ring in an envelope, which also inclosed a memorandum written by Frederick I, stating its value and its mode of transmission. Schneider, the librarian of William I, declares that he saw the packet handed by Geilling, the treasurer, to his royal master on accession, and further asserts that he read his account of the talisman to the emperor, who fully confirmed it.—St. James Gazette.

Not Much to Be Proud Of.

Clara—I wonder how Mrs. Youngling can have the face to always keep boasting about her family.

Gladys—Why? I thought she pretended that her ancestors were good people.

Clara—So she does, and yet she admits that one of them came over with William the Conqueror. I've just been reading about that crowd, and, goodness, but they were a hard lot!—Chicago News.

It Costs Nothing.

Thackeray tells of a lord who never saw a vacant place on his estate, but he took an acorn out of his pocket and dropped it in. Never lose a chance of saying a kind word, of doing a kindly act. It costs nothing.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"Hit often happens," said Uncle Eben, "dat er man will start fo wid de intention o' bein' a peace maker, an' wind up by simply compliftin' de fight."

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF VEHICLES.

The Columbus Buggy Co., 215 Market St., San Francisco, will move June 1st to the Corner of Main and Market, one block from present location. We are overstocked for a dry year and will sell before removal about 200 late, elegant styles at special bargains.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

Salesman—An interesting book? Yes, madam. How will "The Sorrows of Satan" do? Madam—No, thanks. I have troubles of my own.

! !

Beware of "cheap" baking powders. Alum makes good medicine but bad food. Ask your doctor.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE MURDER OF A WIFE.

ONE night, just as it was growing dusk and the lengthening shadows brought weird memories to me, I was disturbed by the rattling of a cab which stopped at the door with a loud "Whoa" from the driver and a pull that brought the horse on its haunches.

A man sprung out of the cab, and, hastily running up the steps, pulled frantically at the door bell. Although it was nearly dark I had time to distinguish the features of one of the leading lawyers of the city.

As my servant showed him into the front parlor, by the window of which I was sitting, he came forward, and, grasping me by both hands, said: "Mr. Martinot, we need no introduction; we both know each other professionally so well that a personal acquaintance is unnecessary."

I motioned him to a chair. "I will be seated," said he, "but only long enough for you to get ready to go with me. I want you to go to the Tombs. My client, in whose behalf I have called to see you, is there. He is in the shadow of the gallows. The noose is around his neck."

It is no unusual thing for me to be called by a professional man, and therefore I gave no thought to the case as we were rattling through the streets, but the impatience of the lawyer was such that he would not allow the cabman to slacken, even upon the slippery pavements. We were nearly there before he mentioned the case. He seemed unable to talk from nervousness. When the shadow of the Tombs fell upon the cab he turned to me and said:

"I can tell you only one thing about the case; my client is innocent. That is absolute. In his confession to me he could explain nothing; he only knows that he is innocent."

With this brief prelude I followed my guide up the stairs leading to the Tombs and into the somber gallery that runs along murderers' row. In the last cell, surrounded by not more than ten square feet of space, sat my man. He occupied a wooden chair, and when the turnkey unlocked the door he gave no sign excepting to bury his head deeper in his hands and groan.

At a glance I saw that he was a gentleman. He was a man in the prime of life, not over 40, well dressed, clean-shaven and handsome. This I saw in spite of the dark gloom upon his countenance, for never in my life had I seen such abject despair shown in the face of a human being.

At the sound of the lawyer's voice he lifted up his head, and at the mention of my name a ray of hope seemed to come across his countenance. He rose, shook hands with us both, and beckoned us to seats on his rude cot.

"Now," said the lawyer, leaning back and leaving us face to face together, "tell Mr. Martinot everything that happened that night and conceal nothing from him. Tell him just as you have told me."

Looking me straight in the eye and beginning at the very beginning, Franklin Jarvis told me his story:

"I am a manufacturer of dress goods," said he. "My business carries me down into Barclay street and the lower quarters of the town, and on that account I rise early every morning. For many years my wife has not breakfasted with me.

"We were married fifteen years ago and our story is an old one. We married in poverty and were happy. We grew to wealth and were indifferent. When fortune began to smile upon us my wife became ambitious and longed to shine in the social set of which we had read only a little and in gilded paragraphs.

"I opposed her and we quarreled, sometimes gently, but more often bitterly. Our words at times rose high, and when, as on a recent occasion, she showed great extravagance in her attempts to get into high circles, I would leave the house and not return for a week at a time. Thus it grew steadily on for the last five years, getting worse and worse.

"I will tell you now," said he, hesitating and half apologetically, "that for the last five years, since our trouble began, I have been employing my spare time in a little amusement which I have very rigidly kept secret from my friends. I have been writing stories. During these periods when my wife and I were estranged and neither of us would humble ourselves enough to make the first approaches, I have withdrawn from home, and, taking up my quarters in a hotel, have amused myself evenings writing fiction. This has been my pastime, as other men drive horses or seek the billiard table. My stories have been in print and doubtless you, Mr. Martinot, have read many of them under an assumed name. My wife knew of my little pastime and ridiculed it. When I wrote at home I could only do it in the still hours of the night when she was asleep.

"Last Wednesday morning at the breakfast table my wife, who had been extravagant of late, brought up the subject of a residence uptown. She wanted to be opposite Central Park and to ride with the swells of Fifth avenue. I opposed her and she retorted sharply.

"'You will regret this,' I said as I rose from the table. 'You may regret it sooner than you think. By God,' I cried, as the memory of the things she had said swept over me anew, 'I wish I could go away and never see your face again.'

"Of course I was sorry for the words as soon as I had said them, and during the day I squared matters with my conscience by sending a basket of flowers to her. I even notified a real estate manager that I was in the market for an uptown residence.

"I was detained that night at my office, and when I reached home the church clock opposite was tolling the hour of 11. I went softly in at the front door, and knowing that my wife would be asleep at that hour I walked through the long hall to a little study situated at the rear end of the hall. Here stood a small writing desk, and here I knew I could be alone for an hour to quiet my mind from the business events of the day and to indulge in my favorite recreation of story writing.

"A plot had come to my mind as I came uptown in the cars, and I resolved to write it while it was fresh. A flattering letter from a publisher who had accepted my latest story made me resolve to supply him with another as soon as possible.

"This time my wife shall know of my work and be proud of it. I will enter society and court the litterati, while she enjoys herself with the butterflies,' I said to myself, smiling, as I dipped my pen in the ink.

"The plot of my story was a singular one. It was the 'Murder of a Wife.'

"With accuracy I went into each startling detail, and as I wrote down the bloodthirsty words I saw that my anger for my wife was melting away, even as the beauty of the story grew underneath my fingers. When I had finished I saw that I had achieved what would be the greatest work of my life, and that honors would come to me from the public who would read my story.

"When I had laid down my pen I sighed a sigh of relief.

"'I could not do that again for $1,000,' I said aloud. 'No,' I repeated, as I walked through the hall, still intent with the plot, 'no, I could not do that again for $10,000.'

"'Did you speak, sir?' inquired a woman's voice.

"'Who is that?' I asked.

"'It is I—Ellen, the cook. I heard somebody walking around, sir, and I came to see who it was.'

"'All right, Ellen,' I said; 'it is I. Go back to bed.' And Ellen, who sleeps in the basement, went back down the basement stairs.

Bounding up the staircase, I threw open the door of my wife's room and stepped inside. A moment later I was pulling the bell frantically and shouting for help.

"There upon the edge of the bed lay my wife, with the blood dripping from her head and heart. She was uncovered, with one arm hanging to the floor. Her countenance was fearfully distorted. She had been cruelly murdered—stabbed in the head and heart. Stabbed to death by the hand of a midnight assassin.

"In a moment the room was filled with frightened servants and I was sending them in every direction—for physicians, policemen, neighbors.

"But there was nothing to be done. She was dead. That much we all saw at a glance. Her head was slashed almost beyond recognition and the hand that had done it was a desperate one.

"I was too dazed that night to consider. But the next day when the inquest was held I saw the awkward position in which I was placed. The coroner, in his search of the premises, came upon the manuscripts lying upon the little table in my writing-room and there, word for word, lay before him the act description of the murder of my wife, just as it was, in my manuscript. If I had killed her before writing I could not have written down a more accurate account of the details.

"The rest you know. My arrest, imprisonment and impending trial fill the newspapers. I am a doomed man. Nothing on earth can save me! The testimony of Ellen alone would convict me. No chain of circumstantial evidence was ever more closely entwined around an unfortunate wretch like me."

I must confess that when I came out of the Tombs that night I was puzzled. The awfulness of the story and the certainty of conviction were all that I could bring to mind.

As we stepped down the stone steps the clock in the Tombs was tolling 11.

"Drive me to the home of Franklin Jarvis," I said to the lawyer. "Let me in the front door and leave me. Come back for me in one hour."

I hardly knew what I intended to do, although my mind was full of vague suggestions. As the front door of the fated house closed between me and the street a shiver ran over me in spite of my many experiences and I walked softly the full length of the hall and seated myself in the little writing room.

Taking up pen and ink, I took the blank sheets of paper before me and began to write as though I were living the night of the murder over again. As I wrote I turned and laid the sheets one by one upon a small Cairo stand back of me, which had evidently been used for that purpose, for there were blotters upon it.

Scarcely had I written a page when I thought I heard behind me a stealthy step. On the second page I heard it again. This time there were whispers. I listened and heard a voice say, "For the love of God, can it be he?"

I sprang to my feet and turned around.

A loud shriek rose to the ceiling and out upon the hall floor there fell a heavy weight. It was a man and over him bent a woman.

"You scared him almost to death, sir," said she. "I told him that it was only one of them detectives that they are always sending here, but the back of your head looked so much like master's that it scared him most to death."

"Why should that scare him?" I asked.

"Sure sir, I don't know, but lately he has been like, like——"

"I HEARD A VOICE SAY: 'FOR THE LOVE OF GOD, CAN IT BE HE?'"

At this moment the man opened his eyes.

"Forgive me, forgive me," he cried. "I have dreamed of it day and night, forgive——"

"I will forgive you nothing," said I, "until you confess how your curiosity made you creep up behind your master that night and read what he was writing. Confess how you went upstairs and killed your mistress and robbed her of her jewels; confess how you hid after the others were called and pretended to be asleep; and confess how you have allowed an innocent man to suffer for your crime."

Truly frightened now, the wretch told how he overheard the quarrel on the morning and how he had planned the murder of his mistress. And how and by what dastardly means he had found the very description of the murder before his eyes and had followed it out with awful correctness.—Chicago Chronicle.

Aluminum Cooking Utensils.

Recent experiments show that aluminum is a safe metal for cooking utensils. Some slight corrosion takes place, but it soon ceases, as an insoluble coating seems to form on the metal, which protects it. This is analogous to protective deposits on iron boiler plates and on lead water-pipes, which are often produced by water containing salts. It is announced that nearly all the utensils carried by soldiers of the French army on the march will be made hereafter of aluminum.

Strange Chinese Law.

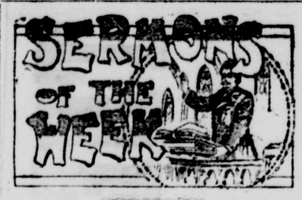
If a Chinese dies while being tried for murder, the very fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son, if he has one, is sent to prison for a year. If he has no son, then his father or brother gets a flogging. It's all in the family, and justice must be administered.

None but a mean man will upbraid his wife for powdering her nose on a sweaty day and then turn around and comb his back hair up over the bald spot on the top of his head.

Immediately after eating a heavy meal, a dyspeptic honestly believes he will never do it again.

Everyone has something ancestral, if it is nothing more than a disease.

Our best friends are apt to appear bad in amateur theatricals.



Morality.—Morality is not policy or pretense or learning, but the doing of good in obedience to the will of God.—Rev. Silverman, Hebrew, New York City.

Heaven and Hell.—The divine constitution of our nature put it into our power to have a heaven or hell on earth in our own heart.—Rev. M. C. Peters, Independent, New York City.

Little Sins.—Be careful of your daily conduct and avoid all little sins. Choose between God and mammon, and let God be the choice of you and your children.—Rev. Dr. Millspaugh, Episcopalian, Omaha, Neb.

Superiority.—Real superiority does not come from the class to which we belong, but from ourselves. That which most truly makes one a gentleman is repose of character.—Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

War and History.—Wars do not make history; they are only the electric clarifying of the atmosphere, so that the better and gentler influences can do their work.—Rev. W. T. Hutchins, Evangelist, Indian Orchard, Mass.

Capital and Labor.—The obligation upon capital to preserve the rights of labor is higher and graver than any obligation resting upon labor to concern itself about the rights of capital.—Rev. S. F. Hershey, Presbyterian, Boston, Massachusetts.

Duels.—Men used to settle all their private differences by private combat. We boast that we have done away with settling things by duels. But we have not got so far along that we don't boast of our war spirit.—Rev. William Anderson, Methodist, New York City.

The Next World.—Light and joy are not shut up to the next world. Its heavenly camp fires send beams to earth. The two worlds are not so far apart. The call to life reaches us. We need the fellowship of the higher to guide us in the lower.—Rev. J. E. Bushnell, Presbyterian, New York City.

Business and Religion.—It is the serious-minded, thoughtful men who retire from the noise and excitement of the market and exchange who find religion precious. Not while the thoughts are given over to business or society does one come upon the "treasure hid in a field."—Rev. H. Jenkins, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.

The Laboring Classes.—Give the laboring classes habitable homes, comfortable clothing, healthy and sufficient food and leisure enough to increase their store of knowledge and recreate their minds and bodies, and you take away nearly all the grounds for just complaint and discontent.—Rev. Wm. Byrne, Catholic, Boston, Mass.

Materialism.—Materialism is what all the people, high and low, need to be saved from—the materialism which makes the good of life consist in getting things and not in being men and women, made not to strive against one another, and prey upon one another, but to help and serve one another.—Rev. Dr. Gladden, Congregationalist, Columbus, Ohio.

Indifference.—There is entirely too much worldliness and indifference in our churches to-day. Church members do just as sinners do. They take part in worldly pleasures and sins. God will not prosper any church that is not trying to save souls, and to bring the world into a saving knowledge of Christ as a Redeemer.—Rev. P. C. Curnick, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Who Drank the First Cup of Coffee?

In the Bibliotheque Nationale there is a manuscript (near the end of the sixteenth century), written by an Arab, Abdelcader, who declares that coffee was drunk for the first time in Arabia in the middle of the fifteenth century. Others think that certain remarks in Persian writings imply that coffee was used in Persia as early as the ninth century, but most authors dispute these texts. It is commonly supposed that the use of coffee in its earliest home, Abyssinia, and in its second home, Arabia, is only five to six centuries old.

A legend says that the Angel Gabriel once, when Mohammed was ill, brought him a cup of coffee. Another legend says that a Mohammedan monk discovered that his goats became very lively and full of fun after they had eaten the fruit of the coffee tree. This observation caused him to make the first cup of coffee. His dervishes enjoyed the coffee, and ever afterward drank it at night to produce wakefulness when they kept vigils. Cautious historians laugh at these traditions and prefer to stand by Abdelcader's manuscript. This writer mentions an Arab, Gemaleddin, a judge in Aden, who, while traveling to Persia, or, as historians correct the manuscript, to Abyssinia, saw people use coffee as medicine. He used it and was cured of a sickness. Later, becoming a monk, he taught his brethren the use of coffee. It was, then, in Aden that coffee-drinking originated. The fakirs even made coffee-drinking compulsory upon their neophytes. Public coffee-houses originated in Aden, and very early in history.—Saturday Evening Post.

Thoughts on Temper.

Temper is nine-tenths of Christianity.—Jeremy Taylor.

He who has overcome one evil temper, has acquired moral force to overcome another.—Henry Wayland.

The difficult part of a good temper consists in forbearance and accommodation to the ill-humors of others.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper, but he is more happy who can suit his temper to any circumstances.—David Hume.

There is no obstacle to advancement or happiness so great as an undisciplined temper—a temper subject to pique or uncertainty.—David Moir.

Cannibalism Among Lobsters.

Lobsters cannot be persuaded to grow up together peaceably. If a dozen newly hatched specimens are put into an aquarium, within a few days there will be only one—a large, fat and promising youngster.

A Picture of Zola.

This is how Zola is described by Stuart Henry in "Hours With Famous Parisians:" A business man, no emotion, no ideals, no imagination, no poetry, in his personal intercourse. He does not try to win or entertain you. He takes no personal interest in you and does not expect you to take any personal interest in him. He talks frankly and freely about everything, but in a secular way. He makes life seem to you merely a commercial career. Fiction for him is editions of 100,000 francs a year. His magisterial and magnificent panoramas of descriptions, unequaled for their kind, are all measured off in his mind as so many rods of printed matter at so much a rod. No personal magnetism, no sentiment, no perfume, no rose colors. Life has been for him a blunt, rude, brutish thing. He has conquered merely because he has worked harder than any one else. With him naturalistic literature succeeds only by the sweat of the brow. What loins of strength nevertheless! What Titanic capacities to achieve! He towers over all his Parisian contemporaries, as Victor Hugo towered over his epoch.

The Elephant Corps.

An English newspaper, in an article on the Siamese army, says: "In one respect the Siamese army is superior to every other, and that is in its elephant corps. Eight hundred of these animals, which are stronger, though smaller, than those of India, are organized into a special corps, commanded by a retired Anglo-Indian officer, and their heads, trunks and other vulnerable parts are protected against bullets by india rubber armor."

A Costly Dish.

"Oh, mamma, do Christians eat preachers just like the cannibals do?"

"Why, no, my child. What put that notion into your head?"

"I heard Mrs. Deekon say this morning that she was going to have her minister for lunch."—Brooklyn Life.

FABULOUS WEALTH.

The "incalculable mineral wealth" of newly found mining regions largely run by syndicates and promoted by transportation companies is in too many instances really a fable. The products of industry in legitimate fields of enterprise nearer home are far surer and promise more stable rewards. No one will go unrewarded in the matter of improved health who uses regularly Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, &c.

"But isn't the game of golf rather tiresome? You have to cover a great deal of ground." "Yes; but one doesn't mind that—his mind is so taken up with trying to think of the dialect."

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.
THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

AFTER being swindled by all others, send 2c stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX 747, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa.

Feeding with salt fat pork cut up is said to be one of the quickest methods of stopping poultry from the disagreeable habit of feather pulling.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Mail Orders filled the day received.

"Summer Specials,"

Our book that tells *what will be worn this Spring and Summer*—just what you want—profusely illustrated—free on application to

Mail Order Dept.

The Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar

San Francisco.

California's largest—America's grandest Shopping place.

A LETTER TO WOMEN.

A few words from Mrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, will certainly corroborate the claim that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is woman's ever reliable friend.

"I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly.

"For nine weeks I was in bed suffering with inflammation and congestion of the ovaries. I had a discharge all the time. When lying down all the time, I felt quite comfortable; but as soon as I would put my feet on the floor, the pains would come back.

"Every one thought it was impossible for me to get well. I was paying $1 per day for doctor's visits and 75 cents a day for medicine. I made up my mind to try Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has effected a complete cure for me, and I have all the faith in the world in it. What a blessing to woman it is!"—MRS. JENNIE L. SMITH, No. 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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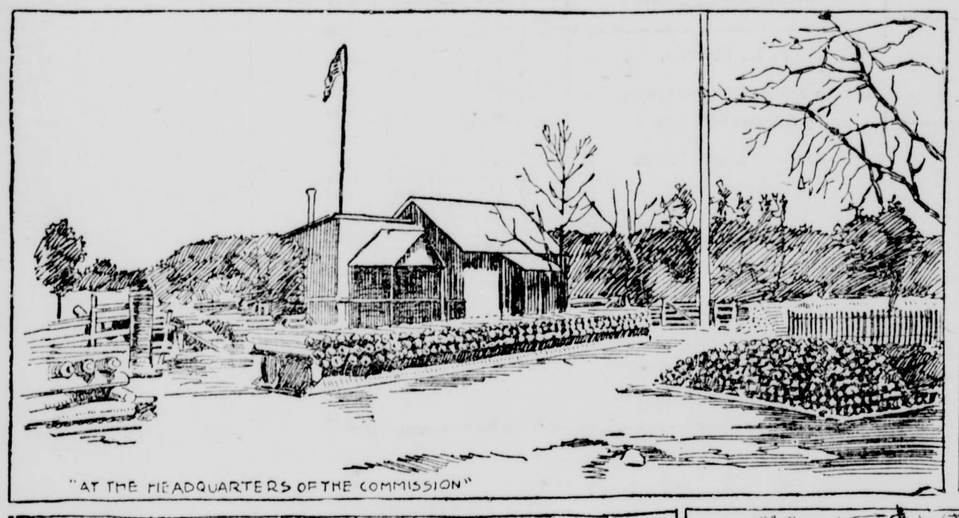
VIEWS IN CHICKAMAUGA PARK, WHERE 14,000 UNION SOLDIERS DIED.



"AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMISSION"

THOMAS'S HEADQUARTERS. SNODGRASS HOUSE CHICKAMAUGA

"MONUMENTS SEEN THROUGH THE TREES"

ENTRANCE TO CHATTANOOGA CEMETERY

THE BLOODY POND
"DURING THE BATTLE ITS BANKS WAS COVERED WITH WOUNDED"

CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

IF there is anything of inspiration in the association of ideas, any added patriotism and courage to be gained by daily life on a field where 14,000 Union soldiers died in the hardest fought, most magnificent and thrilling series of battles in the civil war, the regulars, national guardsmen and volunteers who encamp in the Chickamauga Park should be able to fight like fiends incarnate. Tenting again on the old camp ground, in the midst of one of the most beautiful bits of country which God has given to this fairest of lands, it is hard to believe that war and death were within a few hours' ride by rail.

As, standing on Lookout Mountain, the eye sweeps over the glorious view below, Finch's prophecy rushes to mind—

No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red.

No more, indeed, as to a divided nation, and foreign complications were then unthought of. Where battle lines of 140,000 men surged thirty-five years ago, 50,000 soldiers of the redeemed republic awaited the word which sends them forth to strike the shackles from another race. The heroism of their fathers is an open book to these soldiers of to-day.

DEDICATION SEPT. 19, 1895.

Little more than two short years ago the Park was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, after the nation had spent nearly a million dollars on it, and various States almost half a million more, New York State's share being $81,000. The Governor of Ohio, now the President of the United States, was there. All thought then that the park evermore was dedicated to peace. Western men, almost entirely, represented the Union in the six battles fought within the park. Ohio has more than fifty monuments on the fields, and Illinois nearly 100. Twenty-nine States had regiments in these battles, and each one of these States either has put up monuments to mark the position of her troops or will erec' them soon. The General Governmen' has remembered in similar manner the position of the regular regiments. Eight generals who fell on both sides are commemorated by mounds of shells and solid shot. Where batteries were posted are 300 or 400 mounted cannon, of the pattern used in the war. Half a dozen steel towers seventy feet high rear their slender forms from commanding positions on the fields, and afford to the visitors comprehensive views.

The park boundaries inclose about fifteen square miles, not including the fine roads or approaches. The largest part of the park is the battlefield of Chickamauga, in Georgia, and the next largest part takes in Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Orchard Knob, near Chattanooga, in Tennessee. Nearly fifty miles of roads improved by the General Government connect the different sections of the park. These are the same roads which the soldiers of the two armies used to reach the scene of battle. All roads which have been opened since the war have been closed, and those in use then which since had been closed were opened by the park commission. Land which was covered with trees in war days and since had been cleared was planted with saplings. Every effort has been made to put the park in its war time condition.

To thousands of persons who never have been there, including many old soldiers who fought on other fields, the cyclorama of the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain which has been on exhibition in various cities has given a good idea of the country and the battle scenes.

It was at Chickamauga, where Thomas stood "like a rock," that Garfield distinguished himself. He was chief of staff to Rosecrans, and was sent by that general to warn Thomas that Longstreet, with his 70,000 men, was marching to turn the right flank of Thomas' army. Garfield started off with a captain and two orderlies. They ran into an ambush, the captain was wounded, the two orderlies killed and Garfield was the only one left to go on with the all-important message. This was the tightest of all tight places that Garfield had ever been in. He jammed his lips together, muttered "Now is your time, be a man, Jim Garfield," and spurred ahead in a zig-zag course across the field to avoid the bullets. His horse, a fine animal, was struck, but it was only a flesh wound, and it was like another dig of the rowels. Garfield reached Col. McCook, got a new horse and made a fresh start over a fire-swept field. This mount, too, was hit, but the young chief of staff remained unhurt. Just as he got by Thomas' side the animal gave one bound and fell dead. Garfield delivered the message and Thomas' army was saved. Eighteen years from that day Garfield, the President, lay dead in the cottage at Elberon. The bullets of an assassin had done what the bullets of the Confederates could not do.

The month before Chickamauga was fought the battle of Wauhatchie, a little to the west of Chattanooga. Gen. Geary, who commanded the division which made this fight, had a son, who, at the age of 17, had enlisted at the beginning of the war, and at this time was a lieutenant of artillery. Just as Geary was about to lead the charge, his boy fell dead before his eyes, hit by a bullet fair in the forehead. The father dismounted, kissed the warm body, hardly still from the agonies of death, then sprang to his horse and led his men to the attack. The whole war does not furnish a parallel to this instance of fortitude.

Among those who fell at Chickamauga was the Union General William H. Lytle. His close friend was Lieutenant Richard Realf, an Englishman of rare poetic powers, who killed himself in California only a few years ago. The two friends often wrote verses together, and then submitted them to each other for criticism. On the night before Chickamauga they were engaged in this manner. Lytle had written part of the poem beginning, "I am dying, Egypt, dying," when Lytle suddenly turned to Realf.

"I shall never live to finish that," he said.

"Nonsense," replied Realf, "you'll live to write volumes of that sort of stuff."

"No," said Lytle, gravely. "As I was talking to you a minute ago I saw the green hills of Ohio as they looked when I stood among them. They began to recede from me in a weird way, and as they disappeared the conviction flashed through me like lightning that I should never see them again."

Realf laughed at him, but after a while became so filled with unnatural fear that he begged him to finish the verses. Before daybreak Lytle woke his friend and read to him the completed poem. Then, without another word, Lytle put it in his breast pocket. At dawn came the call to arms, and the friends separated. When next Realf saw the General, Lytle was among the slain. Remembering what the General had done with the poem, Realf searched the pocket and found it, and sent it to the General's friends.

A merrier incident was the reply Rosecrans returned to a soldier, who expressed before Chickamauga his firm conviction that the army was not well fed, which was the fact. The provision trains were called by the soldiers the "cracker line." One day as Rosecrans was riding through the camps a soldier called out to him within hearing of all the others:

"More crackers and less review."

Rosy turned in his saddle.

"A lean dog for a long race," was his quick reply.

In the two months that elapsed from Chickamauga to the battle of Chattanooga occurred the incident which resulted later in giving the badge to one of the army corps, the Fifteenth. Some of the men who had been with Hooker at Chancellorsville and shared in the defeat and retreat were telling of the various corps badges, and asked an Irishman of the Fifteenth corps what his badge was.

"Badge? Phat's that?" asked the Irishman.

"Why some distinguishing mark by which each corps can be told from the rest. For instance, one of the corps at Chancellorsville had the moon, or a crescent. Another had a star, and so on."

"Ah, yes, I see," said the Irishman. "Begorra, ye needed the moon and the stars to show ye the way across the Rappahannock. Here's our badge," slapping his cartridge box. "Forty rounds."

The reply was so apt that Logan, upon hearing of it, adopted the cartridge box, with the figures 40 on it, as the badge of the Fifteenth Corps.

After the disaster at Chickamauga, Grant came down and took command. In the two months' wait the pickets of the two armies got into quite friendly relations. They exchanged greetings, and sometimes swapped tobacco across the lines. One day Grant rode down to the Union pickets. One of the guard saw him and, according to the military custom, called out:

"Turn out the guard for the commanding general."

"Never mind the guard," returned the General, not caring for any fuss and anxious to spare his men any trouble. Just across the little creek were the pickets of the Johnnies.

"Turn out the guard for the commanding general, Gen. Grant," some Johnny called out. Out came the guard and presented arms. Grant returned the salute as he would one from his own men. Never in the war was this extraordinary scene duplicated.

GLORIOUS VICTORIES.

On Nov. 23 came the battle of Orchard Knob, on the 24th Lookout Mountain and on the next day Missionary Ridge. Every school boy and girl knows about these last two battles. Lookout Mountain is famed in song and story as the Battle Above the Clouds. The part of the Union army which was not included in the assaulting column were on the plains below, cheering as men never cheered before. All the bands in the army were massed down there playing as the attack was made. They say bands never are taken into battle. As a rule this is so, and whenever there is an exception it is a thing to be remembered to the life to come. The next morning, when the peak of Lookout was gained and a squad advanced with the Stars and Stripes, planting the staff on the highest point, the enthusiasm below was unbounded and contributed to the still more thrilling event of that day.

For the storming of Missionary Ridge was not on Grant's program. Grant, watching the battle on Orchard Knob, turned to Thomas, and said, almost angrily.

"Thomas, who ordered those men up the ridge?"

"I don't know," replied Thomas, in his usual deliberate manner. "I did not."

"Did you order them up?" Grant asked Gen. Gordon Granger.

"No," said Granger, "they started up without orders. When those fellows get started all hell can't stop them."

"Some one will suffer if it doesn't turn out well," was all the comment Grant made. But everything turned out well, and Missionary Ridge was ours.

Benjamin F. Taylor, the war correspondent, whose son was in the fight as a soldier, saw and reported the battles. Theodore R. Davis, one of Harpers' artists, also was there for his paper. And so the story of those November days comes down to us from the pencils of those specially gifted in description as well as from the drier official reports.

TOUGH, BUT HAS A HEART.

One Touch of Life in the Crowded Streets of a City.

He was an every-day tough, bull-necked, square-jawed, red of face and with his hair cropped short in the fashion that rules at Sing Sing and is admired of Battle Row. Any one could have told it at a glance. The bruised and wrathful face of the policeman who brought him to Mulberry street to be "stood up" before the detectives in the hope that there might be something against him to aggravate the offense of beating an officer with his own club bore witness to it. It told a familiar story. The prisoner's gang had started a fight on the avenue, probably with a scheme of ultimate robbery in view, and the police had come upon it unexpectedly. The rest had got away with an assortment of promiscuous bruises. The "Kid" stood his ground and went down with two "cops" on top of him, after a valiant battle, in which he had performed the feat that entitled him to honorable mention henceforth in the felonious annals of the gang. There was no surrender in his sullen look as he stood before the desk, his hard face disfigured further by a streak of half-dried blood, reminiscent of the night's encounter. The fight had gone against him—that was all right. There was a time for getting square. Till then he was man enough to take his medicine; let them do their wrost.

It was there to read, plain as could be. In his set jaws and dogged bearing as he came out, numbered now and indexed in the rogue's gallery, and started for the police court between two officers. It chanced that I was going the same way, and joined company. Besides, I have certain theories concerning toughs which my friend, the sergeant, says are rot, and I was not averse to testing them on the kid.

But the kid was a bad subject. He replied to my friendly advances with a muttered curse, or not at all, and upset all my notions in the most reckless way. Conversation had ceased before we were half way across to Broadway. He "wanted no guff," and I left him to his meditations respecting his defenseless state. At Broadway there was a jam of trucks, and we stopped at the corner to wait for an opening.

It all happened so quickly that only a confused picture of it is in my mind till this day. A sudden start, a leap, and a warning cry, and the kid had wrenched himself loose. He was free. I was dimly conscious of a rush of blue and brass; and then I saw—the whole street saw—a child, a toddling baby, in the middle of the railroad track right in front of the coming car. It reached out its tiny hand toward the madly clanging bell and crowed. A scream rose wild and piercing above the tumult; men struggled with a frantic woman on the curb, and turned their heads away——

And then there stood the kid, with the child in his arms, unhurt. I see him now, as he set it down gently as any woman, trying, with lingering touch, to unclasp the grip of the baby hand upon his rough finger. I see the hard look coming back into his face as the policeman, red and out of breath, twisted the nipper on his wrist, with a half uncertain aside to me: "Them toughs there ain't no depending on nohow." Sullen, defiant, planning vengeance, I see him led away to jail. Ruffian and thief! The police blotter said so.

Shakspeare Strangled by Electricity

Electricity and spiritualism do not make a good combination. An ingenious attempt to utilize them conjointly nearly gained for its contriver the honor of a coroner's inquest all to himself. A medium who made a specialty of luminous apparitions gave a seance on Monday night at the house of a scientific man, and successfully reproduced from his recess in a darkened room the luminous visions of various deceased personages.

While Shakspeare was on view the awe-stricken audience were surprised to hear a gasping, gurgling noise proceeding from his throat, while the head swayed to and fro as if in pain. A gentleman rushed forward just in time to save the great poet from suffocation by pulling out of his thorax a miniature electric lamp, connected by a slender wire to a small battery underneath his coat. On the principle of the schoolboy's salamander trick of illuminating the face by putting a lighted match in the mouth, the medium caused a faint spiritualistic glow, enough to satisfy wonder-seekers, to suffuse his countenance by inserting, before his hands were tied to insure confidence, the tiny electric lamp behind his teeth. Unfortunately in this case the article slipped too far down, and as the medium's bound hands prevented him pulling it up again the unfortunate man might have been choked by an incandescent light.—London Telegraph.

Language.

If a pioneer goes forth, how is he first?

If a tramp takes a tramp to the woods, are there two of him?

If a man is fast in the meshes of toil, is he leading a fast life?

If 3 and 2 make 5 after dinner, why could they not before?

If a business man is shaky, how is it that it is a firm business?

If a prisoner turns pale, can he be on bail or is the bail on him?

If a capitalist gives assent to a scheme, may he not give a million?

If a sighing lover cannot express himself, why not send himself by mail?—Peck's Sun.

Examination of Horseshoes.

The constitutionality of Colorado's law requiring horseshoers to pass an examination will be tested.

"You have called me a liar," shouted the angry citizen to the offensive citizen, "and you will live to regret that speech, sir." "That jest shows the difference in fellers," remarked Cowboy Bill, who happened to be present, "when a man calls me a liar, he don't live to regret it. No, sir!"—Pick-Me-Up.

Men hate to wait; it is more disagreeable to men than to women.

JOLLY JOKER.

He—Darling, I wanted to take you to the theater to-night, but I felt that I couldn't afford it. She—Never mind, dear. We can go to-morrow night.—Life.

Henpeck—I have troubles of my own. Mrs. Henpeck—But you are the partner of my woes. Henpeck—Yes, silent, as in everything else.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

"The doctor would like to see you inside," said the maid to the caller in the reception room. "Not much!" said the startled patient; "he can't try any X-ray on me."—Yonkers Statesman.

Nodd—My wife told me if I wanted peace with her, I would have to resign from my club. Todd—And you are getting along all right now? Nodd—Oh, yes. I'm living at the club.—Ex.

"I hear that the crowd assailed you when you appeared at the Plunkville Opera House." "False, me boy, false," replied the eminent tragedian, Mr. Barnes Tormer; "all false. There was no crowd."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Did you hear of the accident which befell your brother?" "Accident? No! Not serious, I hope?" "Well, rather. An idea struck him, and now the entire upper part of his head is paralyzed."—New York Herald.

Mr. Isaacs—I sells you dot coat at a grad sacrifice. Customer—But you say that of all your goods. How do you make a living? Mr. Isaacs—Mein frient, I makes a small profit on de paper and string.—New York Weekly.

"What intensely red hair that young man has!" exclaimed Maud; "I'm surprised that you seem to like him so well." "Oh," replied Mamie, "I don't like him very well. I never invite him to anything put pink teas."—Washington Star.

Gargoyle (back in town after a year's absence)—When I went away, Jones and Brown were rival suitors for Miss Twitter's hand. Which proved to be the lucky man? Glanders—Can't tell that yet. She married Brown only a month ago. Ask me again in about a year.—Life.

Flick—Call him a musician! Why, he doesn't know the difference between a nocturne and a symphony. Flack—You don't mean it? And they hurry to get away from one another. Each is terribly afraid that the other will ask: "By the way, what is the difference?"—Boston Transcript.

"No, ma'am said Meandering Mike, "I'm sorry, but it's ag'in my principies. I can't split no wood." "Well," she answered, "there will be a load of coal here this afternoon, and——" "I'm sorry ag'in; but I can't carry no coal. But I'll tell you what I will do—I'll compromise. Ef you've got a gas-stove, I'll turn on the gas."—Washington Star.

"Here, you've been telling me all along," said the bright-faced young wife, "what a wonderful cook your mother was; and now your Aunt Jane has just told me that your father was a chronic dyspeptic." "Well, you see," the young husband murmured, with a deep sigh, "mother learned by practicing on father."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That young man of yours," said the observing parent, as his daughter came down to breakfast, "should apply for a job in a dime museum." "Why, father," exclaimed the young lady, in tones of indignation, "what do you mean?" "I noticed, when I passed through the hall late last night," answered the old man, "that he had two heads upon his shoulders."—Chicago News.

Foster—So her father refused to consent to your marriage with his daughter? Biglin—No, that's just the deuce of it. He gave me no answer when I told him what I had called for, and told me if I didn't leave in less than two seconds, he'd kick me out. What's to be done with a fellow who will wander off in that way from the subject of discussion?—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Greene—My husband is such a thoughtful man! He always goes down into the basement kitchen to smoke. Mrs. Gray—And lets the smoke come upstairs into the dining-room through the dumb waiter. Mrs. Greene—Yes, but that's because he is absent-minded, poor man. That has nothing to do with his thoughtfulness, you know.—Boston Transcript.

Attorney—You say you had called to see Miss Billings and was at the house at the time the burglary was committed? Witness—Yes, sir. Attorney—Then how did it happen that when the prisoner dashed into the room and assaulted you, you leaped through the window and went home, making no attempt to defend the lady or give the alarm? Witness—I thought it was her father.—Life.

"My friend," said the kindly old gentleman who likes to make acquaintances while traveling, "you should follow my example. I strive to learn something new every day." "No," was the answer of the quiet young man; "that may do in your line of business; but if you were doing a vaudeville turn with me, you'd realize that audiences seem disappointed if they don't get what they have been taught to expect."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Fadde (faith curist)—How is your grandfather this morning, Bridget? Bridget—He still has the rheumatics mighty bad, mum. Mrs. Fadde—You mean he thinks he has the rheumatism. There is no such thing as rheumatism. Bridget—Yes, mum. A few days later: Mrs. Fadde—And does your grandfather still persist in his delusion that he has the rheumatism? Bridget—No, mum; the poor man thinks now thot he is dead. We buried um yisterday.—Indianapolis Journal.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S RUSE.

Led to an Innocent Display of Her Father's Artillery.

Col. I. N. Walker is the authority for story which, as he says, is a very proper one for the parlor and one which contains several suggestions of value to young ladies who may occasionally find themselves in a position requiring the use of diplomacy and tact. This story avers that in a certain place not very far away, and at a time not very long ago, there was a young man who came from a distant city on a visit to one of his friends, another young man who stood high in the esteem of the community. The visiting youth was seriously afflicted with the ambition of meeting some nice young lady of culture and refinement who might be matrimonially inclined, and when his accommodating friend told him of a very handsome maiden of his acquaintance his soul was fired with ardor and he resolved to pursue his suit with energy. This laudable purpose was strengthened perceptibly by an incidental recital on the part of his friend of the old gentleman's worldly possessions, and the young man was on tenter-hooks until he obtained an introduction. The introduction obtained, he lost no time, but called the next evening. The events of that memorable evening abide with him to the present day.

It seems the pair were alone in the parlor for something like half an hour when the ardent youth threw discretion to the wind and essayed a feat of osculation that was indignantly resented. Whether he received a blow of the hand upon his features is a mere matter of speculation, but it was quite evident that there was some stamping of a dainty foot and a darting of fire from indignant eyes, for the young man was given thoroughly to understand that if he did it again the paternal parent would be informed. But the thrust fell on heedless ears, for no sooner was it made than the bold suitor once more attempted his trick. Then war ensued instanter. Out of the room swept the young lady and the young man was left to cogitate, but only for a brief space.

In the next room was the paternal parent, a man who loved sporting above almost everything else, and when his daughter entered he was examining a double-barreled shotgun in a fond and doting manner. Said his daughter to him: "Pa, there is a young man in the parlor who, like yourself, is much interested in hunting. I wish you would meet him. You might take your new gun in with you, for I know he would greatly admire the pattern." Nothing could suit the old gentleman better than this, so he marched into the parlor expecting to receive the enthusiastic praises of a true sport. But in this expectation he was doomed to sad disappointment. The young man saw him coming and saw the gun also. Exit by the door was impossible and the window offered the only hope for escape, so out he jumped with all his might and down the street went flying as fast as his aroused fears for life could make him. The old gentleman gazed on this strange scene with bewilderment, but his daughter had obtained a point of vantage where she gloried recklessly in the success of her ingenious contriving.—Indianapolis Journal.

Du Maurier's Story of His Blindness.

I went to Antwerp, where there is a famous school of painting, and where I had no less a person than Mr. Alma-Tadema as a fellow student. It was all delightful, but misfortune befell me, and I lost the sight of an eye—perhaps it was the eye with which I used to do the funny caricatures; it was a very good eye, much the better of the two, and the other has not improved by having to do a double share of the work. Moreover, certain physical disabilities that I have the misfortune to labor under make it difficult for me to study and sketch the lusty things in the open air and sunshine. My sight, besides being defective in many ways, is so sensitive that I cannot face the common light of day without glasses thickly rimmed with wire gauze, so that sketching out-of-doors is often to me difficult and distressing.

I mention this infirmity not as an excuse for my shortcomings and failures—for them there is no excuse—but as a reason why I have abstained from the treatment of so much that is so popular, delightful and exhilarating in English country life and sports.—Harper's Magazine.

His Salary.

The Washington Post tells of a bright boy, one of the pages in the Senate at Washington, who was at one of the Senate entrances when a lady approached with a visiting card in her hand.

"Will you hand this to Senator Blank," she said.

"I cannot," replied the boy; "all cards must be taken to the east lobby."

The woman was inclined to be angry, and went away muttering. Then a thought struck her, and taking out her pocket-book she found a 25-cent piece. With it in her hand she went back to the boy.

"Here, my lad," she said, in a coaxing tone, "here is a quarter to take my card in."

"Madam," said the boy, without a moment's hesitation, "I am paid a larger salary than that to keep cards out."

Aerial Flights.

Mrs. McCarthy—Yer wages is 50 cents short this week, Mike.

Mr. McCarthy—Yis, Mary Ann. We had an explosion on Toosday, an' th' foreman docked me fur the time I was in the air."

Eternal Fires.

Near the Caspian Sea there are several "eternal fires," so called by the natives, where natural gas issues from the ground, and has been [illegible] ages.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 24 1898

Review: In this paper in its issue of May 21 last, we drew attention to the improved conditions of the market for silver. The improvement then noted has continued, and silver looks better and brighter today than it has for many years. The present increased demand for the metal by the Spanish government is, in a measure, responsible for this, but that is not the only reason for the advance in the price of silver, and for the hopes now entertained that it will be made use of as a money circulating medium to a greater extent than it has in the past.

In addition to these causes the shipments of silver from London to eastern countries show large increases and they are very much larger than they were a year ago. The published returns of the British Board of Trade for the four months ending April 30, 1898, throw additional light on this most interesting subject. During that period there was sent to China from London, silver to the value of $1,556,465, as against only $199,810 sent there during the corresponding period of last year. To the British East Indies there was sent from London, during the same period, silver to the value of $13,705,880 as against only $10,499,870 during the corresponding period of last year. By this it is seen that these two countries have alone taken during the first four months of this year $4,562,665 more of silver than they did during the first four months of last year. Silver is gaining strength.

Costly experience gained by the War and Navy departments during the Civil war has led to the creation at Washington of what is probably the most elaborate system of records of military and naval service ever established by any nation in the world. Although the current war will unquestionably add largely to the pension list, it will be impossible to renew at any future time the multiform and scandalous devices by which persons not entitled to Government bounty have been borne upon the pension roll. Our enormously exaggerated list of pensioners of the Civil War, which shows no signs of decreasing from year to year, denotes and embodies an error into which the Government could not fall a second time. There is not the slightest apprehension at this time in the Record and Pension Division of the War Department that any improper or unjust claims will get through the Pension Office on account of military operations in the war with Spain. As to the navy, the system of hospital records there is so thorough that they practically constitute a complete history of every case of illness or of injury to men while afloat. These are preserved in the Surgeon General's office and may be referred to at any time.

The International Mining Congress, which will meet in second annual session in Salt Lake City July 6-9, is attracting increased attention as the time near, and the prospect of a great attendance grows daily. The secretary has received official notice of the election of over 1000 delegates from six States and 188 cities, and many more will be reported. Canadian province, Mexico and some South American republics will be among the foreign countries represented. California will send a large delegation. Delegates have been named by Governor Budd, the California Miner's Association and several of the ming counties. Several thousand dollars have been raised at Salt Lake City for the entertainment of the convention, and there vill be many social features and excursions to make the gathering more enjoyable. A large number of legislative and practical questions will be acted upon and the project of establishing a cabinet department of mines and mining will be givin all the impetus possible.

Before long ships will begin to arrive from Alaska, and will doubtless bring down considerable quantities of gold—perhaps so much as to cause a repetition of the craze of last year, which has now neorly died out. No one doubts there are vast quantities of gold in Alaska, but the hardships entailed in attempting to secure it make the game hardly worth the candle.

The amount of gold received at San Francisco from Australia since August 10 last till date is $22,500,000. This breaks all previous records. The coins have been reminted and most of the newly-coined gold has been shipped directly to New York, and the remainder will follow very soon.

WAR NEWS.

The situation remains practically unchanged from last week. General Shafter has landed near Santiago with 15,000 troops, and has established a base of supplies. No news has been received from Manila regarding the arrival of our transports.

Santiago is on the verge of starvation, and must soon capitulate. Spanish soldiers are on half rations, flour is quoted at 50c per pound, and even dog meat is in demand at high prices.

Gen. Blanco at Havana has notified the blockading fleet that he will hereafter recognize no flag of truce, but that all vessels approaching within six miles range will be fired on.

The Spanish refuse to exchange Lieut. ... for pris-

oners held by the U. S.

Porto Rico will probably be invaded next month.

Honolulu papers publish a sensational article about an attempt to blow up the transport Pekin by a Spaniard who had enlisted in the American army.

The powder works near Cincinnati were blown up Sunday by two men, one of whom was badly injured.

At the recent elections in Germany the Socialists cast over two million votes, and elected 33 members of the Reichstag, nearly doubling their vote of two years ago.

A French agriculturist has grafted tomatoes upon potatoes, with the result that his plant produces potatoes underground and tomatoes above.

It is estimated that California and Colorado will produce over $20,000,000 in gold each this year.

NOTICE

Whereas, committees appointed by the Silver and Populist parties have invited the Democratic County Central Committee to appoint a conference committee to meet with them for the purpose of effecting a fusion between said parties, a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee is hereby called to convene at the town of Independence at 8 o'clock p. m., June 29, 1898

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

CURTAIN RAISERS.

Ben Stevens will manage "The Bride Elect" next season. Klaw and Erlanger are highly interested in its production.

Agnes Sorma plays a barefoot role in "The Children of the King." Her acting does not depend on a display of high heels.

It is reported that Marie Shortwell and John E. Kelterd will come out as joint stars next season, appearing in a new romantic play.

Messrs. Perley and Rankin have decided to have "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" revived during the coming summer. The London scene will be omitted.

According to Sir Henry Irving, the theater and music halls of the metropolis give employment to 100,000 people and represent a capital of £3,000,000.

Chaminade in her forthcoming visit to America is to be accompanied by Ward Stephen, a New York pianist, known to the European public as Varri Stefanski.

Stuart Robson has two new plays under consideration. One is by Bronson Howard, the author of "The Henrietta," and the other is the work of Augustus Thomas.

Grant Richards announces the publication of a poetical drama by the late Louisa Shore, entitled "Hannibal," a book which in its day attracted a considerable amount of attention.

The London papers seem to agree pretty unanimously that "The Conquerors" is neither decent nor artistic. The Telegraph says that in the dialogue Mr. Potter achieved "absolute dullness."

Mme. Patti has gained much in health by her prolonged rest, and her voice is also said to have been benefited. She will be heard in London this month for the first time since her recent bereavement.

Mark Twain, like Mr. Barrie and one or two other novelists, has determined to go in for writing for the stage; but, unlike Mr. Barrie, it is not his own work he intends to adapt for theatrical representation, but that of other writers.

It is understood that Elwyn A. Barron and Wilson Barrett have almost completed a new play of the period of George III, in which Mr. Barrett will appear as a distinguished courtier, greatly harassed by the guardianship of the spendthrift hero.

RULES FOR CAMP WEEPERS.

On the flap of a tent of a company in one of the military camps near New York is pinned a card on which is written:

TO VISITORS.

Glad to see you always.

We are not afraid—not yet.

We know we are liable to be shot.

Yes, if we have a chance we shall shoot.

We don't know how we will feel until we get hit.

The tent leaks when there is rain. We have had some leaks.

We are liable to be sick. We might be sick if we staid at home.

Are we warm enough at night? Not as warm as we expect to be.

We are not dying to get into the hospital. We may die after we get there.

We are sorry we are going to leave our wives and our children and our sweethearts.

If you have tears to shed, please notify the guard so that he may show you where the shed is.

If you are our sweethearts, you know what to do, but be careful. The officer of the day may be a bachelor.

We were never in the other war. If we had been, we wouldn't be in this one—on account of our age and for some other reasons.

If you are our wives and children, please do not weep and make a scene in camp. We went through that at the house. Besides it unnerves the boys in the other tents.

We are fond of war pictures. Those that represent us as facing bursting shells and walking over the mangled remains of our comrades and dead horses and that have vultures in the air are especially fascinating to a young soldier in camp.

THE BEEHIVE.

Pollen stored in hives is known as bee bread.

When water is not convenient, it should be supplied.

In attempting to move bees be sure that every exit is closed.

Bees need the most attention during the spring and early summer.

Bees should never be handled without smoke close at hand to control them.

A bee flies in a direct line and will not fly up or down to come into your face.

Of all sources from which bees derive their support the clover is the most important.

The clovers yield large quantities of pure white honey, and plenty of clover blossoms means a rich honey harvest.

The drone bee is longer developing than either the queen or worker. It is 24 days from the egg to the fully developed drone.

After mating is accomplished the queen, in two or three days, will commence laying and will never leave the hive unless to go out with a swarm.

Comb foundation is made from beeswax and except for thickness is nearly like the natural comb. By its use the expensive work of secreting wax for comb is saved, besides securing straighter combs.—St. Louis Republic.

CHICAGO CUTLETS.

After the foreign unpleasantness is over the Chicago papers can utilize their pictures of the naval battles to illustrate the local smoke nuisance.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A Chicago woman has invented a bed which at a touch telescopes and becomes a sofa. She neglects to state whether this contrivance beheads its victims or merely strangles them to death.—Washington Post.

A Chicago woman has enlisted as a bugler. What's the matter with the Chicago men? Surely there are enough hard blowers among them to make it unnecessary to call upon the women.—Cleveland Leader.

PERT PERSONALS.

A few weeks ago John L. Sullivan wanted to fight Spain. Who has tied him?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Edna Wallace Hopper, having legally eliminated her last name, is no longer a "grass" Hopper.—Chicago Times-Herald.

John Shoemaker and Ella Glew were married in a Denver suburb last Sunday. Ella will no doubt stick to him until the last.—Denver Post.

While not an impartial participant in the proceedings, Don Carlos manages to attract a great deal of attention by his performance on the coach line.—Washington Star.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the fourteenth day of May, 1898, in the matter of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of July, 1898, at the Court House door in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Edwin M. Crocker at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all these certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and described as follows:

The N E ¼ of N E ¼ of section 5, W ½ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of S E ¼, and S ½ of S E ¼ of section 4; and W ½ of N E ¼ of section 9, all in Township 8 south, Range 36 East, M D M, containing 400 acres.

Also, the N E ¼ of Section 17, Township 8 south, Range 34 east, M D M, containing 160 acres.

Also, all of section 16, township 9 south, Range 34 east, M D M, containing 640 acres.

Also, lot No 1, and W ½ of lot No 2 in N ¼, and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of section 5, S E ¼ of E ½ of section 6, S W ¼ of S W ¼ of section 4, and W ½ of N W ¼ of section 9, all in Township 9 south, range 34 east, M D M, containing 319 and 70-100 acres.

Also, the W ½ of N W ¼, and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of section 19, township 9 south, range 35 east, and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of section 24, Township 9 south, Range 35 east, M D M, containing 160 and 70-100 acres.

Terms and conditions of sale, Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated June 23, A. D. 1898.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of the county of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898

at the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the Assessment Book and equalize the assessment of property in said county for the year 1898, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the application of Augusta M. L. White for a change of name.

To the Honorable, the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The petition of Augusta M. L. White respectfully shows:

First—That your petitioner was born at Berlin, in Germany, and that she now resides at the town of Lone Pine, in the County of Inyo, State of California. That the following are the near relatives of your petitioner: John Henry Lubken of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California; Amy Fraser, of Inyo, Inyo county, California; Albert Lubken and Arthur Lubken of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, children of your petitioner, and J. C. Roeper, of Independence, Inyo county, California, a brother of your petitioner.

Second—That her present name is Augusta M. L. White, and that she desires to have said name changed to Augusta M. L. Lubken for the reason that she has acquired real estate and other property under the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken. That she has since been married to Joseph White, of Inyo county, California, from whom she is now divorced, and that conveyances of her real estate may be made, and the record thereof be kept clear, she desires to again resume the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that your Honorable Court appoint a day for the hearing of this petition, and upon said hearing that it be adjudged and decreed your petitioner again resume the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken.

AUGUSTA M. L. WHITE,
Petitioner.

Ben H. Yandell,
Attorney for Petitioner.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

LEGAL.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Independence, Cal.
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal, on June 21, 1898, viz: Chas W. Whittock, for the W ½ S W ¼, sec 17, S E ¼ N E ¼, N E ¼ S E ¼ sec 18, Tp 25 S, R 38 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Horace Bellows, Ira W. Brown and Eliza Ann Mudgett, all of Olancha, Inyo county, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald deceased, to the creditors of and persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said Inyo county.

Dated May 12, 1898.

MARIE V. FITZGERALD,
Administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

P. H. Mack, attorney for administratrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Land Office at Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 11, 1898, viz.: Thomas Mills, for the W ½ N E ¼ sec 11, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Boyd, William Jenkins, William L. Hunter and William Cox, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

U. S. Land Office, Independence, Cal.
April 30, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 13, 1898, viz: Henry Giles, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N ½ S W ¼, S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec 28, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, Jas. R. Moffet, Thos. Webb and Harry A. Cock, all of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H E 797

Land Office at Independence, Cal.,
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 13, 1898, viz., Eliza Ann Mudgett, for the W ½ S W ¼, W ½ S W ¼, sec 8, Tp 23 S, R 35 E, M D M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ira W. Brown, Horace Bellows and Charles W. Whittock, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING GREAT REGISTER

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made April 8, 1898, proposals will be received by said Board for the printing of, at a stated price per name, four hundred (400) copies of the Great Register of said county, to contain about one thousand two hundred (1,200) names. Copy to be be prepared by the County Clerk, the sheets thereof to be delivered at least twenty-six days before election, and the work must be completed and delivered ten days before election. The form and style to comply with the Political Code, and Section 1096, as amended March 27, 1895.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Printing Great Register," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and no bid will be received later than 10 o'clock a.m. of Thursdayay, July 7, 1898.

Said bids will be opened by said Board of Supervisors on Thursday, the 7th day of July 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved. A. C. FREEMAN,

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Great Register of Inyo County is now open and will remain open up to and including the 14th of August, 1898.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of the Peace or Notary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All unregistered citizens are notified to apply for registration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts:

Round Valley—C. A. Hilton.
Bishop—W. O. & J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley & S. G. Gregg.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
George's Creek—W. L. Hunter.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—J. J. Morton.
Darwin—Henry Miller.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—R. Decker and T. H. Heneby.
Mountain Springs—H. C. Hamilton.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

Dated June 8, 1898.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of M. J. Canadas, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of M. J. CANADAS, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his office in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of M. J. Canadas, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 6, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
Jan 1	To cash on hand	$18 308 63	
3	cash from A M Given, tax col	381 00	
3	cash from A M Given, tax collees	18 00	
3	A M Given, sheriff, fees	6 60	
3	D J Hession, clerk fees	39 40	
3	D J Hession, recorder, fees	47 60	
3	S W Austin, supt	10 00	
4	J S Dunlap Justices	5 45	
5	Hillside Water company, damages	65 00	
8	State Treasurer, school fund	5 844 63	
24	Chris Mangie, on redemption	2 73	
25	Mrs C Delaney, int on state and	8 00	
25	Geo McIntyre, same	44 80	
25	W H Murray same	22 40	
25	Clayton Belknap, same	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap same	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, paid	5 60	
31	J J Mack, judgments sheep cases	4 220 46	
		29 [illegible] 50	
Feb 7	A M Given, tax col	535 39	
7	Same, fees	13 00	
7	D J Hession, recorder fees	112 55	
7	Same, clerk fees	47 25	
11	D P Wallace, on redemption	74 89	
15	Oscar Sutro, interest state land	104 09	
7	I H Mulholland, on redemption	4 79	
7	Same	23 17	
7	Same	63 43	
7	Same	17 59	
21	A W Eberhutz, return premium	15 80	
26	Charles Anthony, int on State land	15 70	
29	John Dehy, same	11 20	
		80 0.4 26	
Mar 7	A M Given tax col	778 95	
5	J G Birchim, int on swamp land	15 68	
5	J G Birchim, int on State land	32 00	
7	A M Given, tax col fees	25 60	
7	Same, sheriff fees	2 00	
7	D J Hession, clerk	41 55	
7	Same, recorder fees	30 20	
14	A W Foster, int on State land	205 19	
14	A B Forbes, same	107 28	
24	F A Gardner same	190 22	
24	Clayton Belknap interest state land	22 40	
24	Same as above	22 40	
29	Julian Stuntag, interest state land	202 70	
14	A M Meads on redemption	42 11	
	Mrs A J Church same	18 84	
		31 890 78	
	DISBURSEMENTS		
Jan 8	Salary fund		1 319 98
	Hospital		738 26
	Bridge		108 5
	General expense		1 129 34
	Road Dist No 1		350 4
	" " " 2		243 70
	" " " 3		428 09
	" " " 4		247 [illegible]
	" " " 5		2 3 5
	Property tax		89
	Bishop school fund		83 00
	Big Pine		186 85
	Station		116 37
	Lone Pine		197 [illegible]
	Keeler		135 00
	Warm Spring		125 3
	Valley		5 55
	Fish Springs		25 [illegible]
	Union		135 0
	Liberty		40 00
	Irving		202 3
	Taboose		62 [illegible]
	Riverside		78 00
	County		1 [illegible] 0
			6 219 18
Feb	Salary fund		1 024 38
	Hospital		110 00
	Bridge fund		97 8[illegible]
	General Expense		600 90
	Road poll tax		3 00
	General road		100 00
	Road Dist, No. 1		15 00
	" " 2		42 00
	" " 4		4 00
	" " 5		6 15
	Big Pine School		178 20
	Irving		167 [illegible]
	Bishop		250 00
	Independence		13 95
	Lone Pine		63 0
	Station		152 0
	Fish Spring		72 00
	Liberty		60 00
	Warm Spring		150 [illegible]
	Valley		60 00
	Taboose		60 00
	Milton		15[illegible] 00
	Riverside		4 [illegible]
	Round Valley		11 60
	Independence library		40 20
	Big Pine		7 50
	Union		12 00
	Riverside		11 70
	Fish Springs		7 70
	All		8 [illegible]
			9 861 11
March	Fish Spr school bond fund		202 5
	County bond fund		1 550 00
	General expense fund		652 35
	Bridge		5 [illegible]
	Salary		1 024 [illegible]
	Hospital		65 0
	Independence school		98 [illegible]
	Keeler		17[illegible] 5
	Lone Pine		161 00
	Big Pine		25[illegible] 0
	Bishop		250 00
	Milton		9 50
	Station		81 00
	Riverside		120 00
	Round Valley		70 00
	Taboose		60 00
	Irving		150 0
	Fish Springs		65 00
	Valley		60 00
	Fish Springs library		2 25
	Big Pine library		2 25
	Valley		2 8
	County		4 5
	Cash		16 959 89
		31 890 78	31 890 78

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—

April 1		
Salary Fund	3 275 09	
General expense	1 045 79	
County bond		434 19
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 463 44	
Hospital	44 64	
General road	792 85	
Road District No 1	151 90	
" " " 2	229 77	
" " " 3	81	
" " " 4	97 59	
" " " 5	18 82	
Unapportioned county	259 45	
Road Poll tax	27 60	
Swamp & Overflowed	1 498 84	
Bridge	479 38	
Institute	5 00	
Teacher's library	20 33	
Property tax	655 52	
County school		1 056 99
Library	192 82	
Valley	305 91	
Taboose	144 74	
Fish Springs	211 30	
Riverside	49 73	
Bishop	531 34	
Lone Pine	509 33	
Big Pine	90 54	
Warm Spring	150 85	
Irving	507 14	
Independence	554 07	
Station	155 08	
Milton	230 11	
Union	377 94	
Round Valley	112 65	
Milton school library fund	24 48	
Round Valley	28 48	
Irving	125 70	
Bishop	61 45	
Station	29 16	
Warm Spring	34 01	
Big Pine	51 68	
Independence	16 96	
Union	13 87	
Riverside	18 88	
Lone Pine	59 14	
Fish Spring	9 92	
Liberty	24 36	
Taboose	26 81	
Valley	23 66	
Keeler	11 87	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	862 20	
Union school bond fund	601 34	
Big Pine	602 47	
Fish Springs	31 62	
Lone Pine	1 183 44	
Taboose	27 49	
Riverside special	13 04	
Irving special	278 62	
Round Valley	97	
Cash on hand		16 959 89
	18 451 07	18 451 07

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds between Dec. 31st, 1897, and March 31st, 1898.

Total warrants drawn		13 178 39
Gen. expense fund	2 382 57	
School "	4 516 52	
Hospital "	913 26	
Salary "	3 369 84	
Unapportioned "	89	
General Road "	100 00	
Road District No 1 fund	365 41	
" " " 2 "	285 70	
" " " 3 "	428 09	
" " " 4 "	251 75	
" " " 5 "	259 65	
Bridge "	501 80	
State poll tax "	3 00	
	13 178 39	13 178 39

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	62 900 55	
County bonds		62 000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	62 990 55	62 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	62 990 55	
Cash in treasury		16 959 89
Remaining indebtedness		46 030 66
	62 990 55	62 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

INYO COUNTY, CAL., March 15, 1898.

To Mrs. E. R. Stellmann:—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred ($300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Bunker Hill and Hidden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Anvil spring in Butte Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 18th in the office of the recorder of said county. In order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if in ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY MACDONALD.

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should not be made.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, Deceased.

James R. Moffett, the administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the personal property and the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court-room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell all the personal property and so much of the real estate of the said deceased either at public or private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for 4 successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 1st 1898.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal.
January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

JOHN A. COYLE.

State of California }
County of Inyo }
January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600.00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to-wit: $150.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 186

R. C. SPEAR.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 24 1898

Who said it was hot?

Lone Pine will celebrate the 4th.

Thos. Boland has been appointed postmaster at Keeler.

An addition is being built on the town hall at Lone Pine.

The Indian school at Fort Independence will close next Friday.

Bob Warnock and Wm. Paddock came in from Ballarat this week.

The town of Tracy, near Stockton, was entirely destroyed by fire last Sunday.

The Board of Supervisors will sit as a Board of Equalization beginning July 5.

Admission will be free to the Fourth of July ball, and everybody is invited to attend.

The Reward mill has again been obliged to close on account of the lack of water.

There are three letters unclaimed at the Thebe postoffice addressed to Mr. Thos. Hammond.

Miss Mary Mulholland will shortly leave for Los Angeles, where she will remain for some time.

The Defiance mine is running three shifts, and there is a better showing of ore than for several years.

A meeting of the Democratic County Central committee will be held at Independence next Wednesday night.

The furnace at the Lane mine near Darwin was started up last week and from latest accounts is doing splendid work.

A petition is being circulated asking that A. E. Janvier be appointed Superintendent of Schools, vice S. W. Austin resigned.

By invitation of the Executive Committee S. E. Vermilyea, Esq., of Bishop will deliver the Fourth of July oration at Independence.

S. W. Austin's commission as Register of the Land Office arrived last Friday, and he entered upon his official duties last Saturday morning.

The Darwin smelter is running on ore carrying 17 per cent lead, and is using no iron for flux. They will shortly commence on ore running 13 per cent.

W. L. Hunter will be a candidate before the coming Democratic convention or the convention of Democratic and silver forces, for the office of Sheriff of Inyo county.

M. Laprairie, Harry Cook and Geo. Thorpe have gone to the lakes for a fishing trip. They are in over 1500 feet on their Mazourka tunnel, and expect to reach bedrock with n 500 feet.

The following are amounts of different crops sown in Inyo county, in acres, as far as reported: Wheat, 3373; oats, 959, barley, 289; corn, 1598; hay, 8426. The final reports will slightly increase the above figures.

John Kispert, Maggie Bunney and Ivan Bunney have gone to Sequoia Mills to meet Miss Blanche Bunney, who is returning from the San Jose Normal school for the summer. They are expected home by Wednesday.

A. W. Nobles and Chas. Robinson arrived in town Tuesday night with the first snow train of the season, consisting of eight pack animals loaded down with the cooling substance. The second train will probably be in tonight.

A bridge is being put across the Inyo Canal near the Independence depot. Jerry Mairs has charge of the work. The water is turned out of the canal while this work is being done, and has caused the Reward mill to shut down for a short time.

Charles Anthony's mill in Panamint mountains is now running on ore from his mines and custom ore from the Ratcliff mines. Many mine owners have ore to crush, and it looks as if the mill would be run steadily for an indefinite time.

DeBorba, accused of murdering M. J. Canades, was arraigned last Saturday. He not having counsel the court appointed Attorney Mack to defend him. Last Monday he pleaded not guilty. Yesterday the defendant was in court for the purpose of fixing the time of his trial. The matter went over until tomorrow. Mr. Mack asked to be excused from the case, which was granted, and thereupon the court appointed Messrs. Vermilyea and Yandell to act for DeBorba.

PROGRAMME

The following programme has been decided upon for the 4th.

Tug of war, married vs. single men, purse $10.

Indian Pony Race, half mile, purse —

Foot race, boys under 12, 50 yards, prize $3.

Foot race, girls under 12, 50 yards, $3.

Foot race, boys under 15, 150 yards, $3.

Egg race, free for all, prize $3.

Potato race, free for all, $5.

Sack race, free for all, $3.

Three leg race, free for all, $3.

Foot race, boys and girls under 6, $2.

In the evening there will be a grand ball, admission free.

The literary exercises will be as follows:

Star Spangled Banner—Mrs. J. J. McLean.

Prayer—Rev T. H. Nicholas.

Declaration of Independence — Miss Etta Wood.

Oration—S. E. Vermilyea.

Red, White and Blue—Choir.

Recitation—Miss Effie Roeper.

Song, Heroes who Sank With the Maine,"—Miss Irma Webb.

Recitation—Miss Birdie Levy.

Song, "The American Flag,"—Miss Mary Mulholland.

Recitation—Miss Lou Robinson.

America—Choir.

There will be a basket picnic in the court house grove. The arrangement committee will furnish hams and bread, and all are invited to bring any other eatables they may see fit. The races will be held on the street in front of the court house.

The names of Mrs. Vinson and Mrs. Moffett have been added to the ladies' committee.

There will be an anvil salute at sunrise, J. W. Murphy chief of ordinance.

Board of Education

A the close of the meeting of the Board of Education a grammar grade certificate was granted to J Walter Hanby of Bishop; primary grade certificates to Miss Agnes Chalfant, Miss Mabel Bradshaw, John A. Dehy and Edward L. Dehy of Bishop, Miss Matie S. Johnson and Fred B. Stewart of Lone Pine, Cal.

Miss Mathilda Meysan and Miss M. E. Truscott were recommended to the State Board of Education for Educational Diplomas.

The following pupils were granted diplomas of graduation: Bishop School—Mabel Bradshaw, Isaac Forman, Gertie Gunter, Chester Keough, Tricksey McGee, Edna McLeod, James Watterson.

Big Pine School—Grace Hall.

Irving School—Laura Darrah, Sadie McLaren, Ethel Tibbits, Robert Thomson, Thomas Thomson, Jr.

Inpependence School—Estella Robinson.

Lone Pine School—Matie S. Johnson, Fred. B. Stewart.

Station School—Katie McNally.

Valley School—Laura M. Partridge.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending June 23, 1898:

Highest barometer	26.030	17th
Lowest "	25.691	22d
Highest temperature	94.2	18th
Lowest "	61.2	23d
Mean "	77.2	
Average dew point	25.3	
Average humidity	15.8	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	27. W	23d
No. clear days	6	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

An Entertainment

There will be a social at the M. E. church on Thursday, June 30. An interesting program will be rendered, consisting of music and recitations, and will be followed by refreshments, ice cream, etc. The proceeds will be devoted to the benevolences of the church and Sunday school. All are cordially invited. Come one and all and have a good time.

The Kern Rand Company has laid out a canal in the gorge of the South Fork of Kern River, at the point where the stream enters the valley, with the idea of generating electricity for Randsburg and other camps not supplied with water power. The company will be able to utilize a fall of 700 feet on a stream whose minimum flow is sixty cubic feet per second. Besides this, there are two factors which tend to render this power capable of indefinite enlargement: First, Whitney Creek in past ages constituted the source of the South Fork, but a slide filled the channel and threw it over into a gulch flowing into the main river. For many years the farmers in the South Fork valley have maintained a tunnel through this slide, in order to replenish the supply of water for irrigation during the fall months. Just now the tunnel is out of repair. Second, on the head of the South Fork is one of the noblest sites for a large reservoir in the State of California. The engineers after completing the survey of the canal, which is to be above three miles in length, have started on a survey of the transmission line to Randsburg, and will probably reach that place within the next week.

The secretary of the treasury has asked for takers for $200,000,000 in bonds to carry on the war with Spain. They will bear three per cent interest, and are payable in coin at the pleasure of the government. Here is a chance for men with idle money to become bloated bondholders.

A Connecticut judge is reported to have instructed a jury in the following language: Gentlemen, you have heard the evidence. The indictment charges the prisoner with stealing a jackass. The offense seems to be becoming frequent. The time has come when it must be stopped, otherwise, gentlemen, none of you will be safe.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY AT INDEPENDENCE

GRAND CELEBRATION

Everybody Come

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5th
" ..... March 5th
" ..... April 2nd
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal

PAINTING

Carriage Painting
House Painting
Sign Painting
Graining and Paper Hanging.

Orders left at the Norman House will receive prompt attention.

C. H. HENNING.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE, - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
AGEN

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with caps and nails $4.00

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Experience
And Not
Experiments

Should be your guide in buying medicine. Let others experiment; you should be guided by experience. Experiments are uncertain in result; experience is sure. Experiments may do you harm; experience proves that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. You may rely upon the experience of those who have been cured by this medicine.

Well and Strong.

"I was afflicted with a tired feeling and my blood was in such a condition that every little scratch would develop into a sore. I tried several medicines but did not feel satisfied with the result until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now well and strong, and weigh more than I ever did in my life." MRS. E. CHEESEMAN, Jamul, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

Mail Orders filled the day received.

"Summer Specials,"

Our book that tells *what will be worn this Spring and Summer*—just what you want—profusely illustrated—free on application to

Mail Order Dept.

The Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar

San Francisco.

California's largest—America's grandest Shopping place.

Snobbishness.

A lady living in an unfashionable street invited a gentleman of leisurely life to her home, because in her simplicity she thought he seemed lonely. He came, and at the close of the evening remarked to her, "I had no idea I should meet so many distinguished people at your house," his voice unconsciously emphasizing the pronoun. In a little book, "About People," Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells gives the following instance of a lack of good manners:

Snobbishness is not confined to one set of people. Emphasized by fashion or literary pretensions, it spreads from village to city. It exists in sardine factories and in palatial mansions; it is met with at picnics and dances as well as at dinner or conversation parties. The links are close.

One of Boston's oldest families gave a reception. Two scions of other old families attended, to whom the host said, "I'll introduce you to those ladies opposite," and he moved toward them.

"Excuse us," said one of the men; "the ladies are of a peasant style of beauty; it is hardly worth while."

The host bowed low in recognition of their farseeing power, adding, "Yes, they are my nieces from the country, but I will not trouble you."

No apology would he receive, though one was eagerly offered.

Woman's Wit.

An emperor of Germany besieged a city which belonged to one of his rebellious noblemen. After the siege had lasted for a long time the emperor determined to take it by storm and to destroy all it contained by fire and sword. He did not, however, wish to injure the defenseless women; therefore, he sent a proclamation into the town, saying that all the women might leave the place unhurt and carry with them whatever they held most precious. The nobleman's wife instantly decided to take her husband, and the other women followed her example. They soon issued from the city gate in a long procession, each one with her husband on her shoulders. The emperor was so much struck with the noble conduct of the women that he spared all; even the city itself was left untouched.

An English Diplomatist.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister to China, is 46 years old and holds rank in the army as a major. He served with the Seventy-fourth highlanders and was in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 and the Suakim expedition before he was appointed consul general at Zanzibar in 1887. After leaving east Africa he was sent to the Niger, where he proved a very successful consul general in the Niger Coast Protectorate, as the district, which was once known as the "Oil Rivers Protectorate," is now designated. Sir Claude's career in west Africa was cut short in 1896 by his selection for the embassy at Peking.

A CHILD'S USE OF MONEY.

Various Answers Received From a Large Number of Public School Pupils.

Dr. George E. Dawson of the Bible Normal college has classified answers received from 1,307 pupils of the public schools of this city, given in response to the question, "If you had $5, all your own, what would you do with it?"

Of those who passed in answers 669 were boys and 638 were girls, their ages ranging from 5 to 16. The answers are grouped under nine general heads: 44 per cent would deposit the money in a bank, 13.8 per cent would buy clothing, 2.2 per cent would buy something to eat, 15.3 per cent would buy toys and other means of amusement, 2.1 per cent would buy jewelry and finery, nine-tenths of 1 per cent would buy firearms, 1.7 per cent would spend for travel, 14 per cent would spend for others and 6 per cent would buy books, etc. It is interesting to note the large per cent who express a disposition to save. Dr. Dawson attributes this largely to the suggestability of the children. The results in this respect resemble those obtained in other fields of experiment. While the children do not realize the full significance of saving, the idea has been engrafted upon their minds and is bound to have its influence. The fact that this idea of saving has been thus forcibly impressed on the minds of so many is very significant and gives us a hint of the immense influence of public instruction.

In noting the per cent of those who would buy clothing it should be remembered that many of the children were in urgent need of something better to wear. Those who voted for something to eat were mostly under 7 years of age. In the class who would prefer amusements the girls usually expressed a wish for dolls and doll carriages while the boys mostly desired pigeons, rabbits or other pets. In regard to travel, the figures show that as children grow older the desire to go out into the world increases rapidly, reaching its height at about the beginning of adolescence. The desire shown by the boys for firearms is an expression of the hunting instinct that awakens when they are 10 or 12. At that age boys like to get hold of books of hunting and adventure. The tendency to buy books increases steadily as the children grow older. This class numbers about twice as many girls as boys. The class which manifests a feeling of altruism also numbers more girls than boys, showing that the greater generosity of women is strikingly manifest even at an early age.—Springfield Republican.

An Important Coachman.

A large part of the charm of the altogether charming city of Washington is found among the blacks. The drivers, for example, of the various dilapidated vehicles, which are by courtesy called carriages, are thoroughly amusing. One who drove a large, lank animal built on the lines of a wooden horse and with little more spirit in him sat on the box of a four wheeler that would have disgraced the stables of a country inn. The flourish and elegance of that coachman, however, were as fine as if he wore the liveries of the president and held the ribbons over the most prancing steeds. He kept his eyes inflexibly fixed upon the ears of his horse and drew up at a destination with the air of reining in a mettlesome charger. When his carriage was emptied, he passed on with a flourish and sweep, headed around and at once put his entire outfit at sharp attention. The ceremony of approaching the curb, on seeing his fare reappear, was equally imposing. His green driver's coat was ragged and shabby, his hat was slightly battered and knew no shine, his whip was as destitute of springs as were the seats of his brougham, and the rough coat of his steed was all that saved the animal from gaunt emaciation, yet over the whole establishment that inimitable darky contrived to throw an air of elegance that was as serious as laughable.—New York Post.

Some Hair Cuts.

"There are lots of men," says a Philadelphia barber, "who are very particular about hair cuts, but wouldn't have a word to say if they didn't have to pass inspection before their wives when they go home. I know one woman who goes so far as to accompany her husband to the barber shop. There's a regular customer of mine who is always attended by his wife when he gets his hair cut, and she stands right back of me while I work. Every few minutes I stop, and she looks over his head and makes suggestions about a 'little more off here,' 'don't shave his neck' and a lot of such comments. The waiting customers enjoy it pretty well, but I'll bet you he will want a divorce in a year, if he hasn't asked for it already."—Exchange.

Abyssinia's Emperor.

The emperor of Abyssinia is about 6 feet in stature without shoes and is stoutly built. His skin is very dark, and he wears a short, curly beard and mustache. His face is heavy in cast, but is redeemed from positive plainness by an extremely pleasant expression and a pair of most intelligent eyes. His smile takes in a wider section of the circumference of his head than is common and displays a particularly fine set of teeth. He generally wears a large black Quaker hat over a white silk handkerchief tied around his head, and a black silk, gold embroidered cloak over a profusion of white linen underclothing.

Two Phases.

"I detest that Mrs. Jones; she always tells what all her clothes cost."

"Well, I detest Mrs. Brown; she never will tell what she pays for anything."—Detroit Free Press.

Use only *one* heaping teaspoonful of *Schilling's Best* Baking Powder to a quart of flour.

...of other baking powders.

THE FAMILY STORY

JUPITER : JENKINS, Schoolmaster.

"Jovi non Placet" wrote the red headed girl in the back seat of the wide, oblong school room. Harrison Jenkins, the presiding genius of the place, stood scowling behind his desk, struggling with the class in Latin. These young boys and girls, who looked pityingly up to his dark face, were struggling with the verb "sum."

The lesson had been poorly prepared and the issue of thunderbolts was soon expected to shower from this pedagogical Olympus. At last it came.

Mr. Jenkins brought his fist down upon the plain deal board with a thump that awoke every languid mind in the room. "Is this what you come to school for?" he began, as if addressing a jury. "Is this the way you use one of the most precious gifts that God has given to you? Here you are, a whole class of bright boys and girls, with brains enough to do anything you desire in this great world, throwing away the greatest opportunity of your lives. If this was an institution for weak-minded children I would have some compassion for you. But your faces are all bright and your eyes are clear, and yet you will come to me with such a lesson as this!" Mr. Jenkins punctuated every sentence with that echoing thump on the desk which carried conviction and mortification to the minds of each boy and girl before him.

It was then that the red-headed girl on the back seat wrote "Jovi non placet" ("It is not pleasing to Jupiter").

Geraldine Coffin was Mr. Jenkins' pride. He had no favorites; at least, such never appealed in the little commonwealth which he held in the hollow of his hand. But in Geraldine he was intensely interested, and he often found in her his greatest irritation. While Mr. Jenkins held the whole of his fifty odd young spirits in the hollow of his hand, the red-headed girl was the one person he was not quite sure of. Geraldine had given him the name of "Jupiter," and it fitted so well that it was at once adopted by all his subjects.

"When he pounds his desk and that great shaggy head shakes so, and his blue eyes flash, all I can think of is Jupiter sending thunderbolts to earth"—and in this remark Geraldine had christened him. Many times he had thought he had heard the name of Jupiter Jenkins, but he had never been able to capture one of these erring mortals. Of course, he knew he was called Jupiter—he had been told so by admiring parents, who knew he would be pleased, and he was.

But it was with the red-headed girl that this story is chiefly concerned. She was the only human problem that Jupiter Jenkins could not solve. Geraldine Coffin had been an inmate of the schoolroom only a few days when Mr. Jenkins discovered that she possessed an unusual mind. He laid his plans to make the most he could of her. He was accustomed to use the parable of the talents in the schoolroom, and to say that to whom much was given much would be required. The getting of lessons was an easy matter to Geraldine Coffin. She not only learned them, but the truths and principles were digested, and sank into her mind, clearly understood and stored away, until the day which would call them into use.

Jupiter Jenkins was accustomed to say that hardly more than one child in twenty really digested knowledge.

II.

He had come to complain to Geraldine's mother that her daughter sometimes failed in her lessons, and that it was inexcusable in one who had such a mind. "I have come to tell you this, Mrs. Coffin, when I would not take the trouble to inform another mother, for this reason and it alone: Geraldine has an unusual mind, and she can make anything she pleases of herself. If she knows you and I are one in this matter, she will not care to trouble us by neglecting to get her lessons."

Geraldine's mother was as much flattered as any other woman would be, and, of course, Jupiter Jenkins was upheld. Thus he dealt with Geraldine, conscious of his power. He endeavored to make her fail, and, whenever she did, she was compelled to remain after school and get her lessons.

But, with a wonderful mind, there was a somewhat wayward nature in the texture of Geraldine Coffin's personality. She was often rough and hoydenish, and she caused no end of trouble. With the deep interest the young master took in her, a sense of power developed. When Mr. Jenkins supposed he had her solidly in his control, there would burst forth a fit of "don't care" in her which astonished and alarmed him.

Then the thunderbolts flew to punctuate the master's fluent words of indignation. "When one has the mighty gift of brains," he thundered, "and life's road lies before to choose what is best and highest, to be lazy and languid, and not to reach the arm to grasp the golden apple of Hesperides, is the greatest wrong."

It was then that Geraldine, her color slightly brighter and her head a trifle higher, would return to her seat and write, "Jovi non placet"—"It is not pleasing to Jupiter."

There were certain rare facts about Geraldine that Jupiter Jenkins, in his teacher's enthusiasm, had not noticed. One of these was that she was a very pretty girl. But if he had been impervious to this fact there were others who had not, and among those were some of the big boys in the school.

Geraldine was growing, and she was now tall and lithe of figure, with her big blue eyes clearer and more expressive, as she looked at people. The true soul of a rather designing maiden was showing forth from them. She was glad to receive attentions, and it smote Jupiter hard when he observed that she walked with one and then with another in the still and balmy spring evenings. Just why it smote him as it did Mr. Jenkins never knew until a few years later.

But it did, and Geraldine's face seemed to have framed itself into the center of his thoughts. She recurred to his consciousness constantly, and when he thought of these big boys he was truly uncomfortable.

He had another conference with Mrs. Coffin, in which he suggested that Geraldine had better be kept in the house and made to give closer attention to her lessons. When he called her in recitations he was also doing his best to make the girl fail. And when she did fail he did his best to make it uncomfortable for her. She had to remain after school and get the whole lesson. Jupiter made her recite it all, "precept upon precept," so to speak.

He had conceived the ambition to make a teacher of the girl. He broached the subject to Mrs. Coffin. "Geraldine," he began, "is cut out to be a teacher." Mrs. Coffin started in astonishment. "Yes she is," he affirmed, with a thunderbolt, "and she ought to be sent to a normal school. I never went to one, and what I know about teaching has been gained by experience. But there is no mistake. The learning of methods means something in these days, and I'm sure that if Geraldine is sent to a normal school she will make a first-rate teacher."

Mrs. Coffin thought it over for a few days, and then came to the conclusion that Mr. Jenkins was right. That was the usual conclusion about Mr. Jenkins in the little village. The idea was placed before Geraldine, and when she heard of Jupiter's proposal she smiled a smile that made her mother look at her twice. But Geraldine had the key to certain kinds of human nature which was far beyond her years. She thought she would like to go, and it was a great joy when she came to Jupiter's throne, and in her sweetest and calmest manner thanked him for his kindness, and said she would do her best to deserve it. That was the happiest day that Jupiter had ever had in the school. He did not understand it, but there was a singing in his heart as homelike as the singing of a tea kettle and as soft as a cat's purr.

Geraldine took new interest in school. She tried no more of her subtle ways to disturb Jupiter, and the boys found a change in her, which at once set their former interest at naught.

"She ain't no more fun," they all agreed, and they troubled her no more.

III.

Geraldine entered the normal school and passed her preliminary examinations with extraordinary success. She was one of the highest three out of a large class. The veteran principal of the school knew human nature at a glance. He wrote to Jupiter a letter which confirmed all that worthy had said about the wild, nomadic Geraldine.

When Geraldine returned at the end of her first year the townspeople began to relent in the hard opinion they had entertained of her, and saw another person in the tall and earnest young woman who had appeared before them. Jupiter Jenkins had ended his work as schoolmaster in the little seaport town. He had been studying law, and was now employing the same forensic talents he had used before his schoolroom in a more lucrative if not a higher court. He was "up in the city," and was making a name.

When Geraldine had finished her course in the normal school she received the highest commendation, and the old principal happened to find a good place for her in the same city where Jupiter was making his way.

When Geraldine had come into his office at the end of the first quarter it was the first intimation that he had received of her presence in the city. She said she had come to make a payment, and while she spoke poor Jupiter was turning all sorts of ruddy colors.

"But I hadn't heard you were here, Geraldine," he said. "I have been thinking of you, too, and wondering if I should hear from you. Of course, I knew I should. But somehow I cannot get you out of my head, girl." This was punctured with one of the old-time thunderbolts. "Fact is, Geraldine, I've only just found out why I treated you so hard when in school. And it was simply this—I loved you! I want you always; I want you to make me happy, to be my wife!"

Geraldine smiled as she raised her face and received the salute from his lips.

"I knew that was the matter all the time," she said.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

AND IT WAS SIMPLY THIS—I LOVED YOU! I WANT YOU ALWAYS—

Odd Notices.

The following notice is displayed in a hotel in Norway: "Bath! First-class bath. Can anybody get. Tushbath. Warm and cold. Tub bath and shower bath. At any time. Except Saturday. By two hours forbore." And this is the notice that was posted up recently in an art exhibition in Tokio, Japan: "Visitors are requested at the entrance to show tickets for inspection. Tickets are charged 10 cens and 2 cens for the special and common respectively. No visitor who is mad or intoxicated is allowed to enter in, if any person found in shall be claimed to retire. No visitor is allowed to carry in with himself any parcel, umbrella, stick, and the like kind, except his purse, and is strictly forbidden to talk within himself dog, or the same kind of beasts. Visitor is requested to take good care of himself from thievely."

PROLIFIC LIFE IN ALASKA.

Full of Fur-bearing Animals and Feathered Songsters.

John Muir, who has summered and wintered in the Alaskan lands, toward which all men's eyes and many men's feet are now turning, says in the Atlantic: Nowhere on my travels so far have I seen such warm-blooded, rejoicing life as in this grand Arctic reservation, by so many regarded as desolate. Not only are there whale in abundance along the shores, and innumerable seals, walruses and white bears, but great herds of fat reindeer on the tundras, and wild sheep, foxes, hares, lemmings, whistling marmots and birds. Perhaps more birds are born here than in any other region of equal extent on the continent. Not only do strong-winged hawks, eagles and water fowl, to whom the length of the continent is only a pleasant excursion, come up here every summer in great numbers, but also many short-winged warblers, thrushes and finches, to rear their young in safety, re-enforce the plant bloom with their plumage and sweeten the wilderness with song, flying all the way, some of them, from Florida, Mexico and Central America. In thus going so far north they are only going home, for they were born here, and only go south to spend the winter months, as New-Englanders go to Florida. Sweet-voiced troubadours, they sing in orange groves and vine-clad magnolia woods in winter, in thickets of dwarf birch and alder in summer, and sing and chatter more or less all the way back and forth, keeping the whole country glad. Oftentimes in New England, just as the last snow patches are melting and the sap in the maple begins to flow, the blessed wanderers may be heard about orchards and the edges of fields, where they have stopped to glean a scanty meal, not tarrying long, knowing they have far to go. Tracing the footsteps of spring, they arrive in the tundra homes in June or July, and set out on their return journeys in September, or as soon as their families are able to fly well.

The free lunch attracts more men than the church festival.

A FREE SLAVE.

She said to him, her lover:
"I would not hold you—no!
If once the dream seemed over,
If once you wished to go,
You're free at any season,
At any moment—free!"
"But that is just the reason
You hold me fast!" said he.
—Madeline S. Bridges in Century.

TRIALS OF A PUBLIC MAN.

It Takes Time to Get Used to the Ways of Newspaper Correspondents.

A new member of the senate was complaining to an old member of some of the difficulties he was encountering. "For one thing," he said, "these newspaper fellows don't always get things straight. I don't mean to accuse them of carelessness or of intentional misrepresentation, but now and then some remarkable stories are printed about me at home."

"You'll get used to that," replied the veteran. "That won't hurt. That's part of your apprenticeship. I've been all along there. Let me tell you of a little experience of mine. Soon after I first came here I picked up a paper from my state and saw it asserted in a letter from Washington that my colleague and myself had met and arranged a slate, and that all the patronage for the state would be distributed according to that arrangement.

"There was no warrant for the statement, and I made inquiries for the correspondent. He came to see me and proved to be a bright and most agreeable young man. I asked him for his authority, and he pleasantly refused to give it, but said that he had every faith in his informant. To that I replied that all I would ask, then, would be the privilege of denying the story—of putting my statement against the other. He said that was only fair and that he would attend to the matter.

"When the correction appeared, it read something like this: 'Your correspondent's story about the deal between Senator —— and his colleague, by which the patronage of the state is to be divided between them, has raised quite a stir here. There is no question as to its absolute truth. But Senator ——, who evidently has been rattled by the publication, now solemnly assures your correspondent that he had nothing whatever to do with the deal.' After that I went slow on corrections."—Bangor Whig and Courier.

THE DEATH RATE.

While it is quite true that the proportion of deaths from malaria as an immediate cause is proportionally small, as cited in annual mortuary statistics, yet physicians are thoroughly convinced that it causes maladies of a fatal character, and begets dangerous nervous prostration. This malady is eradicated and prevented by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures biliousness, constipation, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

The Oregon was the first line-of-battle ship to round the Horn. She honors both the flag and her State.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Spanish lion in the Philippines that was to go forth and destroy the rest of the brute creation was, after all, only an ass in a lion's pelt.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

It is a safe wager that the Spanish landsmen at Manila did better than 10 seconds for the first hundred yards when they saw that Dewey meut business.

Established 1780.

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celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known **Yellow Label** on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation.

The region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body?

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your symptoms. Her experience in treating female ills is greater than any other living person. The following from MRS. ANNIE CURTIS, Ticonderoga, N. Y., is proof of what we say:

"For nine years I suffered with female weakness in its worst form. I was in bed nearly a year with congestion of the ovaries. I also suffered with falling of the womb, was very weak, tired all the time, had such headaches as to make me almost wild. Was also troubled with leucorrhœa, and was bloated so badly that some thought I had dropsy. I have taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and several of her Blood Purifier, and am completely cured. It is a wonder to all that I got well."

Beware of Catarrh.

This deadly, disgusting and offensive ailment leads to consumption and to death unless skillfully treated. The English and German Expert specialists, 731 Market street, have combated successfully with Catarrh for many years and have restored thousands of sufferers to perfect health who had been abandoned as helpless and incurable by other physicians.

$5.00 Catarrh Cured. All Medicines Free $5.00

MASTERS OF CHRONIC DISEASE.

Book for Women Book for Men Sent Free and Sealed By Mail.

Sufferers who cannot see the doctors in person should write for symptom blanks.

English and German Expert Specialists.

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YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

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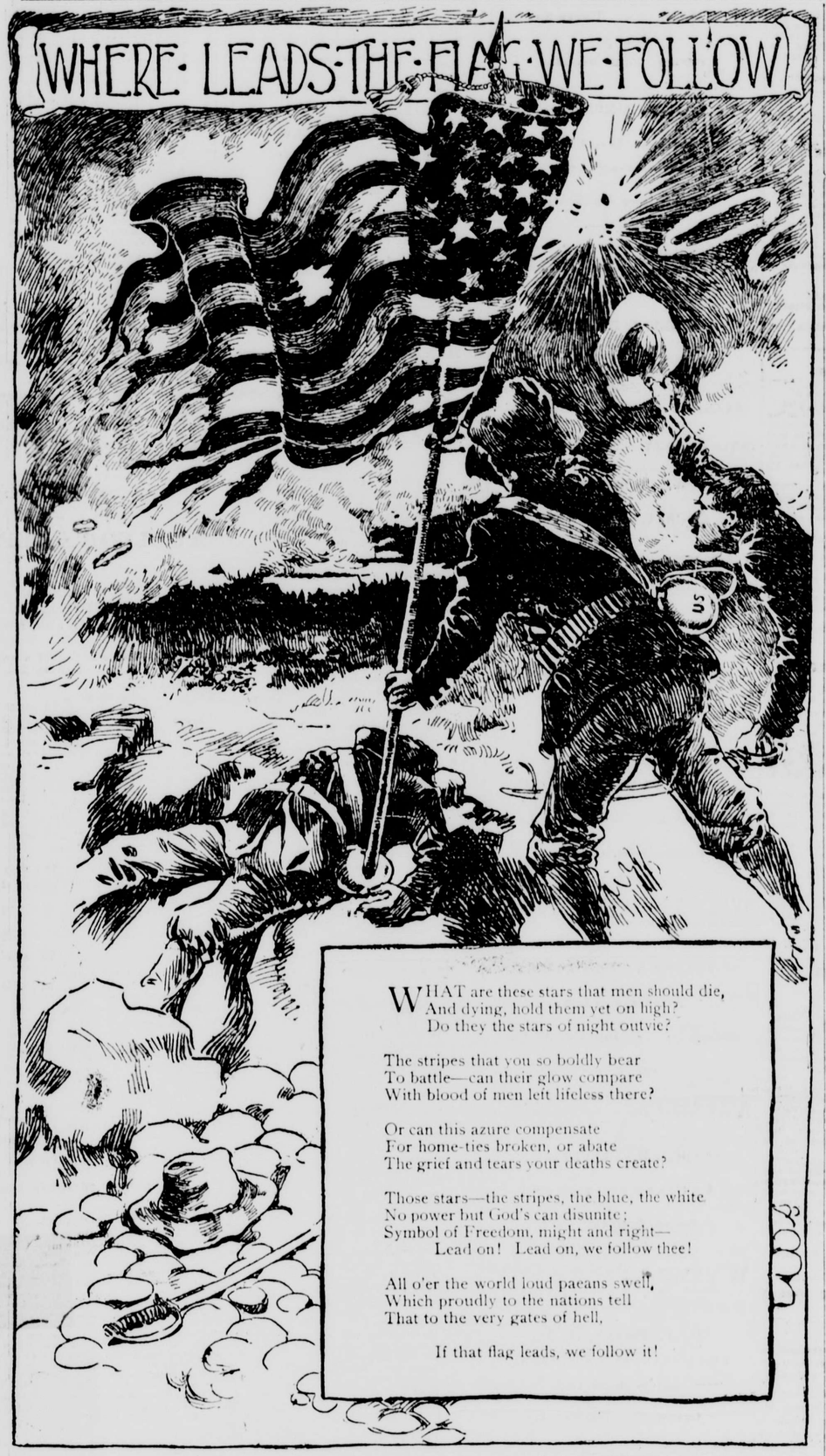


WHAT are these stars that men should die,
And dying, hold them yet on high?
Do they the stars of night outvie?

The stripes that you so boldly bear
To battle—can their glow compare
With blood of men left lifeless there?

Or can this azure compensate
For home-ties broken, or abate
The grief and tears your deaths create?

Those stars—the stripes, the blue, the white
No power but God's can disunite;
Symbol of Freedom, might and right—
Lead on! Lead on, we follow thee!

All o'er the world loud paeans swell,
Which proudly to the nations tell
That to the very gates of hell,

If that flag leads, we follow it!

BABY SOPRANO.

Wee Two-Year-Old Girl Who Sings Grand Operas.

The youngest musical wonder in all New York is little Marguerite Mandelkern, just 2 years and 3 months old. The wee girl has not yet learned to lisp plainly the mingled English and German in which she expresses herself, but there is no music too difficult for her to sing with absolute precision after once or twice hearing it upon the piano.

The little treble voice is as clear and true as a bell, and most intricate measures are given with a strict adherence to time that would make a prima donna envious.

The child is a daughter of Joseph Mandelkern, of No. 106 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, and has doubtless inherited her marvelous ear from her father, whose ruling passion is music. For hours, while her sister Elizabeth, a pianist of no mean order, is playing, Baby Marguerite will creep into the room and lie silently listening. This had been going on for some time before the family observed the little one's habit and became aware of her devotion to melody.

It was when near her second birthday, however, that the infant musician essayed her own powers. Her choice was grand opera, and her debut made in an aria from "Aida." As the first note was struck "Gracie," as she is known at home, stopped suddenly in her play, threw back her head, parted her red lips and to the surprise of every one present sang in a sweet, pure thread of tone the entire aria.

Once having found her voice the little maid, tremulous with delight, went on to make her own every theme that appealed to her. And Gracie knows, too, everything that she sings. It is a matter of moment to this small music lover whether it be Verdi or Mendelssohn that occupies her attention.—New York World.

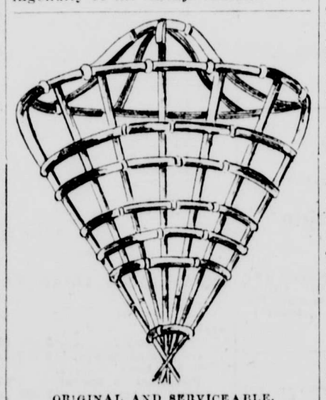
Educated Tinkers.

A leading Australia paper calls attention to the fact that Bulgaria would offer a much larger market for agricultural machinery if there were some reliable repair shops for such machinery in the country. If there is but the smallest repair work on such a machine to be done nobody can be found to do it, and in many cases German experts have been called for. The Economical Society of the Bulgarian capital has just now submitted a memorial to the government asking for the state appointment of some 75 to 100 capable mechanics able to do this kind of work. The ministry supports this scheme, and decided that these mechanics should have to instruct in the first place the rural population in the application of improved agricultural machinery and implements.

This impetus will doubtless result in a large increase of the imports of all kinds of agricultural machinery.—Philadelphia Record.

Bird Cage Made by Navajos.

Here is another illustration of the ingenuity of the Navajo Indians. It is



ORIGINAL AND SERVICEABLE.

a bird cage made of bamboo. The design is original and the material very serviceable.

He Promised.

"Oh, George," she cried, after he had kissed her, "you'll never tell any one, will you?"

"Never have the slightest fear on that score," he replied. And it must have been the way he said it that made her angry.

A good-sized whale yields about one ton of whalebone.

Some men are built for labor and some are built for politics.

INDICATE CHARACTER.

What Different Kinds of Noses Mean to Their Owners.

A thick nose and flat is an unfavorable feature with men as well as women, usually signifying that the character is predominated by material instincts, while a turned-up nose with wide nostrils betokens a vain disposition.

Especially wide nostrils are signs of courage, strength and pride; small nostrils of weakness and timidity. Noses large in every respect are usually found among men, and when a woman possesses a large nose it indicates she is masculine in character.

The nose, the form of which has so much to do with the beauty of the face, is amenable to culture, and we have it on the authority of a German physician that it is beyond dispute that during half an ordinary human life the nose is capable of receiving more noble form. The mental training of an individual has a great deal to do with shaping the nose.

The small, flat nose, found among women and called the soubrette nose, when occurring with an otherwise agreeable cast of countenance, indicates a gracious and cheerful naivette, combined with considerable curiosity. Such a nose is seldom found among men, and when a man is unfortunate enough to possess it he is characterized by weak and definite sagacity.—Philadelphia Press.

German Geographical Prize.

Herr Krupp, of Essen, has given 10,000 marks to the German Geographical Society for a gold medal, to be awarded yearly for geographical discovery. It will be called the Nachtigal medal, after Krupp's friend, Gustav Nachtigal, the African explorer, and, where the merits of candidates are otherwise equal, will be given in preference first to discoveries on the African continent, and next to exploration in German colonies elsewhere.

Female.

"Any mail for me this morning?" asked the lawyer.

"No, sir, but there was a lady," replied the bright boy.—Philadelphia North American.

One pound of sheep's wool is capable of producing one yard of cloth.

TO DRY CHILDREN'S SHOES.

The Way to Do It So that the Leather Will Not Shrink.

"Damp feet are always walking toward disease and death," says an eminent physician, and a more impressive truth it would be difficult to put into words. Children must play out of doors and they will run about in all weather. It is almost always the case that when the little shoes come off at night, they are damp, if not actually wet. The careless mother passes them by, thinking that they will dry by morning, forgetting that, even though they do dry, they will be harsh, uncomfortable and irritating to tender little feet, and may lay the foundation for discomfort and suffering untold. When the little ones have finished their play, they should be taught to remove their shoes and stockings and put on dry ones. House shoes of soft leather or felt are inexpensive and comfortable, and they last a long time, besides being a great saving in noise and the nerve irritation that is often harder to bear than the laborious work with which the housemother has to struggle.

As soon as the shoes are taken off they should be filled to the very tops with dry oats. It is a custom of one of the most provident women who ever raised a family to prepare stocking feet of the sizes of the various shoes worn by the children. These are numbered and hung on a nail in the entryway, where the little ones keep their wrappings. These stockings feet have short tops; in fact, they are shaped more like a baby's sock than anything else. They are filled with oats and sewed up at the top. A couple of inches of extra room is allowed at the top, and when the shoes are to be filled, the oats are shaken loosely through the stocking, then it is put into the shoe and adjusted as nearly in the form of the human foot as possible. A few gentle raps will settle the oats into the shoe; then a strong cord is tied around the stocking top as close to the grain as possible. The oats being perfectly dry occupy a given amount of space. As they absorb the moisture, which they begin to do immediately, they swell a little and keep the leather from shrinking.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

The True Poet.—Jesus is the earth's truest poet. He translated mankind's innate convictions into plain words.—Rev. Dr. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Man's Power.—The power and worth of a man have sometimes a way of evincing themselves by what he does and says. It is also impressively true that the power and worth of a man may evince themselves, if not so startling, at least more indubitable.

Wisdom's Ways.—The young should know that wisdom's ways alone are ways of peace. God's favor is the highest good; heaven is the noblest reward. Conscience should be always king, character is pure gold, reputation is but tinsel.—Rev. T. M. Griffith, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Optimism.—There is no question that the moral light of our community is improving in quality, bringing more and more into the view the things that are pure and true and good, and driving into the outer darkness those things that are evil.—Rev. W. T. Hutchins, Evangelist, Indian Orchard, Mass.

Old Truths.—In this age of the Krupp gun an old-fashioned blunderbuss is out of date, even in spiritual warfare. This principle applies to the pulpit. We need no new Gospel, but old truths in new dress. The pews would be fuller if there was greater ability in the pulpit.—Rev. J. P. Brushingham, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Life's Lesson.—Music, and especially the organ, is a great lesson to all of us in life. Each individual must learn the rules of harmony which shall teach him the great lessons of order and subserviency. Over the organ must rule a sovereign mind, just as in every community must rule the higher intelligence.—Rev. H. C. Potter, Episcopalian, New York City.

Good Times.—Better times are ahead. Christian people are walking to their opportunity. They are showing greater faithfulness and more enterprise, and I have no doubt that our children's children will see times as much better than these as our times are better than the good old times of our fathers.—Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, Baptist, New York City.

Personal Liberty.—A great many young people have been kept out of the church of Christ by the impressions they have gained, that to be a Christian is not to be a free man. Therefore, I think we Christians ought so to use our liberty as to emphasize the fact that we have it.—Dr. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, New York.

A Heartless Girl.

"Miss Renfrew—Alice," he cried, "I must speak. For a week I have walked about as one dazed. I have been unable to eat. At night I have tossed upon my bed, to arise, haggard and miserable, in the mornings. I——"

"Oh," the fair girl interrupted, "I know what is the matter with you. Go and play croquet or golf. You need exercise."

Clearly a Suspicious Character.

"Why did you arrest that man?"

"Because he said he had come out here from Boston to settle up an estate 'for a widow woman.'"

Tramps have one redeeming quality: you never heard of them getting mixed up in labor riots

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Boys in the Country.

Country boys read with interest these words of Major General Nelson A. Miles, the famous Indian fighter: "I lived as a farm boy the happiest years of my life. I think such a life laid the foundation for my healthy constitution, its simplicity and purity having a great influence upon my after success, greater than anything else. It taught me habits of industry and economy, and its freedom and independence caused me to acquire the habit of self-reliance."

Where the Old Money Goes.

In the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington hundreds of thousands of dollars in torn and soiled bills are destroyed each day. The money comes from banks in all parts of the country, is counted by an expert, is then cut in two, lengthwise, and each half is recounted by different persons. The money is then reduced to a pulp by disintegrating chemicals, the bills being thrown into a large revolving cylinder partially filled with the chemicals. This process is called maceration, and the pulp so obtained is pressed into sheets resembling white cardboard and is then sold for about $40 per ton. In this manner the government pays the expense of maceration. The doors to the maceration rooms are carefully guarded and can be entered only by three officials who have keys.

Where Bait Is Found.

Pretty soon the boys will be digging for bait, and if they are not posted they may find their search fruitless, or, baitless, rather.

Angle worms may be found in any moist, mucky soil, where sod or trees or bushes are growing, but you must dig around the roots, the banks of a river or lake being capital places for the search.

Best to capture frogs, search for them in the marsh grass not far from grassy ponds; but hunt early in the morning or at dusk in the evening, when the dew is heavy.

You can usually find crayfish in clay soil that is moist, where they dig holes resembling snake holes, and can be tempted out by a chunk of raw meat, which you may tie to a long piece of string and drop into the hole. When you feel a tug at the string, slowly pull the meat out and the crab will follow.

Fat white grubs, the best of all spring bait, may be found in quantities in decayed logs and stumps, or in that portion of the barnyard compost pile which lies next to the side of the barn.

Ostrich's Odd Trap.

The oddest predicament in which an ostrich ever found itself lately befell one of the huge birds belonging to a South African farmer. This ostrich stole and bolted while steaming hot a big dumpling. The bird's regret was

SOMEWHAT TWISTED.

immediate and visible. In his struggle to get rid of the fiery thing within him Mr. Ostrich twisted his supple neck around one of his legs and succeeded in tying it in a knot. It required three men and half an hour's time to extricate the bird from its self-made trap.

"Growing Up" in Japan.

In St. Nicholas there is a paper on "The Little Japanese at Home," by Ida Tigner Hodnett. Miss Hodnett says, in describing the "growing up" of a boy:

When he is three years old, he begins to wear the obi, a girdle, three inches wide, which confines the kimono, a loose sort of garment, and the main part of the Japanese national dress, for both children and grown people. The putting on of the obi is the occasion of another family feast; and a very important garment it is, for it corresponds to pockets in an American boy's first trousers. The front part of the kimono, above the obi, is also used as a pocket; and the long, wide sleeves, sewed up at the lower end, make two very big ones.

When fifteen years old, the boy becomes of age, and a third family festival occurs. Another name is given him, and his hair is allowed to grow all over the head, like a man's. Previous to this time the head is shaved so as to allow the hair to grow only in spots or tufts, the place of the tufts varying up to the age of ten, when the crown only is shaved. At this festival celebrating his majority the manner of friends and relatives changes toward him, and while the day before he was still addressed as a child, now he is addressed in the ceremonious forms required by Japanese etiquette. The title of respect, san, is henceforth affixed to his name, even by those nearest and dearest. These titles, san, sama, always follow the name, and are never prefixed as with our "Mr." For example, a boy whose name is Kiyoshi will be called Kiyoshi-san. In his responses to the kind speeches made to him, the boy shows that he understands the new honors that have come upon him, anr that he is now ready to apply himself to the serious business of life.

It used to be a great thing to be born a samurai (sah-moor-ri) boy baby in Japan. The samurai were soldiers and scholars, and were entirely apart from and above the ordinary people. They could not engage in any business, nor could they marry into another class. This has all been changed since the Japanese revolution of 1867-68. The people are now divided into two large classes—the heimin (ha-meen), or commoners, the shizoku (shee-zo-koo), or gentry—and all have equal rights under the law. The average boy's success in life depends upon his own abilities, and the use he makes of the teaching he may have.

The first thing the samurai baby needed after he was put in his nurse's arms was a sword. Rather a queer thing for a baby to have, but then this baby was a samurai! No matter if the tiny hand could not grasp the handle, his nurse carried it for him; and when the obi became a part of his dress, the sword was fastened to it and hung by his side. To be sure, it was a wooden sword, but what of that? It was the badge of his rank, and must go wherever he did all day long, and when he went to bed it was laid close by. "The sword is the soul of the samurai" is an old Japanese saying, and it was thus early fastened to his side that he might become used to grasping it from infancy.

When our young samurai reached the age of seven, it was a day of great rejoicing. At the family festival two real metal swords were fastened to the obi, one on each side. The edges, however, were blunt, and accidents were further guarded against by having the swords so fastened in their sheaths that the young swordsman could not draw them out. These were now his constant companions until, at the age of fifteen, the weapons handed down in his family took place.

Juvenile Jokes.

Little Mamie was trying to write with a dull lead pencil that her mother had given her, but meeting with poor success she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, the wood has slipped down over the lead and the marks won't come out!"

Eddie's father was a jeweler and sometimes the little fellow got business mixed up with Indian stories and Sunday school lessons. One Sunday morning he surprised his mother by asking: "Say, mamma, what tribe was it that made gold-plated calves—the Israelites or the Choctaws?"

Harry, aged 5, had been to Sunday school, and upon his return home he tried to tell his mamma about the lesson: "And you know, mamma," said he, "Lot's wife was awful meddlesome, and when God told her to mind her own business she got fresh and didn't mind, so God put her in a sack of salt."

Dorothy had heard some one singing that classical production, the "Little Alabama Coon," on the street. Presently she came to her mother and asked: "Mamma, what does 'swat' mean?" "What do you think that it means?" "Well, I don't know, mamma; but I s'pose that 'swat' is colored for spank!"

"Auntie" was writing to her son far away, and wanted to tell him about killing a turkey, but wasn't sure how to spell the word. Bessie (the children were in the kitchen) was mixed up also and couldn't tell her, but Preston, who can't talk plain, came to the rescue by saying: "Auntie, just tell him 'we tilled a dobler,' and that will be all right."

Black Art at the Dinner Table.

Although the culinary art has in the last twenty years made rapid strides, still there is a certain sameness about dinner parties which, to the habitual diner-out, comes but little short of dull monotony, says the London Sun. Now and again, however, one comes across a hostess whose imagination, or eccentricity, is the means of providing a meal for her guests upon lines other than those upon which the ordinary dinner is given. Such a one was a lady who lived in the neighborhood of Kensington, and who every year gave what she termed a memorial dinner, on the anniversary of her husband's death.

The room in which the dinner was given was draped for the occasion in mauve and black, no other colors being visible. The tablecloth was likewise of mauve silk, while the only floral decorations in use were violets. The lady guests arrayed in either black or mauve dresses! the footmen were dressed in black plush breeches, mauve silk stockings and black coats. On dinner being announced the hostess took the head of the table, but on either side of her, seated upon two stools, sat two black poodle dogs, excellently clipped after the approved French fashion, and with mauve-colored ribbon bows on their heads. These two dogs had been great pets of the lady's husband during his lifetime, and it was for this reason that they were allowed a seat among the guests at the dinner-table. The menu was remarkable for the absence of any color in the viands, save mauve, the rest being either black or white. Thus the soup was white, likewise fish and entrees. As regards game, the lady got over the difficulty, or at least met it half way, by providing black-cock. The sweets were maunve-colored or white, while at the end of the dinner black coffee was served.

It is said that every thread of spider's web is made up of about 5,000 separate fibers. If a pound of this thread were required it would occupy 28,000 spiders a full year to furnish it.

Every man thinks he is strictly first-class.

SHEAR NONSENSE

"Golightly boasts that he never changes his mind." "He can't; no one will swap with him."—Brooklyn Life.

Jack—A woman can't throw straight. Tom—Oh, I don't know. Did you ever have one throw you down?—New York Journal.

He—It makes me a better man every time I kiss you, darling. She—Oh, Harold, how good you must be now!—Boston Traveler.

Timmy—Pop, if there's a war are you going? Pop—No, sir. Your mother has been the man of the house for the past year.—Life.

Sunday School Teacher—Why is it wrong to have two wives? Tommy—Cos no man can serve two masters.—New York Journal.

"Everything on earth has its mission." "How about mosquitoes?" "They make us thing more kindly of flies."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Jones thinks a great deal of me." "So? I didn't know you were such friends." "We're not; I owe him money."—Memphis Appeal.

Little Clarence—Pa, is there really "honor among thieves?" Mr. Callipers—No, my son; thieves are just as bad as other people.—Puck.

He—I suppose the chainless wheel is fast? She—I suppose so. I wonder how long it will take it to reach the bargain counter.—Puck.

His Idea.—"Is the water you get at your boarding house pure? Egbert—No; there seems to be a lot of milk in it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Jack—Yes, ancestors certainly help to give a person social prestige. Tom—Especially when they are wealthy and one lives with them.—Life.

Quick Work.—Jones—I married my wife a month after she accepted me." Brown—And I married mine three days after she refused me.—Puck.

From Two Points of View.—Minnie (admiring her new ring)—Isn't it a dear little thing? Jack (who bought it)—Indeed it is!—Jewelers' Weekly.

Mrs. Ferry—Are your new neighbors well-to-do? Mrs. Terry—I think they are. The children have such awful manners.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I wish to establish a fine private library. What book is the best to start on?" "I would advise a pocketbook."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Watts—Newspaper English is getting worse every day. Potts—Why not? The offices are filling up with college graduates.—Indianapolis Journal.

Charles Bragg—Yes, Miss Brightly, it costs me ten thousand a year to live. Miss Brightly—Oh, Mr. Bragg, do you think it's worth it?—Boston Traveler.

Shortleigh—My Uncle Frank is a veritable Klondike. Longleigh—Why, how's that? Shortleigh—Plenty of wealth, but cold and distant.—Chicago News.

He Wouldn't Do.—Friend—Wouldn't you like to have me sit here and shoot at the poets when they come in? Editor—No. You are too poor a shot.—Harlem Life.

She (reading)—Mice are fond of music and will get as close to it as they can. He—Just cut that out and I'll send it to the girl in the next flat.—Yonkers Statesman.

Seems to Cover It.—Hojack—Give me a paraphrase of "All is fair in love and war." Tomdik—The tactics permissible in courtship are equally allowable after marriage.—Puck.

She—Your face is too near to mine. He—It's two inches away; and that's as bad as a thousand miles. She (pouting)—Well, it wouldn't be for some men.—Harlem Life.

Briggs—What did she say when she rejected you? Griggs—She said it wasn't necessarily due to lack of merit, but on account of the great pressure of other material.—Life.

Jake Fellows—I have a great notion to kiss you. Miss Sweetlips (glancing in the mirror)—Well, sir, to be frank with you, I couldn't blame you much.—New York Evening World.

Aunt Maria—Why, Johnny, what in the world are you thinking about? Johnny—Only thinking up things to say when I grow up that I used to do when I was a boy.—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Higgins—What wretched taste that Mrs. Wilkes has! Mr. Higgins—Yes, I met her down stairs this afternoon and she was wearing that ugly old $25 hat you thought you wanted."—Chicago News.

"We English," said the intelligent foreigner, "do not run for office; we stand for it." "And here," said the bright American, "the man runs for office if the people will stand for it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Adelbert—I cawn't say that I'm feeling nachuwal this eve; I've got a beastly cold in my head, don'tyerknow? Geraldine—Never mind, Addy. Don't grumble. Even if it is only a cold, it's something.—Richmond Dispatch.

"What a beautiful specimen of inlaying!" exclaimed the guest. "Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox, as he put his hands behind and tiptoed complacently; "but that isn't anything. You ought to have seen the outlay it represents."—Washington Star.

The Cautious One—I wouldn't go to the Klondike. Already more money has gone in there than has been taken out. The Sanguine One—You don't s[illegible] If the pla[illegible] think

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 1 1898

On Tuesday of last week the war with Spain was just two months old. During that time one important naval victory has been won, an army of about 7,500 troops has been dispatched to Manila—the first expedition now there—a number of merchant vessels have been captured as prizes, several fortifications in Cuba have been shelled and some of them demolished, and an army of occupation of 16,000 men has landed. Besides these active operations an army of about 156,000 men has been mobilized and is in process of being drilled into a military organization. At the same time this army is not yet fully equipped with arms, ammunition or clothing, and is not likely to be for some weeks yet. This is but little for a nation with such unlimited resources as this to accomplish in that ledgth of time, yet perhaps the delay has been inevitable, for a large part of the work had to reach from the foundation up. It may, perhaps, be interestfng to compare this progress with that of some of the European nations in recent wars. In 1866, when Prussia was on the eve of war with Austria, the former mobilized an army of 220,000 men, th roughly equipped, within two weeks. War was declared on June 15, and in four days Saxony, Hanover and Hesse had been occupied, the Hessian elector had been captured and the Hanoverion army had been isolated. Four days later the frontier was crossed by the advancing armies ond thre days later the first victory on Austrian soil was won; seven days later the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought, and twenty-three days later the preliminary treaty of peace was signed. The war was ended within forty-one days after war had been proclaimed. The Franco-Prussian war was not so precipitate, but there was considerable activity. The Germans received the declaration of war on July 19, and within two months France had been entered. MacMahon with the First Corps had been defeated, the battle of Sedan, at which MacMahon and Napoleon surrendered, had been won and Bazaine was cooped up in Metz, and Paris was completely invested. The war was practically ended, though there was a delay of several months before the various important cities capitulated and peace was declared. In the Russ-Turkish war the armies of invasion were on Turkish soil within one month after the declaration of war, though the hostilities were protracted several months by the stubborn resistance offered by the Turks, the war was being desperately contested within two months after its commencement, and the beginning of the end was in sight. It is true that the conditions in Europe are wholly dissimilar to those in this country, and that those conditions place upon European nations the onerous burden of being always in a state of preparation such as is not necessary in tHis country. Nevertheless, the United States has committed the error going to the other extreme. Two months ago the coast defenses were in no state of efficiency. The navy was considered so inadequate that it was necessary to go into foreign shipyards to purchase whatever could be found for sale. The war has shown that this country still has the material for the best fighters, by land and by sea, in the world, but it takes time to get that material into shape. Had the war been against any country capable of aggressive adtion, the United States would have suffered serious and costly reverses during this long period of preparation. A conflict with a country so prepared is by no means an impossibility. One year ago this country was on the verge of war with Great Britain over the Venezuelan question; the attitude of Germany with regard to the Phillipines is now menacing and may become more so; Japan, which is no insignificant antagonist since its recent awakening may come into conflict over the annexation of Hawaii; France and Austria are by no means out of the pale of possible antagonism in connection with Spanish affairs. In view of all these contingencies the policy of this country must be changed, and, while there is no necessity for the immense armaments of Europe, the appropriations for the naval force must be more liberal in the future.—*Examiner.*

Precautionary measures are to be taken by the navy department to provide against the necessity of forwarding north any of the smaller ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet which may be damaged either as a result of injury in action or from fouling through long contact with marine growths. Two large floating docks now completed at New York are to be purchased and towed south and located at the most accessible points on the gulf for the ships of the fleet. These docks have a larger capacity for taking vessels from the water than any of their type in this country. They each have a capacity of 3,500 tons, are newly built, and are the best of their kind now available. Negotiations for their purchase have been entered into, and congress has been asked for the necessary appropriation, as there is not enough of the regular defense fund to devote to this purpose.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock ... Sunday of each ... o'clock.

... be present

WAR NEWS.

Gen. Shafter's army landed without opposition near Santiago. While proceeding inland they met with a hot reception and twelve Americans were killed and number wounded. The Spanish loss was heavy. Roosevelt's Rough Riders took a prominent part in the fight and suffered the heaviest loss.

The third fleet of transports has sailed for the Phillipines.

Admiral Camara's fleet was last reported at the mouth of the Suez canal, ostensibly bound for the Phillipines, but there is a well founded rumor afloat that instead of trying to recapture Manila it will proceed first to Hawaii and then to San Francisco, and inflict what damage it can.

An American squadron is being formed to attack the coast of Spain, which is now practically defenseless. Among those killed at the Santiago battle was Hamilton Fish, Jr., a nephew of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under President Grant.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS

Of School Lands in Inyo County

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1898.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	No.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	No. DAYS DELINQUENT PURCHASE.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT OF INTEREST UNPAID AND DUE JANUARY 1ST 1898
Modie, S. W	W ½ of SW ¼, E ½ of S W ¼, N W ¼ and E ½	171	Nov. 26, 1897	2-62	$320 00	$320 00	$80 00	$4 00
Rodick, William	NW ¼	402	Apr. 19, 1897	1-07	160 00	160 00	36 80	1 60
Holdich, Patrick Henry	SW ¼	403	Dec. 6, 1897	1-32	160 00	160 00	36 80	1 60
Mack, P. H	SW ¼ of NW ¼ and NW ¼ of SE ¼	404	Dec. 6, 1897	1-32	80 00	80 00	18 40	80
Lake, William B	All	405	March 11, 1897	1-17	320 00	320 00	73 60	3 20
Cashbaugh, Augustus A	E ½	64	Oct. 11, 1897	1-20	320 00	320 00	73 60	3 20
Smith, Marion I	Lots 3 and 4 of NW ¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW ¼	402	Feb. 6, 1897	1-59	319 49	319 49	73 48	3 19
Posey, A. Elizabeth	NW ¼ of SE ¼	374	June 8, 1897	1-29	40 00	40 00	9 20	40
Benson, John A	SW ¼ of SE ¼	1050	April 26, 1897	1-66	160 00	160 00	36 80	1 60
Benson, John A	NW ¼ of SE ¼	1051	Dec. 7, 1897	1-24	160 00	160 00	36 80	1 60

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Independence, Cal., June 28, 1898.

THE said delinquent purchasers of School Lands, above named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due, as above stated in the above delinquent list are not paid within fifty days from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purceasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney of the County of Inyo, State of California.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Propagation by root cuttings is practicable and easy with plums, cherries and all stone fruits.

Give currants plenty of room and good cultivation. Use white hellebore to keep off the worms.

Dwarf pear trees are much inclined to overbear, and overbearing is a prolific cause of poor fruit.

Grapes like their roots near the surface; therefore the food for them should be applied near the surface.

Maturing fruit tends to exhaust a tree; hence the necessity of feeding bearing trees by fertilizing the ground.

By beginning to plow the orchard when it is planted and keeping it up the roots grow down out of reach of the plow.

The peach tree is a rapid grower and needs liberal manuring. So far as possible all the manure should be well rotted.

Use care in spraying the foliage of the peach, plum and cherry. All are more susceptible to injury than that of the apple or pear.

Some reasons for the popularity of the Ben Davis apple are its large size, bright red appearance, productiveness and good keeping qualities.

...re ... is rather limited the best ... the trees up from the ... that the ground un-

In spraying young leaves are less injured than those fully developed and those on weak trees than those that are vigorous and healthy.—Exchange

POULTRY POINTERS.

Be sure to provide plenty of shade for fowls during the summer.

In quantity of eggs pullets will excel, but not in quality for hatching.

With guineas—to insure fertile eggs—it will be best to keep them in pairs.

When a chicken picks itself frequently, it is a good indication that it is lousy.

A good dust bath will help materially in keeping the fowls in a good condition.

Turkeys are good foragers and will pick up their food from the fields during the summer.

Care and cleanliness in feeding fowls will be richly repaid in increasing health and thrift.

As a rule if the hens take to roosting out of doors it will be found that the quarters are lousy.

Fowls may eat too much grain or meat for their health, but of milk they may drink all they want.

The evening rations of both ducks and turkeys should be scattered near the roosting places.—St. Louis Republic.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin M Crocker, deceased

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, state of California, made on the fourteenth day of May, 1898, in the matter of the estate of Edwin M Crocker, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of July, 1898, at the Court House door in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Edwin M Crocker at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and described as follows:

The N E ¼ of section 9, W ½ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of S E ¼, and S ½ of S E ¼ of section 4; and W ½ of N E ¼ of Section 9, all in Township 8 South, Range 36 East, M D M, containing 400 acres.

Also, the N E ¼ of Section 17, Township 9 south, Range 34 east, M D M, containing 160 acres.

Also, all of section 16, township 9 south, Range 34 east, M D M, containing 640 acres.

Also, lot No 1, and W ½ of lot No 2 in N E ¼, and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of section 5, S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 5, S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 4, and W ½ of N W ¼ of Section 9, all in Township 9 south, range 34 east, M D M, containing 319 and 79-100 acres.

Also, the W ½ of N W ¼, and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 19, township 9 south, range 33 east, and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of section 24, Township 9 south, Range 32 east, M D M, containing 192 and 70-100 acres.

Terms and conditions of sale, Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M Crocker, deceased.

Dated June 23, A. D 1898.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898

at the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the Assessment Book and equalize the assessment of property, in said county for the year, 1898, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D J HESSION
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COTNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the application of Augusta M. L. White for a change of name.

To the Honorable, the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The petition of Augusta M. L. White respectfully shows:

First—That your petitioner was born at Berlin, in Germany, and that she now resides at the town of Lone Pine, in the County of Inyo, State of California. That the following are the near relatives of your petitioner: John Henry Lubken of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, Amy Fraser, of Inyo, Inyo county, California, Albert Lubken and Arthur Lubken of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, children of your petitioner, and J. C. Roeper, of Independence, Inyo county, California, a brother of your petitioner.

Second—That her present name is Augusta M. L. White, and that she desires to have said name changed to Augusta M. L. Lubken for the reason that she has acquired real estate and other property under the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken. That she has since been married to Joseph White, of Inyo county, California, from whom she is now divorced, and that conveyances of her real estate may be made, and the record thereof be kept clear, she desires to again resume the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that your Honorable Court appoint a day for the hearing of this petition and upon said hearing that it be adjudged and decreed your petitioner again resume the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken.

AUGUSTA M. L. WHITE,
Ben H. Yandell, Petitioner,
Attorney for Petitioner. 15

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the ... uresque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierre Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

LEGAL.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Independence, Cal.
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that tee following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal, on Juue 21, 1898, viz. Chas W. Whittock, for the W ½ N W ¼, Sec 17, S E ¼ N E ¼, N E ¼ SE ¼ Sec 18, Tp 23 S, R 38 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his contiuuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Horace Bellows, Ira W. Brown and Eliza Ann Mudgett, all of Olancha, Inyo county, Cal

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald deceased, to the creditors of and persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said Inyo county.

Dated May 12, 1898.

MARIE V. FITZGERALD,
Administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.
P. H. Mack, attorney for administratrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Land Office at Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and receiver at Independence, Cal, on June 11, 1898. viz, Thomas Mills, for the W ½ N E ¼ Sec 11, Tp 1 48, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Boyd, William Jenkins, William L. Hunter and William Cox, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV, H MULHOLLAND, Register.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

U. S. Land Office, Independence, Cal, April 30, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 13, 1898, viz: Henry Giles, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N ½ SW ¼, S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec 28, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward B Smith, Jas. R. Moffet, Thos Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H E 797

Land Office at Independence, Cal.,
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of hes intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 21, 1898, viz., Eliza Ann Mudgett, for the W ½ N W ¼, W ½ SW ¼, Sec 8, Tp 23 S, R 38 E, MDM

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ira W. Brown, Horace Bellows and Charles W. Whittock, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING GREAT REGISTER

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made April 8, 1898, proposals will be received by said Board for the printing of, at a stated price per name, four hundred (400) copies of the Great Register of said county, to contain about one thousand two hundred (1,200) names. Copy to be be prepared by the County Clerk, the sheets thereof to be delivered at least twenty-six days before election, and the work must be completed and delivered ten days before election. The form and style to comply with the Political Code, and Section 1096, as amended March 27, 1895.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Printing Great Register," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and no bid will be received later than 10 o'clock a.m. of Thursdavay, July 7, 1898.

Said bids will be opened by said Board of Supervisors on Thursday, the 7th day of July 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved. A. C. FREEMAN,

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Great Register of Inyo County is now open and will remain open up to and including the 14th of August, 1898

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of the Peace or Notary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All unregistered citizens are notified to apply for registration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts:

Round Valley—C. A. Hilton.
Bishop—W. O. & J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley & S. G. Gregg.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
George's Creek—W. L. Hunter.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—J. J. Morton.
Darwin—Henry Miller.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—S. Decker and T. H. Heneby.
Mountain Springs—H C. Hamilton.

D J. HESSION,
Dated June 8, 1898 County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of M. J. Canadas, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of M. J. CANADAS, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his office in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of M. J. Canadas, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 6, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - Under-Sheriff.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney, Inyo County, Cal.
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
Independence, Inyo Co., Califnrnia.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
Attorney and Counselor at Law,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Independence, Cal.
Office—Gill Residence.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

Office—At His Residence.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

—o—x—o—

Office—East Line Street.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All lines of surveying done with the most careful ...

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

Gentlemen—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
Jan 1	To cash on hand	$18 308 63	
3	cash from A M Given, tax col	381 00	
3	cash from A M Given, tax collees	18 00	
3	A M Given, sheriff, fees	6 60	
3	D J Hession, clerk fees	39 40	
3	D J Hessiod, recorder, fees	47 60	
3	S W Austin, supt	10 00	
4	J J Dunlap Jr fines	5 45	
5	Hillside Water company, damages	65 00	
8	State Treasurer, school fund	5 844 63	
24	Chris Mangle, on redemption	2 73	
25	Mrs C Delaney, int on state and	8 00	
25	Geo McIntyre, same	44 80	
25	W H Murray same	22 40	
25	Clayton Belknap, same	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap same	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, paid	5 60	
31	J J Mack, judgments sheep cases	4 220 46	
		29 055 50	
Feb 7	A M Given, tax col	535 30	
7	Same, fees	13 00	
7	D J Hession, recorder fees	112 55	
7	Same, clerk fees	47 25	
11	D T Wallace, on redemption	74 89	
15	Oscar Sutro, interest state land	104 09	
7	I H Mulholland, on redemption	4 79	
7	Same	23 17	
7	Same	63 43	
7	Same	17 59	
21	A W Eberhuts, return premium	15 80	
26	Charles Anthony, int on State land	15 70	
29	John Dehy, same	11 20	
		30 094 26	
Mar 7	A M Given tax col	778 95	
5	J G Birchim, int. on swamp land	15 68	
5	J G Birchim, int on State land	32 00	
7	A M Given, tax collees	25 00	
7	Same, sheriff fees	2 00	
7	D J Hession, clerk	41 55	
7	Same, recorder fees	30 20	
14	A W Foster, int on State land	205 19	
14	A B Forbes, same	167 28	
24	F A Gardner same	190 22	
24	Clayton Belknap interest state land	22 40	
24	Same as above	22 40	
29	Julian Sanntag, interest state land	202 70	
14	A M Meads on redemption	42 11	
	Mrs A J Church, same	18 84	
		31 890 78	
	DISBURSEMENTS		
Jan	Salary fund		1 319 98
	Hospital		738 26
	Bridge		198 5[illegible]
	General expense		1 129 32
	Road Dist No 1		350 4[illegible]
	" " " 2		243 70
	" " " 3		428 00
	" " " 4		247 [illegible]
	" " " 5		2 3 5[illegible]
	Property tax		89
	Bisnop school fund		63 00
	Big Pine		186 85
	Station		119 37
	Lone Pine		197 50
	Keeler		130 00
	Warm Spring		123 3[illegible]
	Valley		5 35
	Fish Spring		25 50
	Union		133 00
	Liberty		25 00
	Irving		202 3[illegible]
	Taboose		62 75
	Riverside		88 00
	County		16 00
			6 279 18
Feb	Salary fund		1 024 98
	Hospital		119 40
	Bridge fund		97 80
	General Expense		600 90
	Road poll tax		3 00
	General road		100 00
	Road Dist, No. 1		15 00
	" " 2		42 60
	" " 4		4 00
	" " 5		6 15
	Big Pine Sch ol		178 25
	Irving		167 50
	Bishop		250 00
	Independence		13 95
	Lone Pine		63 00
	Station		152 00
	Fish Spring		72 00
	Liberty		60 00
	Warm Spring		150 00
	Valley		60 00
	Taboose		60 00
	Milton		150 00
	Riverside		4 90
	Round Valley		11 60
	Independence library		40 20
	Big Pine		7 50
	Union		12 00
	Riverside		11 70
	Fish Springs		7 70
	All		6 00
			9 861 11
March			
	Fish Spr school bond fund		202 50
	County bond fund		1 550 00
	General expense fnd		652 35
	Bridge		5 50
	Salary		1 024 98
	Hospital		65 00
	Independence school		98 00
	Keeler		137 50
	Lone Pine		161 00
	Big Pine		25[illegible]
	Bishop		250 00
	Milton		9 50
	Station		81 00
	Riverside		120 00
	Round Valley		70 00
	Taboose		60 00
	Irving		150 00
	Fish Springs		65 00
	Valley		60 00
	Fish Springs library		2 25
	Big Pine libr ry		2 25
	Valley		2 8
	County		4 5[illegible]
	cash		16 959 89
		31 890 78	31 890 78

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—

April 1		
Salary Fund	3 275 09	
General expense	1 045 79	
County bond		434 19
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 463 44	
Hospital	44 64	
General road	792 85	
Road District No 1	151 90	
" " " 2	229 77	
" " " 3	51	
" " " 4	97 50	
" " " 5	18 82	
Unapportioned county	259 45	
Road Poll tax	27 60	
Swamp & Overflowed	1 498 84	
Bridge	479 38	
Institute	5 00	
Teacher's library	20 33	
Property tax	655 52	
County school		1 056 99
Liberty	192 82	
Valley	305 91	
Taboose	144 74	
Fish Springs	211 35	
Riverside	49 73	
Bishop	531 34	
Lone Pine	509 33	
Big Pine	90 54	
Warm Spring	150 85	
Irving	507 14	
Independence	354 07	
Station	155 08	
Milton	230 11	
Union	377 94	
Round Valley	112 65	
Milton school library fund	24 48	
Round Valley	28 48	
Irving	125 70	
Bishop	61 45	
Station	29 16	
Warm Spring	34 01	
Big Pine	51 68	
Independence	16 96	
Union	13 87	
Riverside	18 88	
Lone Pine	59 14	
Fish Spring	9 92	
Liberty	24 36	
Taboose	26 81	
Valley	23 66	
Keeler	11 87	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	862 20	
Union school bond fund	601 34	
Big Pine	602 47	
Fish Springs	31 62	
Lone Pine	1 183 44	
Taboose	27 49	
Riverside special	13 06	
Irving special	278 62	
Round Valley	97	
Cash on hand		16 959 89
	18 451 07	18 451 07

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April 1898.

D. J HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor

Approved April 8 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds between Dec. 31st, 1897, and March 31st, 1898.

Total warrants drawn		13 178 39
Gen. expense fund	2 382 57	
School "	4 516 52	
Hospital "	913 26	
Salary "	3 369 84	
Unapportioned "	89	
General Road "	100 00	
Road District No 1 fund	365 41	
" " " 2 "	285 70	
" " " 3 "	428 00	
" " " 4 "	251 75	
" " " 5 "	259 65	
Bridge "	501 80	
State poll tax "	3 00	
	13 178 39	13 178 39

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	62 900 55	
County bonds		62 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
	62 990 55	62 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	62 990 55	
Cash in treasury		16 959 89
Remaining indebtedness		45 030 66
	62 990 55	62 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

Inyo County, Cal., March 25, 1898.

To Mrs. E. R. Stellmann:—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred ($300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Bunker Hill and Hidden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Anvil spring in Butte Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 1896 in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if in ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY MACDONALD

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should not be made.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, Deceased.

James R Moffett, the administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the personal property and the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court-room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell all the personal property and so much of the real estate of the said deceased either at public or private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for 4 successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 1st 1898.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

Ballarat, Inyo Co., Cal
January 25, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United States, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

JOHN A. COYLE.

State of California }
County of Inyo } January 13, 1898.

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600 00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Bronco mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to-wit: $150.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, right ... easements and drainage of mines in the ...

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 1..... 1898

Real Estate Transfers.

Mrs. Mollie Conklin to P. Reddy, certain lots in Independence, $10.

A. J. Church et ux to Etta Naylor, certain lots in Independence, $800.

Samuel S. Alfen to Geo. Best, certain lots in Bishop, $1000.

D. E. Cole to Frank Hatfield, et al, Southern Queen mine, Coso District, $100.

Jno. Robertson to J. S. Stottler, one-third interest in Christmas Gift, Oro Fino, Combination, Friday, Valley View, Piute and Expectation mines, South Park District, $1.

J. F. Ginser to J. S. Stottler, one-third interest in Yellow Metal mine, Argus district, $100.

John Collins was in town last Monday.

Trout fishing is reported excellent up on the lakes.

Under Sheriff Willis visited Big Pine over Sunday.

The Board of Supervisors will meet next Tuesday, July 5.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge, No. 221 tomorrow evening.

Miss Mary Mulholland left on Monday's stage for Los Angeles.

Julian Eibeshutz left Wednesday for a camping trip to Kern Lakes.

Monday will be the 4th. Get up early and listen to Col. J. W. Murphy's anvil salute.

A platform and seats are being erected in the Court House grove for the Fourth of July exercises.

O. I. Mairs has received word that a second oil well has been struck on his Los Angeles property.

These hot days make one feel that the hereafter hasn't so many terrors for us poor sinners, after all.

A gentle breeze from the north, with a forty-mile gait, has cooled the atmosphere considerably.

According to a Johannesburg paper a valuable deposit of phosphate has been discovered near Salt Wells.

Miss Elsie and Master Eddie Eibeshutz arrived at Independence Monday evening for the summer vacation.

John Kispert, Ivan Bunney and Misses Blanche and Maggie Bunney arrived in Independence Tuesday evening from Sequoia Mills.

The entertainment at the church last evening was well atended. A good program was rendered, ice cream and cake served, etc.

N. Wines takes charge of the Keeler and Mojave stage line today. O. I. Mairs begins carrying the mail between town and Citrus

There was a difference in the maximum and minimum temperatures from noon yesterday until this morning of nearly fifty degrees.

Mrs. Annie Mates takes charge of the Keeler hotel today. The building is new, nicely painted and furnished, and the dining room is well cared for

The trial of Manuel C. DeBorba, accused of the murder of Mariano J. Canadas, will take place before Judge Lamar and a jury July 20.

The war tax goes into effect today. Remember the banks will refuse payment on all checks bearing date of July 1st or later unless a revenue stamp is affixed thereon.

W. W. Yandell, I. White Smith and Guilford P. Bourland came down from Bishop on Wednesday to attend a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee.

Some notable improvements will soon be made in the weather bureau. Besides adding a number of new instruments, Observer McLean will soon strut around on a real Brussels carpet.

At a meeting of the Inyo County Democratic Central Committee held on Wednesday evening a committee of seven was appointed to confer with a committee of the Populist party and Silver Republicans, in the matter of fusion. The conference will be held at Bishop on July 9, 1898, and will report to the Democratic Central Committee on July 22d. Vacancies on the central committee by death and removal were filled.

PROGRAMME

The following programme has been decided upon for the 4th.

Tug of war, married vs. single men, purse $10.

Indian Pony Race, half mile, purse —

Foot race, boys under 12, 50 yards, prize $3.

Foot race, girls under 12, 50 yards, $3.

Foot race, boys under 15, 150 yards, $3.

Egg race, free for all, prize $3.

Potato race, free for all, $5.

Sack race, free for all, $3.

Three leg race free for all, $3.

Foot race, boys and girls under 6, $2.

In the evening there will be a grand ball, admission free.

The literary exercises will be as follows:

Star Spangled Banner—Mrs. J. J. McLean.

Prayer—Rev T. H. Nicholas.

Declaration of Independence — Miss Etta Wood.

Oration—S. E. Verrills.

Recitation—Miss Effie Roeper.

Song, Heroes who Sank With the Maine,"—Miss Irma Webb.

Recitation—Miss Birdie Levy.

Song, "The American Flag,"—Miss Mary Mulholland.

Recitation—Miss Lou Robinson.

America—Choir.

There will be a basket picnic in the court house grove. The arrangement committee will furnish hams and bread, and all are invited to bring any other eatables they may see fit. The races will be held on the street in front of the court house.

The names of Mrs. Vinson and Mrs. Moffett have been added to the ladies' committee.

There will be an anvil salute at sunrise, J. W. Murphy chief of ordinance.

The Silver Peak Mines

It was rumored at the time that John W. Mackay was on the Coast a few months ago that he had in contemplation the purchase of the Silver Peak, 45 miles southeast of Candelaria. The mine had been idle for a long time, and, owing to litigation pending, it was understood that until a settlement had been made between the litigants or the case be settled in court, work could not be resumed. It was given out by Mr. Mackay's agents in the daily papers before the millionaire went East that he would not purchase property. This paper stated at that time that Mr. Mackay was negotiating for the property if he could make terms with the New York owner. That statement seems now to have been correct, as work has commenced on two of the largest claims on the property, the Crowning Glory and the Dridkwater. There is a tunnel in the latter 350 feet in length, which is being extended 250 feet further to cut the Dridkwater lode, which shows 10 feet in width of $15 ore. The vein in the Crowning Glory is 15 feet wide and the ore averages $12 per ton.—*Mining and Electrical Review.*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending June 30, 1898:

Highest barometer	26.053	24th
Lowest "	25.652	30th
Highest temperature	99.0	27, 28, 29
Lowest "	60.0	24th
Mean "	83.0	
Average dew point	19.0	
Average humidity	11.9	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	40.	N 30th
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

The gale forecasted for the 30th began to materialize at 4:30 p m., and attained a maximum velocity of 42 miles per hour at 5:50 p m., with an extreme velocity of 60 miles at 5:34 p. m. Much of the fruit left by late frosts will undoubtedly be blown down.

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

The Dr. Boucher referred to spent a couple of months at Bishop two years ago, and gave an exhibition mile with the pacing mare, Miss Logan. The race reported in the following took place at Denver, Col., on the 15th. "Eight horses faced the starter in the pace, Reward S. being a strong favorite but Miss Logan, the California mare owned and driven by Dr. A. W. Boucher of San Jose, proved to be the good thing of the meeting. She was a 10 to 1 chance for the first heat and as good as even money being laid against her by bookmakers that she would not show. She was well played by the few who ever stabled with her. Miss Logan made a runaway race of it, winning the three heats as she liked and pulled up in 2:17½, 2:12½ and 2:17. In the second heat she went to the half in 1:01½ as officially timed and jogged home. She is as fast as anything on the track.

The following communication was received this week, accompanied by a couple of giant trout:

INDEPENDENCE, June 27, 1898.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—Allow me to present you with a 23-inch speckled beauty from Kern Lake, where we have been fishing for a few weeks. I have built two boats there, with a carrying capacity of seven men each. I have also built a good fence around the Edwards meadow and Soda Spring to secure the feed for the benefit of tourists and pleasure seekers. This lake is within three days' travel from Independence, and is undoubtedly one of the grandest summer resorts in the Sierras. The fishing and feed are of the finest.

CLIFFORD BAXTER.

Last Saturday the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment rendered by the Superior Court of Mono county in the case of R. C. Broder et al vs. A. R. Conklin et al in favor of the defendants. There were two appeals, one from the judgment and the other from an order ordering the money deposited by the receiver to be paid over to defendants Conklin. This ends the Broder-Conklin litigation, unless a re-hearing is granted. This suit was commenced twelve years ago, has gone to the Supreme Court four or five times, and ends in a complete victory for the defendants.

Mrs. S. W. Austin, who has been visiting in Oakland for the past two months, has in preparation a book of nature rhymes for school children of the primary grades. The work is especially adapted to Pacific Coast conditions, and has met the approval of the pedagogical department of the State University.

Says an exchange: "A western man who had some fine horses to sell wrote to a friend in Washington asking if they could be sold in that city. The friend replied: "The people of Washington ride bicycles, the wagons are pulled by mules, the street cars are run by electricity and the government is run by jackasses, so there is no demand for horses.'

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY AT INDEPENDENCE

GRAND CELEBRATION Everybody Come

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5
" ..... March 12
" ..... April 9
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal

PAINTING

Carriage Painting
House Painting
Sign Painting
Graining and Paper Hanging.

Orders left at the Norman House will receive prompt attention.

C. H. HENNING.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS, Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

—NATHAN RHINE—
NATHAN RHINE—

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal points.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.,

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. ELEM. RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Pa[illegible]

Uncle Sam Says: This is **America's Greatest Medicine.** It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

One Cannot Help Being Nervous In Looking From Its Top.

In St. Nicholas, John Ward writes of "The Bell Towers of Italy." Mr. Ward says of the most famous of them all:

Pisa seems like a sleeping city, as she lies so quietly and silently along the two borders of the river Arno. She fell asleep several hundred years ago, after she had struggled valiantly for her independence and had won renown during the fierce contests between the Guelphs (partisans of the pope) and the Ghibellines (partisans of the emperor). Though Pisa has long since forgotten the days of her greatness, the world cannot forget them when it looks upon that wondrously beautiful group of four marble white buildings standing apart in the sacred corner—the cathedral, the baptistery, the campo santo (or burial ground), and, what interests us most of all, the remarkable campanile, so well known as the "leaning tower." This famous tower was built in 1174. Its construction is peculiar. There is in the center a hollow brick tube or cylinder; around this plain round tower the architects built eight stories of open galleries, with beautiful, slender columns of white marble supporting semicircular arches. The general effect is one of great delicacy and lightness, a fairylike tower of wonderful grace. The summit is 179 feet from the ground. As you all know, the tower leans 13 feet out of the perpendicular and looks as if it would surely fall over at any moment, but, as the center of gravity is still within its base, it is as safe as if it were erect. The foundations were probably imperfectly built at the start, for the tower began to lean before it was half finished, and we can see where at one point the builders tried to bring it back as much as possible to the vertical line by making the columns on the low side higher than the others. The walls, too, are strengthened with iron bars. Fancy the consternation of the architects when they saw their beautiful tower leaning over and its foundations sinking in the ground! It requires very steady nerves to carry us to the top, and we find ourselves clinging to the wall when we are on the leaning side.

This is what Charles Dickens says about the tower in his "Pictures From Italy:" "In the course of the ascent to the top the inclination is not very apparent, but at the summit it becomes so and gives one the sensation of being in a ship that has heeled over through the action of an ebb tide. The effect upon the low side, so to speak, looking over from the gallery and seeing the shaft recede to its base, is very startling, and I saw a nervous traveler hold on to the tower involuntarily after glancing down, as if he had some idea of propping it up."

When we reach the summit, we must not forget that this was where the great astronomer Galileo watched the stars, experimented on the fall of bodies and studied the law of gravitation. Here, too, in the upper story, hang the six bells, the largest of which weighs more than 12,000 pounds. The bell founders of Pisa had a wide reputation for casting bells of beautiful tone, sonorous and harmonious. They lavished on them all their art and their talent.

The Pasquareccia (the Paschal bell), the most famous of the Pisan bells, the one which was tolled when criminals were taken to execution, is ornamented with a figure of the Virgin and the devices of Pisa and has a rich, full tone.

A Dry Bath.

A Scotchman was once advised to take shower baths. A friend explained to him how to fit up one by the use of a cistern and colander, and Sandy accordingly set to work and had the thing done at once. Subsequently he was met by the friend who had given him the advice, and, being asked how he enjoyed the bath, "Man," said he, "it was fine! I liked it rale weel, and kept mysel' quite dry too." Being asked how he managed to take the shower and yet remain quite dry, he replied, "Dod, ye dinna surely think I was sae daft as stand below the water without an umbrella!"—London Answers.

Cause and Effect.

"Say, I haven't seen you at the club for a fortnight. What's the matter?"

"Just now I'm staying at home a good deal."

"Really?"

"Yes. My wife is visiting her parents."—Gaulois.

The largest bell in France has been hung in the belfry of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Paris. It weighs 25 tons, can be heard at a distance of 25 miles, and its vibration lasts six minutes.

Doing is the great thing, for if resolutely people do what is right in time, they come to like doing it.—Ruskin.

$ $

in your pocket, if you buy *Schilling's Best* baking powder, and use one heap-

MANUELA'S TRANSFORMATION.

THE poet to the contrary, notwithstanding, there are occasions when "it might have been" are joyful words. Most men, upon meeting again in after years their first loves, realize this, and offer up prayers of thanksgiving.

It was so with Hurlburt.

In the early days of the Pacific coast, Hurlburt was stationed at San Diego. It was a picturesque little town. Its streets were not much more than cow-paths, and its houses were mostly of the good old pattern—adobes, one story high, and built around a patio. In such a house as this lived Manuela Lopez, and in one of the cow-path streets Hurlburt first met her. It was upon a Sunday. Hurlburt had just come from inspection, and was on his way to dinner with friends in town. He still wore his regimentals, and was a very gorgeous sight indeed. He was also tall, and yellow-haired, and blue-eyed—quite the figure to strike the fancy of a pretty little Mexican girl who was coming home from mass.

She had read no books that could have told her that it was the accepted thing to do; she had probably never given such subjects a moment's thought; but when the mind of a child becomes the mind of a woman, it is at one bound, not by slow degrees. Inspiration struck full upon Manuela's brain, and she dropped her rosary. From which it may be inferred that the love of the fathers and the wisdom of ages has taught woman nothing new in affairs of the heart. The impulse of the intrigante and of the child of nature are the same.

Hurlburt, of course, was close to Manuela when the rosary dropped. He returned it to her. If she had not been with a servant, he might have spoken. As it was, he observed more narrowly, what he had been observing for some moments as he approached, that she was graceful and pretty. Then he raised his helmet and passed on.

You can count upon any one but the typical Anglo-Saxon. You expect men of Latin and Slav races to make fools of themselves. But the Anglo-Saxon is such a thoroughly logical, reasonable, clear-headed person that the bottom of your universe drops out when he deviates from the path of common sense. And when he does, it is never a mere digression. He goes, a flaming comet, whirling through space, and carrying all your stellar system of plans and beliefs before him. The last thing any one would have expected of a big, quiet, rational youth, such as was Hurlburt, was that he should wax romantic over a street meeting with an immature ruse to attract his attention. Nevertheless, that same day, after luncheon, he said to his host, as they sat smoking under the ramada, "Who lives in the house on the next street, where the two mocking-bird cages hang on the wall?"

"You must be more explicit," his host said; "there are a number of houses on the next street, and one and all have mocking birds."

"Yes," said Hurlburt; "but there is a hedge of red and white geranium in front of it."

"I saw you meet her," the civilian told him; "her name is Lopez—Manuela, I think."

Hurlburt became very red. When your phlegmatic man grows embarrassed he is badly embarrassed. It was some time before he regained speech and came floundering out of the sea of silence. When he did, he changed the subject.

Not that he abandoned the cause. Far from it. It took him two weeks, but he got himself introduced to Senor Lopez, and had then taken to call upon him. The senor was a well-educated man, and the most hospitable of his hospitable race. He made Hurlburt free of the house at once, and showed him everything it contained, save only Manuela.

"You must come again, often," he said, as they parted. Hurlburt replied that he would, and went again in three days. Neither did he see his lady of the rosary upon this occasion. He addressed himself to Senora Lopez, who was handsome and well preserved.

"You have a daughter, have you not, senora?"

Senora Lopez understood only just so much English as she chose. She did not choose to understand this. She turned her soft eyes upon her husband, and he answered for her.

"We have a daughter," he said, "but she is very young."

Hurlburt understood that he had offended a semi-oriental prejudice.

It having thus been made obvious to him that Manuela would not be produced by her parents, he went to an early mass at the church, met her, and introduced himself. It chanced that she was alone.

"May I walk home with you, senorita?" he said. "I have the pleasure of knowing your father."

"Yes, sir," said Manuela.

It was but a few hundred yards to her home, but he made the most of his time. Manuela answered him in monosyllables and raised her eyes but twice. Hurlburt's infatuation was complete. Senor Lopez was angry. He was very civil to the officer, but he sent the girl to her room at once.

"I met the senorita at mass," Hurlburt explained.

"Are you, then, a Catholic?" inquired the Mexican.

"No," said Hurlburt—and determined to pursue the policy that sages who know nothing of mankind tell us is invariably the best—"I went to the church on purpose to meet your daughter. I saw her on the street the other day"—he refrained in a moment of diplomacy from speaking of the dropped beads—"and I admired her very much. That is why I came to call upon you. I thought I would see her openly under her own roof. As I did not, I encountered her elsewhere. Now," said Hurlburt, leaning back in an easy pose that did not meet with the punctilious Mexican's approval, "I should like to ask you to be allowed to pay my court to your daughter."

Senor Lopez made no objection to the officer's suit, but he did object to his fashion of advancing it. He incased himself in perversity.

"My daughter, sir, is too young."

He rose to his feet by way of suggesting that Hurlburt would do well to take his leave. Hurlburt rose, too, but not to go.

"May I ask her age, senor?"

"She is sixteen years old."

"You have told me that you married the senora when she was but fifteen."

"That was in the old times. We do not do so any more."

"But I will be willing to wait for a year, if Senorita Manuela will love me."

"Sir, we will talk no more concerning this. My daughter is too young to be married, and I do not wish to give her to an American"—which was not in the least true. Up to then it had been his plan to do so, but his obstinacy was roused.

The result was one that any one, most of all a Mexican, should have foreseen. Hurlburt embarked upon an intrigue. He sent notes to Manuela, and got them from her in return. The notes led to meetings by night. The meetings led to infatuation. Warm Southern nights and a soft-eyed, soft-voiced girl can work mischief within the mind of a man. And a tall, blonde officer saying the first words of love she has ever heard can turn the head of any woman.

The clandestine interviews continued for several months. Then Hurlburt made one last attempt at frankness. He went to Senor Lopez again, and renewed his request to be permitted to pay his daughter court. The senor had conceived an unreasonable and great dislike for him, and refused.

Whereupon Hurlburt arranged another meeting with Manuela. He began to realize that they were both running terrible risks. Senor Lopez was quite equal to killing one of them if they should be discovered. But he did not suggest that to Manuela. Instead, he asked: "Do you love me, chiquita?"

"Yes, yes. Must I tell you so always?"

"Do you love me enough to leave your home for me?"

"I do not understand." The gentle eyes looked into his, perplexed.

"Will you marry me?"

"I would, but how can I?" she said. "My father will not consent to it."

"Do you love me enough to run away from your father, to disobey him, and go over to Mexico, across the border, with me? We can be married there, and then come back."

Hurlburt was an impassive, unemotional man, but his nerves were upon a fearful tension as he waited for the answer of an irresponsible child. She appeared to consider, and ended by agreeing. Hurlburt was beside himself with happiness.

A week later they went across the line and were married. They returned immediately, and had an interview with Senor Lopez. The Mexican was enraged. Hurlburt, having obtained what he wanted, was not inclined to be conciliatory, but Manuela and her mother patched up a peace. Manuela behaved beautifully, and Hurlburt was more enamored than ever. He took her back to his home, and for three days dreamed of a lifetime of bliss. Then Manuela decided that she had had enough of living on honeycomb, and that she had tired of scented time. With no explanations and no reason save that she wanted to go, she went. Her father, charmed with Hurlburt's discomfiture, refused to make her return to him, and guarded her closely. Hurlburt begged for one final interview, and it was granted. He was a sorry sight, pale and haggard and self-abasing. But Manuela was unmoved. She stood meekly before him, her folded hands holding a rose, her father and mother on either side of her. She was not in the least unhappy, and no grief had marred her prettiness.

"Manuela," said Hurlburt, "have you not changed your mind? Will you not come home with me?"

She shook her head. "No," she said.

"Why not? Was I not kind to you? Did I not love you?"

"Yes, you were very kind. But I like better to be with my father."

It was useless to threaten, implore, or reason. Manuela was gently stubborn. She would never go back to him; she did not like Americans.

When Hurlburt finally went away, he decided that his heart was broken. He thought of suicide. He could never bear up under the disgrace, and it was not so great as his wretchedness. This frame of mind lasted for a year; then he became resentful; then he obtained a divorce; then he was ordered East, and it was ten years before he returned to the coast. He had with him his wife—a woman of his own people, very charming, very well suited to him in every way. She knew the story of his first marriage, and she knew that, whatever he might say to the contrary, he still regretted deep down in his heart the sweet, soft Mexican wife of his youth, of his season of dear beliefs and illusions. The knowledge was the one grief of her life. It threw a shadow of sadness over her eyes. But she kept it to herself, and for this unfeminine virtue the gods, in due time, rewarded her.

They went one day, by ambulance from Wilmington, where Hurlburt was stationed, to Los Angeles. One of their mules got lame, and they had to spend the night at a roadside ranch. A crowd of dirty Mexican children played around the adobe; several yet dirtier men lounged about the door; a fat, beshawled woman waddled across the yard; a yet more untidy one welcomed them.

Her greasy face was still rather pretty and young, but she was thick, and heavy, and stupid. When she looked full at Hurlburt, she gave a little cry that was more of a grunt.

"Come in; I will tell my husband," she said, and shuffled away with her bare feet.

Hurlburt turned to his wife gravely. "I am sorry to have brought you here," he said, "but it is all we can do, unless you prefer to sleep in the ambulance to-night. That—woman was my wife."

"So I supposed," she said. She laid her delicate hand on his arm. "Don't let it trouble you, dear. I do not mind." she smiled into his eyes, and the shadow was forever gone from her own.—San Francisco Argonaut.

INVENTOR OF LEAD PIPE.

The Interesting Life of Robert Seydell of Milton.

There was born in Milton, Pa., in 1809 a man of wonderful genius, it is said. His name was Robert Seydell, and he died in 1847. Mr. Seydell was a coppersmith and was almost continuously working out some device connected with the machinery in his factory. To him, it is related by some of the oldest citizens of this place, belongs the discovery of the process of making lead pipe, and like many other inventors, the idea of making the same was stolen from him and further developed to its present form of manufacture.

It was in the latter part of the thirties that the idea suggested itself to him, and the following is the way he wrought it out: He first took a slug, or casting of lead, placing it on a mandel, or rod of steel, about sixteen feet long and one inch in diameter; the mandel was highly polished and upon this he drew or rolled out the lead to the full strength of the rod, thus giving him an inch bore, and the material was rolled, it is said, to a one-fourth inch, making a total diameter of one and one-half inches for the pipe. After completing several sections of the length o fthe mandel, he soldered them together, making the pipe of whatever length he desired.

He put it to practical use by fastening it to pump heads and also running it from springs to connect watering troughs and spring houses in the country round about here. Being greatly pleased with his discovery, and receiving the most flattering of comments from his friends and neighbors in this section, he concluded to make his invention more widely known, and hence made a visit to Philadelphia, taking his device with him.

At the Franklin Institute in that city he gave his first exhibition to quite a number of inventors, artisans and mechanics. As it is now related, all who witnessed it were more than delighted, and so expressed themselves in his immediate presence.

It was not long that he was allowed to remain in a condition of supreme happiness over his invention, for a short time after he made a disclosure of his discovery, and while yet in Philadelphia, he found out that by the very persons to whom he had given an exhibition of the process of making lead pipe his idea had been used and improved upon.—Philadelpha Press.

Early Writers on Smoking.

The fact has been discovered that Shakspeare never mentions smoking or makes the slightest allusion to the habit. This is the more curious, as most of his contemporaries, Ben Jonson, Decker and others, discuss the then new fashion at length, and the humorist and satirist of the time lost no opportunity of deriding and making game of the votaries of the weed. The tobacco merchant was an important personage in the time of James I. The Elizabethan pipes were so small that when they are dug up in Ireland the poor call them "fairy pipes." King James himself was one of the most virulent opponents of the habit, and in his ludicrous "Counterblasts" calls it a vile and stinking custom, "borrowed from the beastly, slavish Indians—poor, wild, barbarous men—brought over from America and not introduced by any worthy or virtuous or great personage." He argues that tobacco is not dry and hot; that its smoke is humid, like all other smoke, and is therefore bad for the brain, which is naturally wet and cold. He denies that smoking purges the head or stomach, and declares that many have smoked themselves to death.—Medical Record.

Birth Rate of Males and Females.

Nature seems to be able to regulate the births of males and females without the help of German savants. It may be remembered that Buckle found that the average birth rate the world over was 21 boys to 20 girls, thus giving every Jill a chance for a Jack, after allowing for the greater death rate among males. The Springfield Republican is authority for the assertion that in Massachusetts for forty years the male birth rate relative to the female has not noticeably changed, the number of male births to each 1,000 female births in the last twenty years being 1,053 as compared with 1,059 for the preceding twenty years. In Europe observations covering ten years indicate an average of 1,060 males born to every 1,000 females, England being at one extreme, with 1,038, and Italy at the other, with 1,071.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Anticipating.

Mudkins—What would you say, sir, if I should tell you that I love your daughter?

Mr. Cashburn—Not a word, sir; not a word. Your audacity would simply hold me spellbound.—Philadelphia North American.

Twice-Told Tales.

Writer—That is rather small pay, don't you think? There were over 3,000 words in that article.

Publisher—I know; but, then, there were so many of them that you used more than once.—Boston Transcript.

Lucky in Both.

She—You're lucky at cards?

He—Very.

"'Lucky at cards, unlucky at love!'"

"I don't believe it. I've been refused three times."—Yonkers Statesman.

There are three times as many muscles in the tail of the cat as there are in the human hands and wrists.

SPRAINS.

If Severe They Are More Serious than Simple Dislocations.

It is commonly said that a sprained joint is worse than a broken bone, and this is often true, for in a severe sprain the injury is really greater than in a simple fracture. The ankle is perhaps the most frequently sprained of all the joints, though the knee, elbow and wrist are also very liable to be injured, in falls especially.

A sprain of a joint varies greatly in severity; it may consist of a simple wrench, without the tearing of any of the ligaments, or it may be a more extensive injury, stopping just short of a dislocation.

In a moderately severe case one or more of the ligaments of the joint will be torn slightly, or possibly completely across; the membrane beneath the ligaments, which retains the lubricating fluid of the joint, will be ruptured, permitting the escape of more or less of this fluid into the parts about, and giving rise sometimes to a considerable swelling; this swelling may be increased also by an effusion of fluid into the joint, especially if inflammation sets in; and finally there is usually a slight, or even sometimes a quite pronounced, escape of blood into the tissues, and this, gradually working to the surface, appears as a black-and-blue stain.

In more severe cases the tendons passing over the joint and attaching the muscles which move it to the bones may suffer considerable damage, or one of them may be broken or torn from its attachment, bringing with it a sliver of bone. Where so much harm has been done to all the parts—bones, ligaments, tendons and muscles—it is easy to understand that much pain will result and that the cure will be tedious.

In the treatment of a sprain the first thing to be aimed at is to relieve pain and prevent inflammation, then to favor healing of the torn structures, and after that to restore the use of the limb.

The first of these objects is accomplished by absolute rest of the injured part, the limb being raised, and by lead and opium wash, a spirit lotion, or such other local applications as the physician may prescribe. Swelling is prevented in a measure, and pain is sometimes relieved, by firm bandaging with a flannel bandage.

When the swelling, heat and pain are gone, the limb should not be used too soon, but should be brought gradually back to health by cold douching, dry rubbing in a direction toward the body and passive motion. It is sometimes necessary in very severe cases to treat the sprain, by means of splints, exactly as if it were a fracture or dislocation.

Valuable Almanacs.

The most valuable almanac ever made is that now in the British Museum, which is priceless. It is believed to be at least 3,000 years old. The days are written in red ink on papyrus, in columns, and under each is a figure, followed by three characters signifying the probable state of the weather for that day. The most elaborate almanac in the world is that issued by the Chinese Government in twelve thick volumes, which gives full information as to lucky times and places for performing the acts of every-day life, which is considered an essential of success by every good Chinaman. The Nautical Almanac costs the British nation £3,942 a year. At its office, No. 3 Verulam buildings, Gray's Inn, London, the superintendent, A. M. W. Downing, doctor of science and fellow of the Royal Society, receives £600. Edward Roberts, fellow of the Royal Astronomical and Statistical societies, the chief assistant, receives £450, and there are eleven other assistants, several of whom are graduates of universities or members of learned societies, who are paid from £100 to £300 each. The most curious calendar at present in use is that of the natives of Central America, where the months are only twenty days, and these are named after animals. Among most modern European ones the "Almanac de Gotha" has been the longest in continuous circulation, upward of 135 years.—Boston Transcript.

Hocus-Pocus and That Sort of Thing

I saw a Hindoo out in the open street take three good-sized balls, larger and heavier than hens' eggs and commence tossing them up in the air, catching them as they returned. Soon his hands were motionless, but the balls kept ascending, and, so far as I know, are ascending still. They did not return. Were they dematerialized by some invisible psychic power? Such is my opinion.

During my stay in Madras there came down from a mountain a genuine psychic and seer. He was truly a venerable mystic. In a bungalow on a bright sunshiny day, 3 o'clock p. m., a dozen present, this old Yogi burned incense, repeated some Mantras, and said in substance: "Now I can move any object in this room by my will." Reflecting a few moments, I said: "Make the book lying on that stand move." Pointing his lean, bony finger toward it, he said: "Come, come!" The stand trembled, the book fell upon the floor, and slid to his feet. There was no hypnotism, no jugglery about this phenomenon. "Command those peacock plumes up there to come to you," I continued. Focusing his thought, his will, upon them, they leaped at his bidding from the case and, sailing around the room, fell at his feet. Other objects were moved in a similar manner. This was genuine white magic.—Humanitarian.

Beau Brummel's Grave.

In the Protestant cemetery at Caen, surrounded with yew and cypress trees, there is a tomb that has just been restored. The stone bears these words: "In memory of George Brummel, Esq., who departed this life on the 29th of March, 1840, aged 62 years." The tomb contains the remains of the noted favorite of George IV.

How She Judged.

Mr. Daykin—For my part, I can't see anything very artistic about this new rug you've bought.

Mrs. Daykin—You can't? Why, it was the most expensive one they had in the place!

Bound to Succeed.

He—May I kiss you just once?

She—No.

He (unabashed)—How many times?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Laziest People on Earth.

The laziest and dirtiest people in the world have recently been discovered in the Caucasus. They live in an inaccessible mountain range between the Black sea and the Caspian sea, and as they were 2,500 years ago so they are today. Seen from without, there is a certain picturesqueness about a Svanctian village, although it merely consists of miserable stone hovels without any attempt at form or adornment. Within the houses are inconceivably filthy. They are filled with rags, vermin and dirt of every description. They possess no fireplace or chimney. All the cooking, in fact, is done over a hole scooped out in the middle of the floor. In these houses men and women and children are huddled together. During the long winter months they are shut in for days at a time, the cattle often sharing their quarters. Every aperture has to be closed on account of the cold. This long imprisonment is perhaps the cause of the degradation of the people. Horrible diseases result from it, which are aggravated by an abnormal consumption of arrack, the strong distilled drink of the Asiatics. Besides this, it is an invariable rule to make four days a week holidays, with saints' days as extras. Since they have adopted the holidays of every other country with which they have been in contact, it is not surprising that the men find little time for work. Farming, bee culture and cattle breeding are the only industries of these people, while throughout their territory there is not a single manufactured article.—New York Ledger.

BILLS OF FARE IN FASHIONABLE RESTAURANTS.

The question has been mooted over and over again whether the engrafting of French and German dishes upon the bills of fare of the better class of American restaurants is or is not an improvement. Many pretend that before their introduction our cooking was coarse, but basic. This is an open question, but no bill of fare presents attractions to the dyspeptic, but they, like the bilious, malarious persons with weak kidneys, can be cured by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The Teacher—What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go? The Smart Boy—He has cold feet, ma'am.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Where Ignorance is Bliss.—He—I want to know, once for all, who is boss of this house? She—You'd be much happier if you don't find out.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

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We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

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Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1895.

Instead of a Chromo.

"Where on earth could she have picked up so insignificant a man for a husband?"

"I haven't any exact information, but he looks as if he might have gone with a pound of tea."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1898.

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WHAT THEY DO.

All night long the little stars blink;
All night long they twinkle and wink;
All night long, when we're fast asleep,
Through the cracks in the shutters they peep, peep, peep.
But what do they do when the daylight comes?

When the sun wakes up and his big, round eye
Stares and stares at the big, round sky,
The little stars nestle right down in their nest,
And their bright eyes close, while they rest, rest, rest,
And that's what they do when the daylight comes.

All day long in the warm summer time,
The posies blossom and creep and climb;
All summer long when the south winds blow,
They nod their heads and they grow, grow, grow,
But where do they go when Jack Frost comes?

They wrap themselves in their faded gowns,
And they take a trip to the rootlet towns,
When the icicle fringes begin to grow
And the air is full of the snow, snow, snow,
And that's where they go when Jack Frost comes.

And the little ones chatter the whole day long,
Of building and weaving and lesson and song.
All day long in the merriest way,
They laugh, and they work, and they play, play, play,
But what do they do when the Dreamman comes?

They nod and forget all their joys and cares;
And they fold their hands, and they say their prayers;
And under the blankets they gladly creep,
And they close their eyes, and they sleep, sleep, sleep,
And that's what they do when the Dreamman comes.
—Utica Globe.

HER UNAVAILING SACRIFICE.

IT was very quiet, very tranquil, in barracks that day, and from the deserted grounds, where only a solitary sentry or two paced up and down, none of the usual barrack-room talk, laughter, or singing could be heard. For every soldier, band-man, and officer had been called to the officers' police quarters, where a fellow-soldier was being tried for his life by the court-martial. It was during the revolutionary days, when power was vested in the hands of the military. They had the right to say whether or not Private Santiago Moreno was guilty of manslaughter, and whether, in payment thereof, he should die.

No women were present in the grim, fortress-like quarters; only the soldiers who stood in silent, stern rows around the room. On the dais sat the colonel, the mayor, and some lesser officers; fronting them, straight and erect, with shoulders thrown back, stood the prisoner, Santiago Moreno. He was a good-looking fellow, and the star on his uniform lapel showed that he had received credit "for valor in the field." Not a flicker of an eyelid, not a movement, showed what he felt; there was not even a tremor when the colonel, after long and grave discussion, at the last stood up, with the other officers grouped about him, and pronounced the sentence of death—"that on the morning of the following day, Private Santiago Moreno would be escorted to the plains of San Geronimo, and there be put by the ley de fuga to death." That was all. The prisoner drew himself up, and saluted, his face no more concerned than that of the men about him, and was taken to his cell.

The soldiers melted away, group by group, some of them displaying sorrow, some unconcern, and others anger. For the slaying of his companion-in-arms by Private Moreno had been a very cold-blooded and more than usually wicked deed, even in a country where wicked deeds are common. For with deliberate intention Moreno had waited for the other, after parting with his sweetheart, Pancha, and coolly and methodically bored a dagger straight to his heart. For it he had offered no excuse or defense, stating merely that the murdered soldier had "annoyed Panchita; that a caballero cannot allow such a thing as the molesting of his novia."

In his small stone cell—once the room set apart for those about to suffer in the auto da fe of the inquisition days—Private Moreno walked about, whistling a gay Mexican danza, hunting the while for writing materials. He wanted to write adios to his sweetheart, he stated lightly to the warder, who was eying him warily, one hand on his pistol. Though Moreno might not be armed, he was a man to be watched. But at the prisoner's wish to write a note to Panchita, the warder's face relaxed, and he offered to find pencil and paper. For Panchita was his own cousin, and every one loved the gay, pretty girl, with her artless, innocent ways that had lured two men on to death.

Poor little Panchita! Five minutes after the death sentence had been pronounced, she knew of it, and, her door locked, was lying face downward on the cold stone floor, moaning and crying to the Virgin for help. It had all been her fault, as she knew—through her two men would go to puratory, and how would she answer for them?

On the shrine before her, decked out in blue and white, was a tiny, yellow image of the Christ, with blood-stained body and hands. Underneath Him hung the holy pictured face of the Virgin, and to the two, Panchita, weak and faint from long fasting and crying, was pouring out heart and soul. Only that Santiago—her Santiago—might be saved somehow—in some way. Ay buen Dios—Marie madre de Dios—take her life—her soul for torture in purgatory—only let Santiago escape! Too weak to pray aloud, she had crawled before the shrine, and with burning, tear-covered face was faintly whispering her petitions.

The girl drew herself up numbly on her knees, sobs that came from her very soul still shaking her slender body. A sound outside startled her, until she remembered that Santiago's mother had come to weep and lament with her own mother. Out there, in the patio, they were lamending and wailing with loud cries. How could they do it like that—wailing and shrieking so that the neighbors could hear? How angry Santiago would be if he could hear them making such a noise over him! She cast one more pitiful glance at the Virgin, but the sweet, calm face was so quiet, so restful, so little disturbed. What was the use to ask her anything? No, there was no help. She stood up, tottering, and moved over to the window. There was no one in sight; the hot sunshine poured down on the yellow sandy street and the gray adobe walls. Out in the middle of the callejon some dogs and small children rolled and tumbled in the dust together in high glee. A burro, with melancholy face and long, drooping ears, munched alfalfa, while his owner drank pulque in the pulque-shop near by. It was all so ordinary, so everyday; and yet Santiago was to be shot to-morrow! That is, unless she could think of a plan to save him.

There was a sudden clatter, and the children scattered rapidly, with many duckings and bobbings of their small, fat bodies, as good Padre Francisco, on his pacing mare, turned the corner and went rapidly down the street. Behind him rode a mozo on a hacienda horse. Panchita thought dully that some one at the pulque hacienda of San Juan must be very ill and wanted the padre for confession. It would be a long ride for the good old man, because San Juan was many miles away. He would be absent from the town for over a day.

Pulling at the strings of his soutane, Padre Francisco rode on, his old black cloak flapping in the breeze. It was so old and shabby that even Panchita's dim eyes could not but remark it. Poor Padre Francisco, with no one to look after his clothes—he was a good man, and really deserved a better cloak than that shabby thing! Perhaps, if she asked her father, he would allow her to take the cloak that had belonged to her uncle, a priest of the same order as Padre Francisco, to give to the latter good man. And the hood that the padre wore, covering his head and nearly all his face—was ever anything seen like it? One could, of a surety, wear it to a masquerade; perhaps she might borrow it for the next "Baile de Mascaros." At the thought she laughed and choked—it would be a good disguise.

The next moment she was weeping her heart out, pressing passionate kisses on the cold feet of the ivory Christ. He had heard her, after all, and the Virgin had helped her—interceded for her! For now she knew what to do, and Santiago should be saved. There was a plan—the Holy Mother had sent it to her. Now to carry it out.

At 6 o'clock that evening the soldier on guard before Santiago's door admitted without question the thin, stooped form of Padre Francisco, cloaked and hooded in his usual manner, and carrying prayer-books and rosary. The good father was silently telling his beads, and the soldier bowed humbly and crossed himself as he opened the door, speaking no word. For no Catholic is privileged to address a priest who is counting his rosary-beads—it is a sign that silence is desired.

The cell door opened and closed silently after the padre, and the watches outside heard a smothered, impatient ejaculation from Private Moreno, who was smoking a cigarette and trying to write that adios to Panchita. Then the door was locked, for the padre was going to confess the prisoner, and the guards retired, laughing at the idea of confession for Santiago—the wickedest dog in the army of Mexico.

Lounging in the doorway, the soldiers speculated lazily as to what was going on in the condemned cell, it was so quiet. Not even a murmur could be heard, and finally the men agreed that the padre was praying silently, with Santiago cursing in the other corner of the room.

It was dark—quite dark—when Padre Francisco came out, with head bowed lower than ever, cloak wrapped disconsolately about him, and fingers still telling his beads. He had been there for an hour, and surely Santiago was either talked down or dead by this time. "Shall we go and see?" asked a guard.

"No, hombre; let the poor brute alone," said another.

To the men who watched all night for fear that the prisoner might escape, it seemed a century before midnight gave way to the darkness that comes before dawn, though to the prisoner—quien sabe! Such waiting is hard even on the men who are not to die, and there was a sound of relief when at last the first bugle sounded! It was time to get the prisoner and march. Because a soldier is allowed two privileges—to be executed before dawn, and to be shot in his uniform. There was no need to change the clothes of Private Santiago Moreno; so far as costume was concerned, he was ready.

In front of the prison, stiffly drawn up into line, in the darkness, stood the squad of the Twenty-third (Private Moreno's own regiment), who were to attend to the "law of fire," and in the corridor waited impatiently the two guards who were detailed to walk on either side of him. The prisoner, however, was not ready; and deep disgust and scorn was shown on every face when the warder appeared and stated grimly that the prisoner was weeping como un nino, and had begged one moment's grace. Weeping, indeed! A pretty way for a soldier of the Twenty-third to die! And men who had thought privately that they would aim low in the ley de fuga, hardened their hearts—a coward did not deserve such treatment.

That the prisoner, barely visible in the gray dawn, was perfectly calm and composed when he did appear made no difference to them; perhaps he had mustered up some courage, after his weeping, but he had played the coward for all that, and a coward's death was no loss.

Out on the bare, swampy plains of San Geronimo, just where Mount Ajusco rises up bleak and rock-covered, was the place of execution. The walk was not long for the men, to the sound of the muffled marcha, but very dreary. There was hardly light enough to see each other's faces, and the trees and cactus shrubs loomed up gray and ghostly along the side of the rocky trail. As for the condemned man, though he might have played the part of a coward in the prison, there was no sign of fear now. With quick, light steps, almost out-distancing the regular pace of the others, he walked out bravely, as though going to another decoration by el presidente, instead of to the death of a murderer, at the hands of the very men with whom he had fought at Matanzas, and Huelle and other places, arm to arm, back to back.

Here was the spot. And, with his back to Ajusco, his feet sinking into the damp ground, and the gray mist of the morning resting like a pall about him, the prisoner was allowed to stand for a moment, while the Captain made a brief address, concluding with the statement that only because the prisoner was a soldier the "law of fire" would be put into effect; when the word "uno" was pronounced he was to run for his life. On the craggy side of Ajusco, he might find shelter, perhaps. "Uno—dos—tres" would be counted; at "tres" the squad would fire. Therefore he would have to hasten—otherwise, God have mercy on his soul.

"Atencion!" The soldiers stood on guard.

"Uno!" was counted slowly. The prisoner stood stock still, and the man nearest swore that there was a smile on his face. "Dos!"—(Dios de la vida, was he paralyzed, that he could not run, even to save his life?)—and at last, slowly, "Tres! Fire!"

Motionless, horrified, the men had watched. Still the prisoner stood there, head up and shoulders back. At the sound of the "tres," however, muskets were lowered, and every hammer pulled. Out thundered the salute of bullets, a veritable hail of them, and the solitary, pathetic figure tottered, then reeled over, face downward, in the damp grass. Dead, of course—how could it be otherwise? The Captain should have looked to make sure, but he wanted his breakfast and some cognac; merely glancing casually at the body, he gave the order to march, and with the marcha once more ringing out the men tramped back through the light of the coming day to barracks and breakfast, leaving the dead man alone on the plain.

The next day Private Santiago Moreno himself, whom we have seen shot and left dead on the San Geronimo plains, was there at sunset, pale, crazed with grief, and holding in his arms a dead body in the uniform of a soldier, but with the sweet, peaceful face of a woman who had offered up her life for a friend. When the sun went down his lifeless form remained, still clasping—even in death—the other body that had been thought his.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Resent Being Made a Show.

"The Steerage of To-day" is the title of an article by H. Phelps Whitmarsh in the Century. Mr. Whitmarsh says: One evening several members of steerage No. 1 and I were grouped about the foremast, talking upon the all-absorbing subject, America. The conversation drifted into an argument on the equality of man, and this, in turn, led to a discussion as to the rights of the saloon passengers.

"If we ain't got no right to go into their quarters," said one of the men, "wot right 'ave they to come into ours? It 'u'd be all right if they be'aved themselves; but they don't, blast 'em! Anybody 'd think as 'ow we was a lot of bloomin' lepers, to see the way they carries on—a-'oldin' 'andkerchiefs to their noses, an' a-droring their silk petticoats close to 'em, an' tiptoin' an' titterin'. 'Ho, George,' says the big woman with diamonds in 'er ears, as come down yesterday; 'the pore, bloomin' creechahs; but wot makes 'em smell so?' Just as loud as that, mind you. S' 'elp me, I could 'a' tore 'er to pieces!"

As I happened to witness the incident so graphically described by the cockney, I could not help feeling that his anger was righteous.

Measuring Tapes Made of Steel.

Steel tapes for measuring are made in lengths varying from three to 1,000 feet. Tapes of 1,000 feet in length are made only one-eighth of an inch in width, so as to save weight, and are usually made to order. Tapes of great length are used in bridge and railroad work and in measuring streams. Sometimes two 1,000-foot tapes are joined in measuring.

The First Printers.

The first printers used to print only on one side of a page, and then pasted together the two blank pages to give the impression of one leaf.

There is enough salt in the sea to cover 7,000 square miles of land [illegible] a layer one mile in thic[illegible]

RICH ISLAND GROUP.

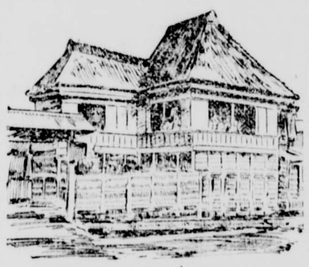
THE ORIENTAL COLONY WHICH IS LOST TO SPAIN.

The Islanders, Their Natural Wealth and Their Love of Loafing and Smoking—Manila, Its Antiquities, Dirty Streets and Variety of Evil Odors.

The Philippines.

The victory of the American fleet at Manila awakened interest in the rich islands which that victory has taken from Spain. The Philippines have been a Spanish colony ever since their conquest in 1565, which was effected by a fleet bearing an armed force from the western coast of Mexico. The Spaniards did not accomplish their conquest without difficulty, for, although the natives were poorly armed, having only the weapons common to savage peoples throughout the world, they made a stout resistance, and all the military strength and strategy of the Spaniards were needed in order to subdue them. The islanders have since shown, by oft-repeated insurrections, their objection to Spanish rule, and between 1565 and the insurrection of the present year it is said there has hardly been a decade in which Spanish troops have not been called upon to pacify one or another of the disturbed provinces.

LOCATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.



A WEALTHY NATIVE'S RESIDENCE.

There are 1,200 islands in the Philippine group, the greater number of which, however, are mere dots or islets, inhabited by only a few families. Insignificant as are most of these, the larger islands are of very respectable dimensions, the total area of the entire group being 116,000 square miles. The islands are all of volcanic origin and each has a mountain range. The largest volcano on the islands is Mount Mayon, which travelers describe as being most beautifully situated. It is a perfect cone. There are few large rivers, but many small ones. It rains considerably in the islands and rainfalls are exceedingly heavy, a fall of eight inches in twenty-four hours having frequently been noted.

A torrid heat prevails all the year round. The mean annual temperature of Manila is about 90 degrees, which indicates that in summer the thermometer stands above 100 regularly every day, and hugs the century mark pretty closely during the night. Even in what is called the winter season a temperature of 65 to 85 degrees prevails, so that a Philippine winter would be deemed a tolerably warm American summer. The heat is rendered almost unendurable by the moisture in the atmosphere [illegible] year's end, the air is almost saturated; the perspiration of the body does not dry, but stands in large drops, which fall off on the slightest movement. The heat is so intense in summer that Europeans frequently tumble over with heat apoplexy. Even the Spaniards do their business in the early hours, whiling away the heat of the day in sleep. Late in the afternoon Manila begins to awaken.

The group is rendered a valuable possession from the fertility of the soil and the variety and abundance of its products. Despite the fact that the natives work only under the most urgent provocation, and then only for so long a time as may be necessary to satisfy their simple wants, the plantations of the island produce an immense wealth. The government reports of 1894, the latest available, declared the exports of the islands to be $32,000,000, while the imports were $28,000,000, chiefly of rice, flour, wine, dry goods, petroleum and coal; the exports were of hemp and its manufactures, sugar, coffee, tobacco leaf, cigars and indigo. How greatly the amount of exports might be increased under a proper form of government which did not tax the energy and almost the life out of the people cannot be conjectured, but it is certain that with proper encouragement the Philippine Islanders would become an industrious and wealthy people.

A Mixed People.

The population of the Philippines is probably the worst mixed of any group of islands, even in that part of the world. The islands lie about midway between the continents of Asia and Australia. The Negritos, or aborigines, are closely analogous to the natives of New Guinea and Australia. But the Negritos, long before the coming of the Europeans, had become an unimportant factor in the population, having been driven back into the interior and mountainous portions of the islands by the Malays. When Magellan discovered the islands, in 1521, he found all the coasts settled by Malays. But the Malay Indians by no means monopolized the better parts of the islands, for among them there was a large admixture of Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Siamese and other Asiatic coast races and tribes, so that the Malays themselves were a sort of composite race. To the present day the heterogeneousness of the population continues, and although the Spanish have political control of the islands, only about 5,000 of these foreigners, and they chiefly officeholders, are to be found on the entire group. The fewness of the number of their conquerors naturally serves as a constant irritation to the natives; that 5,000 strangers should rule, with despotic power, a population variously estimated at between 9,000,000 and 11,000,000 is not to be endured even by ignorant Indians.

A PRINCIPAL STREET IN MANILA.

The city of Manila is a typical eastern metropolis. It is on the east side of a wide bay, which furnishes a tolerable anchorage, but not a secure place of refuge for shipping. The city itself is, as in most eastern centers of trade, divided into a new and an old town, the latter being fortified with walls in mediaeval style, and containing warehouses, storehouses, offices and an enormous native population, while the new town, [illegible] with edifices [illegible] section, [illegible] which during the rainy season becomes a mighty torrent, runs through the heart of the town and divides the two sections. The old town has narrow streets, badly paved, reasonably filthy, well provided with varieties of odors, teeming with East Indians of every age, color and previous condition of dirtiness, whose principal occupation seems to be keeping out of the sun, smoking cigarettes and chewing betel nut. In the interval of smoking they load and unload the vessels, most of the native population finding its employment about the shipping, while those not thus engaged have all the occupation they want at their homes, in the manufacture of the coarse goods known as manilla bagging and sacking and in the making of cigars, of which many millions are annually exported to China and India.

TOWN OF CAVITE, NEAR WHICH DEWEY'S FLEET ANCHORED.

Manila affords the stranger many interesting sights, not the least among which are the street cars, in which everybody—men and women—smokes. A car is usually drawn by a single pony managed by two drivers. One beats the pony and the other holds the reins and blows a tin horn. On the rear platform stands a pompous conductor, who collects a copper all around every time the car passes a section post. These section posts are somewhat less than a mile apart. The conductor is particularly careful to look after the due balance of a car, fore and aft. He will not allow more to stand on one platform than on the other. If there are eight in front and six in the rear, or vice versa, somebody has to stumble through the car from the heavier end to the lighter. This precaution is necessary to prevent derailments. Other precautions still more necessary are omitted. Thus, a woman carrying a little small-pox patient is as welcome as any one else.

The villages consist of collections of huts made of wattles and reeds, thatched with grass. The native naturally feels more secure in these than he would in houses of stone, brick or wood. Earthquakes and typhoons are common. The grass hut can stand the heaviest earthquake shock, and the tremors which bring down a stone building in ruins do not affect the slender structure. When an earthquake occurs, as it does in some portions of the islands from two to seven times a week, the native is amused to see the Europeans jump up and run en dishabille out of their homes for fear the walls will fall upon them, sits under his grass roof and enjoys the sensation, for even if his home does fall he crawls out from under his load of hay, and with the assistance of his wife and neighbors sets up the poles and recommences housekeeping, as though nothing had happened.

Next to the church, the greatest Sunday and holiday resort in a Philippine village is the cock pit, usually [illegible] building wattled like a coar[illegible] and surrounded by a high p[illegible] same description, which form [illegible] courtyard, where cocks are [illegible] ing their turns to come up [illegible] when their owners have [illegible] arranging a satisfactor[illegible]

EMILIO AQUINALDO,
Insurgent leader of the Philippines.

claimed that many a respectable Malay pater familias has been seen escaping from the ruins of his burning home, bearing away in his arms his favorite bird, while wife and children were left to shift for themselves.

One of the worst features of cockfighting, outside of its innate brutality, is the betting, universal among the spectators of the game. The sums staked are often very high, and their payment, which is rarely shirked, may involve the ruin of the loser.

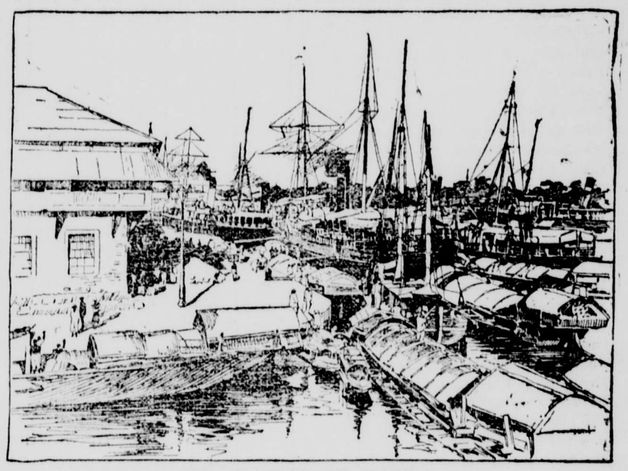
PAID HIS BILLS IN FIGHTS.

Debtor Whips a Landlord and Lawyer Until They Call It Even.

In relating a fight he once had with a man from Illinois, S. H. Piles, of Paducah, says: "At that time I lived in Smithland. W. P. Fowler was judge, I was sheriff, J. W. Code was clerk, Blount Hodge was there and Ben Barnes, Dr. Sanders, T. C. Leech, Judge Bennet, J. W. Bush and many others of the old-timers lived there then. I kept a hotel called the Waverly House. The man from Illinois put up with me. I gave him one of the best rooms. He stayed several days. I got uneasy about my bill and asked him for it. He said that I was in a h—l of a hurry, and that he would pay it whenever he got ready. I very foolishly told him that if he did not pay me right then I would take it out of his hide. He pulled off his coat and said he was ready to settle, and we went at it. We fought for some time, and I thought I had whipped him, but I am sorry to say that I was mistaken.

"He resisted a short time and jumped on me again. When we fought out this round I again thought I had whipped him, but alas! I was again mistaken, for he rested for a time and came at me again. By this time I was very tired of the fight. He got me down on the floor, and after thinking about it for years, I think I was whipped. When he let me get up I told him he did not owe me one cent, and could stay at the Waverly House free of charge as long as he wanted to. This man from Illinois had a lawsuit in our court, and David Greer was his lawyer. David had the suit up in nice shape, and expected a big fee, but, alas for David! This man from Illinois, flushed with victory after getting through with me, concluded to settle with David as he had with me. He went to David's office and told him he had settled his bill with Sam Piles, and now he was ready to pay him his fee in the same way. David got up out of his chair and backed himself up in the corner and told the man from Illinois that he did not owe him one cent, and also told him that if it would be unpleasant for him to stay longer with me that he could go home with him and it would cost him nothing to stay as long as he desired to; but the man from Illinois had not completed his mission at Smithland as yet. He owed Tom Robertson a livery stable bill; he called on him to settle. Tom told him he owed him nothing. He then called on Mr. Cade, and he told him the same thing.

"The last time I heard from this man from Illinois was that he was fighting the livery stable man at New Liberty, Ill., to get his horse out of the stable without pay, and he did so."



THE HARBOR AT MANILA.

An Explanation.

He—Why are you in half mourning?

She—My half-brother was buried last Sunday.

Mrs. Decree—The newspaper [illegible] very discriminating. Her E[illegible] so, dear? Mrs. Decree—Th[illegible] col umns a[illegible]

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 8 1898

From the Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union* we clip the following history of the Broder case:

"On Saturday last the Supreme Court rendered two decisions in the case of Broder vs. Conklin, affirming the decision of Superior Judge Virden of this county in each case. Over 19 years ago John Broder went through insolvency in Inyo county, and his property, consisting principally of lands and a few cattle, was sold at public auction in one lot for $2,500 to A. R. Conklin, who was the attorney for the Assignee, such property not being worth as much in Inyo county as it is now. Mr. Conklin sold the cattle, but retained the lands until his death a year ago. Many of Broder's creditors were at the sale, and no objections were made to the purchase except that two or three asked him to buy it for the benefit of the creditors, which he refused to do, telling them if they wanted it to bid on it, but none would do it. He held the real estate and made what he could out of it by renting and through the increase in value in later years. Soon after the sale a portion of the creditors were induced to believe that because Conklin had been the attorney for the assignee he could not purchase and hold the property as his own, and that under the law he became a trustee for the creditors of the insolvent Broder, and must account to them. In March, 1886, R. S. Miner, acting as attorney for the creditors, commenced suit against Judge Conklin to have the trust declared and established. Conklin filed a demurrer, which was sustained by Judge Hannah of Inyo. Mr. Miner refused to amend the complaint and appealed to the Supreme Court which reversed Judge Hannah. The case then lingered on demurrer and otherwise until the summer of 1890, when it was tried by Judge Rooney of Tuolumne county, Judge Gill of Inyo being disqualified. Judge Rooney rendered an interlocutory judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, but for some unexplained cause it was not file dantil one day after the expiration of Judge Rooney's term of office. In the beginning of 1891 the plaintiff had the case transferred from Inyo to Mono county, and Judge Vernen was asked to declare Judge Rooney's decision a final judgment so that an appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court, but he refused to do so, but on motion of the defendant the Rooney judgment was set aside and delared void on the ground that it was not enietred until after Rooney had retired from office, then this decision on appeal was taken to the Supreme Court which sustained Judge Virden. The plaintiff then moved to have Virden enter Judgment on the findings of Judge Rooney, and this he refused to do, and the Supreme Court was asked for a writ of mandate to compel him to enter judgment as asked for, and Virden was again sustained. A writ of prohibition was then applied for by the plaintiff to prevent his setting the case for trial de novo, which he was about to do. This writ was also denied and Judge Virden was again sustained. The defendant then asked for an order for the payment to the receiver in the case of some $2,700, rents deposited in the Court. This motion Judge Virden granted, and another appeal was promptly taken by plaintiff from the order. The case was then tried before Judge Virden and submitted, and after a careful examination of all the evidence the Judge was very reluctantly forced to the conclusion that Rooney's decision was wrong and not supported by the facts, and fearless in what he believed was right, gave judgment for Conklin, and from this final judgment also her appeal was taken, with the result that the Supreme Court has again fully sustained him in both of the two last appeals. The case has been most bitterly prosecuted and defended from its commencement to its ending, and Judge Virden's rulings have been most unreasonably commended on by the attorney for the plaintiff and his supporters., but his complete vindication has come at last by the final affirmation of all his ruling and judgments. This decision also completely vindicates and lifts the cloud of doubt from the life and character of the late Judge Conklin, a matter of heartfelt rejoicing for the widow and children, besides reflecting proud credit upon the firm of Reddy, Campbell & Metson, who so ably conducted the case. We congratulate everybody that the case is ended.

THE HERO OF MANILLA.

Commodore Dewey is one of the battlehins of the republic.—Chicago Tribune.

The mistake Spain made was in not sending Admiral Dewey his passports before the battle began.—Philadelphia Times.

Commodore Schley says the mantle of Perry and Farragut has fallen upon Dewey. It may be added that everybody is admiring the fit.—Chicago News.

Apologists for Spain assert there was a difference in the fleets at Manilla. Well, didn't Dewey show his willingness to sink the difference?—Philadelphia Times.

Dewey will now have the privilege of the floor of the senate and the house for life. It seems that a man must prove himself a heroic fighter to be allowed this.—Philadelphia North American.

Rear admiral is all right as a technical term no doubt, but in Dewey's case the appellation would have a more appropriate sound if it were changed to front ad[illegible].—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

[illegible]MEN'S WAYS.

FASHION AND FABRIC.

French ecru is the fashionable tint in laces this season.

White pongee is one of the materials used for yachting gowns.

The hat which turns back froms the face is the latest Parisian fancy.

Rumor says that white skirts will soon oust the silk ones from favor.

Red and dark heliotrope forms one of the season's combinations of color.

A sash of black spangled tulle is very effective on a gown of some pale tint.

The gray faded shades of blue, red and brown are the popular colors for gowns.

A Roman sash with silk hose to match will add much to your white organdie costume.

Sapphire blue velvet and turquoise blue silk are used in combination to form the vest of a tan cloth gown.

Some of the newest coats are quite long in the back, rounding down from the front, and fastened a little to one side.

Black silk coats made by the tailors and stitched and pressed in the most approved fashion are one of the Parisian novelties.

The daintiest petticoats for summer wear are made of pink and blue batiste, with embroidered flounces for trimming.

White barege over white taffeta and trimmed with white satin ribbon and white chiffon makes a lovely summer dress.

The latest linen collar has pointed tab ends standing up at the back and a turnover finish in front, which folds down over the cravat.

Silk muslin is the material for the hot weather shirt waists, which are made with the inevitable tucked chemisette and collar band of mull.

The Greek peplum is revived in a modified form for the tea gown and demidress costumes, and transparent materials which display the figure to good advantage are favored.

The latest thing in belts to wear with shirt waists is a soft taffeta ribbon, five inches wide, made tight enough to wrinkle into half that width and fastened with a pretty silver gilt buckle.

The mushroom hat with a low crown and a brim that curves down all around is one of the many shapes which have some merit as a protection for the eyes. It is trimmed simply or elaborately with flowers and is charming on a young girl.—New York Sun.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS

Of School Lands in Inyo County

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1898.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE	AMOUNT OF ORIGINAL CONTRACT.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL DUE.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE JANUARY 1st, 1898.
Moodie, N. W.	17	Nov. 26, 1887	7 Feb. 8, 1888	$80 00	$80 00	$64 00	$60 85	$3 15
Rosen, William	42	Apr. 19, 1887	4 Jan. 17, 1888	120 00	120 00	96 00	89 40	6 60
Hitchcock, Fayette Henry	44	Dec. 5, 1887	10 Jan. 10, 1888			67 20		67 20
Mackey, Patrick Henry	45	Dec. 6, 1887	10 Jan. 10, 1888			43 20		43 20
Lake, William B.	46	Dec. 6, 1887	10 Jan. 10, 1888			43 20		43 20
Cashbough, Augustus A	53	March 11, 1890	3 April 4, 1890	80 00	80 00	112 00		112 00
Smith, Marion I.	54	March 11, 1890	3 April 4, 1890	80 00	80 00	112 00		112 00
Posey, A. C.	163	Oct. 11, 1893	1 Nov. 4, 1893	160 00	120 00	96 00	18 00	78 00
Hastings, Elizabeth	165	Feb. 6, 1893	1 April 4, 1893	160 00	120 00	96 00		96 00
Hastings, John A	166	April 18, 1893	1 June 11, 1893	160 00	120 00	96 00		96 00
Peterson, John A	230	Dec. 7, 1892	1 Jan. 5, 1893	160 00	120 00	96 00		96 00
Peterson, John A	231	Dec. 7, 1892	1 Jan. 5, 1893	160 00	120 00	96 00		96 00

NAME OF PURCHASER.	SEC.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	MERIDIAN.	DESCRIPTION.
Moodie, N. W.	16	12 S.	34 E.	M. D.	W ½ of SW ¼, E ½ of SW ¼, N W ¼ and E ½
Rosen, William	36	12 S.	34 E.	" "	NW ¼ of SW ¼
Hitchcock, Fayette Henry	16	12 S.	34 E.	" "	NE ¼
Mackey, Patrick Henry	16	12 S.	34 E.	" "	SE ¼
Lake, William B.	16	12 S.	34 E.	" "	E ½ of NW ¼, N ½ of SW ¼ and NW ¼ of SE ¼
Cashbough, Augustus A	16	12 S.	34 E.	" "	All
Smith, Marion I.	16	12 S.	34 E.	" "	All
Posey, A. C.	2	12 S.	34 E.	" "	Lots 1 and 2 of NW ¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW ¼
Hastings, Elizabeth	2	12 S.	34 E.	" "	NW ¼ of SE ¼
Hastings, John A	2	12 S.	34 E.	" "	NW ¼ of SE ¼
Peterson, John A	180	12 S.	34 E.	" "	
Peterson, John A	180	12 S.	34 E.	" "	

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Independence, Cal., June 28, 1898.

THE said delinquent purchasers of School Lands, above named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due, as above stated in the above delinquent list are not paid within fifty days from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purceasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney of the County of Inyo, State of California.

DESERT LAND-FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph V. Skinner [illegible], Inyo county, California, has filed notice of his intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 760, for W ½ SW ¼ Sec 10, W ½ [illegible], T 14 S, R 36 E, MDM, before Register and Receiver of Independence, Cal., on [illegible] 4th day of August, 1898.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] McIvor of Citrus, Cal., John T. [illegible], Cal., Chas. A. Skinner of Thebe, [illegible] of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

MILITARY SPAIN.

Spain has a permanent army, an active reserve and a sedentary reserve.

Spain's frontier is completely protected by a cordon of forts and fortified towns.

Spain's standing army always numbers about 70,000. Recently it has numbered about 100,000, mostly boys.

A Spaniard drafted for war at home can secure exemption on payment of $300; if drafted for colonial service, the cost is $400.

During the Napoleonic wars Bonaparte gave orders to the French fleet that two Spanish vessels should always be counted as equal to one French ship

In the year before Spain's war with Cuba began the government took in about $1,800,000 from drafted men who purchased exemption. In the first year of the war the figure rose to $5,400,000.

FICKLE FRANCE.

It is a curious fact that when France was a monarchy it was the friend of the United States and has become its enemy only since it adopted a republican form of government.—Kansas City Star.

The spectacle of the French republic aiding a decaying monarchy in enslaving its subjects is quite as interesting as her alliance with the most powerful despotism of Europe.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the fourteenth day of May, 1898, in the matter of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of July, 1898, at the Court House door in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Edwin M. Crocker at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and described as follows:

The N E ¼ of S E ¼ of section 3, W ½ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼, N E ¼ of S E ¼, and S ½ of S E ¼ of section 4; and W ½ of N E ¼ of section 9, all in Township 8 South, Range 36 East, M D M, containing 493 acres.

Also, the N E ¼ of Section 17, Township 9 south, Range 34 east, M D M, containing 160 acres.

Also, all of section 16, township 9 south, Range 34 east, M D M, containing 640 acres.

Also, lot No 1, and W ½ of lot No. 2 in N E ¼, and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of section 5, S E ¼ of S E ¼ of section 6, S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 4, and W ½ of N W ¼ of Section 9, all in Township 9 south, range 34 east, M D M, containing 342 and 70 100 acres.

Also, the W ½ of N W ¼, and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 19, township 9 south, range 35 east, and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of section 24, Township 9 south, Range 36 east, M D M, containing 162 and 70 100 acres.

Terms and conditions of sale, Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.
Dated June 25, A. D. 1898.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898

at the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the Assessment Book and equalize the assessment of property, in said county, for the year, 1898, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the application of Augusta M. L. White for a change of name.

To the Honorable, the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The petition of Augusta M. L. White respectfully shows:

First—That your petitioner was born at Berlin, in Germany, and that she now resides at the town of Lone Pine, in the County of Inyo, State of California. That the following are the near relatives of your petitioner: John Henry Lubken of Los Angeles County, California, Amy Fraser, of Inyo, Inyo county, California, Albert Lubken and Arthur Lubken of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, children of your petitioner, and J. C. Roeper, of Independence, Inyo county, California, a brother of your petitioner.

Second—That her present name is Augusta M. L. White, and that she desires to have said name changed to Augusta M. L. Lubken for the reason that she has acquired real estate and other property under the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken. That she has since been married to Joseph White, of Inyo county, California, from whom she is now divorced, and that conveyances of her real estate may be made and the record thereof be kept clear, she desires to again resume the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that your Honorable Court appoint a day for the hearing of this petition and upon said hearing that it be adjudged and decreed your petitioner again resume the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken.

AUGUSTA M. L. WHITE,
Petitioner.
Ben H. Yandell,
Attorney for Petitioner. 15

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the the uresque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierre Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER.

LEGAL.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Independence, Cal.
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal, on June 21, 1898, viz. Chas W. Whittock, for the W ½ N W ¼, Sec 17 S E ¼ N E ¼, N E ¼ SE ¼ Sec 18, Tp 23 S, R 38 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Horace Bellows, Ira W. Brown and Eliza Ann Mudgett, all of Olancha, Inyo county, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald deceased, to the creditors of and persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said Inyo county.

Dated May 12, 1898.

MARIE V. FITZGERALD,
Administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.
P. H. Mack, attorney for administratrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 11, 1898. viz., Thomas Mills, for the W ½ N E ¼ Sec 11, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Boyd, William Jenkins, William L. Hunter and William Cox, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

HOMESTEAD. FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal.,
April 30, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 13, 1898, viz: Henry Gilles, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N ½ SW ¼, S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec 28, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, Jas. R. Webb, Thos Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H E 797

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal.,
May 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 21, 1898, viz., Eliza Ann Mudgett, for the W ½ S W ¼, W ½ S W ¼, sec 8, Tp 23 S, R 38 E, MDM

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Murphy, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ira W. Brown, Horace Bellows and Charles W. Whittock, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING GREAT REGISTER

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made April 8, 1898, proposals will be received by said Board for the printing of, at a stated price per name, four hundred (400) copies of the Great Register of said county, to contain about one thousand two hundred (1,200) names. Copy to be be prepared by the County Clerk, the sheets there of to be delivered at least twenty-six days before election, and the work must be completed and delivered ten days before election. The form and style to comply with the Political Code, and Section 1056, as amended March 27, 1895.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Printing Great Register," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and no bid will be received later than 10 o'clock a.m. of Thursdavay, July 7, 1898.

Said bids will be opened by said Board of Supervisors on Thursday, the 7th day of July 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved. A. C. FREEMAN.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Great Register of Inyo County is now open and will remain open up to and including the 14th of August, 1898.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of the Peace or Notary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All unregistered citizens are notified to apply for registration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts:

Round Valley—C. A. Hilton.
Bishop—W. O. & J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Engley & S. G. Gregg.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
George's Creek—W. L. Hunter.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—J. J. Morton.
Darwin—Henry Miller.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—R. Decker and T. H. Beneby.
Mountain Springs—H. C. Hamilton.

D. J. HESSION,
Dated June 8, 1898. County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of M. J. Canadas, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of M. J. CANADAS,

deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his office in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of M. J. Canadas, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Inyo [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
[illegible]ing given the [illegible]

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
Jan 1	To cash on hand	$18 308 63	
3	cash from A M Given, tax col	381 00	
3	cash from A M Given, tax collees	18 00	
3	A M Given, sheriff, fees	6 60	
3	D J Hession, clerk fees	39 40	
3	D J Hession, recorder, fees	47 60	
3	S W Austin, supt	10 00	
4	J C Dunlap JP fines	5 45	
5	Hillside Water company, damages	65 00	
8	State Treasurer, school fund	5 844 63	
24	Chris Mangie, on redemption	2 73	
25	Mrs C Delaney, int on state and	8 00	
25	Geo McIntyre, same	44 80	
25	W H Murray same	22 40	
25	Clayton Belknap, same	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap same	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, paid	5 60	
31	J J Mack, judgments sheep cases	4 220 46	
		29 155 50	
Feb 7	A M Given, tax col	535 30	
7	Same, fees	13 00	
7	D J Hession, recorder fees	112 55	
7	Same, clerk fees	47 25	
11	D F Wallace, on redemption	74 89	
15	Oscar Sutro, interest state land	104 09	
7	I H Mulholland, on redemption	4 79	
7	Same	23 17	
7	Same	63 43	
7	Same	17 59	
21	A V Beshuiz, return premium	15 80	
26	Charles Anthony, int on State land	15 70	
29	John Doty, same	11 20	
		80 004 26	
Mar 7	A M Given tax col	778 95	
5	J G Birchim, int. on swamp land	15 68	
5	J G Birchim, int on State land	32 00	
7	A M Given, tax collees	25 00	
7	Same, sheriffees	2 00	
7	D J Hession, clerk	41 55	
7	Same, recorder fees	30 20	
14	A W Foster, int on State land	205 19	
14	A B Forbes, same	167 28	
24	F A Gardner same	190 22	
24	Clayton Belknap in terest state land	22 40	
24	Same as above	22 40	
29	Julian Santag, interest state land	202 70	
14	A M Meads on redemption	42 11	
	Mrs A J Church, same	18 84	
		31 890 78	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan	Salary fund	1 319 98
	Hospital	738 26
	Bridge	198 9
	General expense	1 129 3
	Road Dist No 1	350 4
	" " " 2	243 70
	" " " 3	428 00
	" " " 4	247 5
	" " " 5	2 3 5
	Property tax	89
	Bishop school fund	63 00
	Big Pine	186 8
	Station	119 37
	Lone Pine	107 50
	Keeler	136 00
	Warm Spring	123 3
	Valley	5 55
	Fish Springs	25 50
	Union	133 00
	Liberty	25 00
	Irving	202 3
	Taboose	62 75
	Riverside	88 00
	County	16 00
		6 279 18
Feb	Salary fund	1 024 98
	Hospital	110 00
	Bridge fund	97 80
	General Expense	609 90
	Road poll tax	3 00
	General road	100 00
	Road Dist, No. 1	15 00
	" " 2	42 60
	" " 4	4 00
	" " 5	8 15
	Big Pine School	178 25
	Irving	167 50
	Bishop	250 00
	Independence	13 95
	Lone Pine	63 0
	Station	152 00
	Fish Spring	72 00
	Liberty	60 00
	Warm Spring	150 00
	Valley	60 00
	Taboose	60 00
	Milton	150 00
	Riverside	4 90
	Round Valley	11 60
	Independence library	40 20
	Big Pine	7 50
	Union	12 00
	Riverside	11 70
	Fish Springs	7 70
	Ali	6 00
		9 861 11
March	Fish Sprs school bond fund	202 50
	County bond fund	1 550 00
	General expense fud	652 35
	Bridge	5 50
	Salary	1 024 98
	Hospital	65 00
	Independence school	98 50
	Keeler	177 5
	Lone Pine	161 00
	Big Pine	255 00
	Bishop	250 00
	Milton	9 50
	Station	81 00
	Riverside	120 00
	Round Valley	70 00
	Taboose	60 00
	Irving	150 00
	Fish Springs	65 00
	Valley	60 00
	Fish Springs library	2 25
	Big Pine library	2 25
	Valley	2 8
	County	4 50
	cash	16 959 89
		31 890 78 31 890 78

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—

April 1		
	Salary Fund	3 275 09
	General expense	1 015 79
	County bond	434 19
	Bishop school special	5 13
	State general	1 463 44
	Hospital	44 64
	General road	792 85
	Road District No 1	151 90
	" " " 2	229 77
	" " " 3	51
	" " " 4	97 59
	" " " 5	18 82
	Unapportioned county	259 45
	Road Poll tax	27 60
	Swamp & Overflowed	1 498 84
	Bridge	479 38
	Institute	5 00
	Teacher's library	20 33
	Property tax	655 52
	County school	1 056 99
	Liberty	192 82
	Valley	305 91
	Taboose	144 74
	Fish Springs	211 39
	Riverside	49 73
	Bishop	531 34
	Lone Pine	509 33
	Big Pine	90 54
	Warm Spring	150 85
	Irving	507 14
	Independence	554 07
	Station	155 08
	Milton	230 11
	Union	377 94
	Round Valley	112 65
	Milton school library fund	24 48
	Round Valley	28 44
	Irving	125 70
	Bishop	61 45
	Station	29 10
	Warm Spring	34 01
	Big Pine	51 68
	Independence	16 96
	Union	13 87
	Riverside	18 88
	Lone Pine	59 14
	Fish Spring	9 92
	Liberty	24 36
	Taboose	26 81
	Valley	23 60
	Keeler	11 87
	Independence school building fund	3 00
	Station building fund	20 14
	Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02
	Same (new)	862 20
	Union school bond fund	601 34
	Big Pine	602 47
	Fish Springs	31 62
	Lone Pine	1 183 44
	Taboose	27 49
	Riverside special	13 04
	Irving special	278 62
	Round Valley	97
	Cash on hand	16 959 89
		18 451 07 18 451 07

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor

Approved April 8 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO, CAL.—TERM ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds between Dec. 31st 1897, and March 31st 1898.

Total warrants drawn		13 178 39
Gen. Expense fund	2 382 57	
School "	4 516 52	
Hospital "	913 26	
Salary "	3 369 84	
Unapportioned "	89	
General Road "	109 60	
Road District No 1 fund	365 41	
" " " 2 "	245 70	
" " " 3 "	428 00	
" " " 4 "	251 75	
" " " 5 "	259 65	
Bridge "	301 80	
State poll tax "	3 00	
		13 178 39 13 178 39

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	62 900 55	
County bonds		62 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
	62 990 55	62 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	62 990 55	
Cash in treasury		16 959 89
Remaining indebtedness		45 030 66
	62 990 55	62 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

INYO COUNTY, CAL., March 15, 1898.

To Mrs. E. R. Stellmann:—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred ($300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Bunker Hill and Hidden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Anvil spring in Butte Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 1896 in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if in ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY MACDONALD

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should not be made.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, Deceased.

James R. Moffett, the administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the personal property and the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court-room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the county of

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 8 1898

Al e.t Lewis came up on Tuesday.

The postoffice at Aberdeen has been discontinued.

District Attorney Forbes spent the Fourth at Bishop.

Carl Walters has accepted a position in Eibeshutz's store.

Ben and Rob Hoskins spent the Fourth at Independence.

The Fourth of July Committee has $4 left after paying all expenses.

Geo. Montgomery and wife are expected up from Ballarat this week.

Dr. J. S. McQueen came down from Bishop last Friday and is stopping at the Norman house.

The Reward mine resumes operations this week. Owing to the scarcity of water the mill will remain idle.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Skinner came up from Randsburg last week and will spend the summer in Owens Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bixby left for Monache last Tuesday. Mr. Bixby has taken a band of 300 horses over there for the remainder of the summer.

Dave Johnson received this week a number of pen drawings executed by his 14-year old brother back in Kentucky. The work shows artistic ability of the very highest order, and many a newspaper illustrator would have a hard task to equal it.

THE FOURTH

The Fourth of July has come and gone, and is now only a pleasant memory. The local population were brought to realize its arrival at the first break of day by an anvil salute fired by Col. J. W. Murphy, who sat up all the previous night preparing his artillery. A little later he snap of the firecracker in the hands of the small boy added to the din.

The day was pleasant excepting a very strong wind, which materially interfered with the exercises in the court house grove. About noon this died down, and the sky became overcast with clouds, which made the afternoon a perfect one for the sports.

The exercises in the forenoon were well attended. The singing and recitations were good, and the oration by S. E. Vermilyea was heartily applauded. Then everyone turned to and enjoyed the feast spread by the ladies, and if anyone went away hungry they had only themselves to blame. Even the noble red man had his "innards" lined with the good things of civilization.

After the people had returned from the picnic the sports commenced. The track was marked out in front of Rhine's store, and the finishing point was in front of the Norman House. The races opened with a footrace, 50 yards, for boys under 12, for a purse of $3, which was won by Harold Baxter.

The second event was a 50 yard race for girls under 12, purse $3. Dora Schabbel won, with Ruth Mulholland a close second.

The next was a race for boys under 15, 150 yards, for $3, which was won by Val Gorman.

The egg race was won by Wallie Hodge.

Then came the potato race. This brought out some good talent and some lively scrambling after the spuds. Ivah Bell won the V.

The next event was a sack race, free for all. This was very closely contested, resulting in a tie between Ivan Bunney and Harry Bart.

Then the larger boys prepared for the three-leg race. This was a difficult race to run, besides being the hardest kind of work. The race was declared a tie between Vernon Smith and Lester Laird and Walter Grindley and Johnny Ramsey and was contested the second time, Smith and Laird winning by a nose.

The next was a 50 yard race for little tots under six years. Walter Levy was the favorite in the betting, and was expected to walk away with the prize, but on the home stretch Harry Jiggins spurted ahead and finished strong, winning by several feet.

The free for all, 100-yard dash, was won by Paul Mairs.

The Indian pony race was exciting, and a little bay mustang belonging to Crippled Hand George, and ridden by a diminutive Piute brave, won by a length.

The last was an impromtu 100-yard race, and was the prettiest race of the day, Harry Burt and George Day keeping almost exactly even from start to finish, Day winning by a couple of inches.

The tug of war was omitted.

The ball in the evening was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

NOTES.

There were no casualties, and the local medicos looked discouraged.

The small boy and his firecracker were everywhere.

The toy pistol was conspicuous by its absence.

Harry Cook as master of ceremonies was the right man in the right place.

The sprinting match between F. McIvor and Omie Mairs, ¼ mile for a purse of 80 cents, was postponed indefinitely, the contestants being unable to agree upon a stakeholder.

The talent opened their eyes when little "Jiggy" began to sprint.

Col. Murphy remembered the Maine by putting an extra spoonful of powder in the last anvil.

The holiday attire of the Piute braves was a treat to anyone with an eye for color.

Doc McQueen has a leaning toward white vests. Ben Yandell isn't so particular.

The Fourth at Lone Pine.

LONE PINE, July 6, 1898.

ED. INDEPENDENT — The citizens of Lone Pine, feeling the general enthusiasm and patriotism pervading the hearts of every citizen of the United States celebrated the anniversary of the declaration of our independence in a most enthusiastic and patriotic manner.

At 9:30 a.m. the new flag presented to the town by the citizens of Lone Pine was raised with appropriate exercises. Mrs. A. T. Stewart raised the flag while the song "Flag of Our Nation," was rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, Miss Matie Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Laberge, Mrs. T. Richards and F. P. Meysan. Then a few remarks were made by F. B. Stewart in honor of the occasion, followed by the Star Spangled Banner by the singers.

The crowd immediately marched to the grove, where the celebration was continued. Prayer was given by the Rev. Washburn, a solo, "The Red, White and Blue," was rendered by Miss Matie Johnson in a manner which stirred the hearts and quickened the pulse beat of every patriotic citizen present, all joining in the chorus.

The declaration of independence, read by Mrs. Washburn was a masterful rendition.

The orator of the day, Fred B. Stewart, entertained the company with an oration that was well written and delivered in a fine, masterly manner.

The exercises were closed by singing America.

A. C. Harvey as President of the Day carried all before him and everything went smoothly.

The lunch table fairly groaned beneath the good things. Enough and to spare for all.

In the evening we danced, music being furnished by Messrs. Cruz and Celayo. Dancing went on merrily till daylight warned us that we had better start for home, as breakfast would soon be ready. The supper at the Whitney House was well attended by the dancers.

C. Carrasco at the dance gave an address to and for the flag that stirred all with enthusiasm.

A few of our George's Creek neighbors aided us in our celebration. Thanks, George's Creek. We will return the compliment. LONE PINER.

WAR NEWS.

On July 4 Secretary Long received the following dispatch from Admiral Sampson: "The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cevera's fleet. No one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9:30 a.m., and at 2 p.m. the last the Cristobal Colon, had been run ashore six miles west of Santiago and had let down her colors. The Infanta Marie Teresa, Oquenda and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago; the Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. Loss 1 killed and two wounded. The enemy's loss probably several hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. About 1,00 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera."

It is officially announced that Watson's fleet will sail at once for the coast of Spain.

The Charleston and the first fleet of transports have reached Manila. The Ladrone Islands were captured on the way, and the Spanish governor and other officials were taken to Manila as prisoners of war.

The Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck of the mosquito fleet engaged nine Spanish gunboats and succeeded in destroying two and disabling three more.

A teriffic land battle was fought near Santiago. The loss on both sides was heavy, that of the Americans reaching well up into the hundreds.

As we go to press the news comes that Camara's fleet has passed through the Suez canal en route for the Phillipines. Hobson and his men have been exchanged and are now with Sampson.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending July 7, 1898:

Highest barometer	26.051	2nd
Lowest "	25.920	1st
Highest temperature	92.0	3d
Lowest "	49.0	1st
Mean "	75.1	
Average dew point	28.8	
Average humidity	20.6	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	40. N	1st
No. clear days	3	
No. part cloudy days	4	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

JOHN J. McLEAN, Observer.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Owing to a strike among the stereotypers the people of Chicago have been without daily newspapers for several days.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Tuesday, July 5—The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California met at the above stated time, in regular session, pursuant to law.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Ben. F. Williams and A. C. Freeman, chairman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding regular meeting read and approved.

Chairman A. C. Freeman made to the Board the official announcement of the death of Frank Fitzgerald, supervisor for the Fifth District, which occurred at Lone Pine on the 21st day of April, 1898, whereupon

Chairman A. C. Freeman appointed Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart and Williams as a committee to prepare resolutions of respect to the memory of Frank Fitzgerald who departed this life while a member of the Board of Supervisors.

Proposals for services of County Physician, on file, laid over from last regular meeting were read as follows:

Guy P. Doyle, M.D., in the sum of $360
J. D. Blair, M.D., " 400
I. J. Woodin, M.D., " 345

Proposal of I. J. Woodin accepted.

Board adjourned as a Board of Supervisors and immediately reconvened as a Board of Equalization.

Board adjourned at 12 o'clock M. to meet at 1 o'clock p.m. as a Board of Equalization, at which hour reconvened. All members present as before.

Board proceeded with the equalization of taxes.

Board adjourned at 5 o'clock p.m. to meet Wednesday, July 6, at 8:30 o'clock a.m. as a Board of Equalization.

Attest: A. C. FREEMAN,
D. J. HESSION, Clerk. Chairman

Wednesday, July 6, 1898, 8:30 o'clock a.m.—Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment, as a Board of Equalization.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart and Williams, A. C. Freeman, chairman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved. Board proceeded with the equalization of taxes.

Board adjourned at 12 o'clock m. to meet at 1 o'clock p.m., at which hour reconvened. All members present as before.

Board proceeded with the equalization of taxes.

Ordered: That it hereby prescribed by rule that in the matter of the equalization of the value of property contained in the Assessment Roll for the year 1898, that notice of raising any assessment of property contained in said assessment roll be given by the clerk of the Board of Supervisors by depositing a circular letter in the United States postoffice, postage prepaid, addressed to each of the persons whose assessment is proposed to be raised or lowered at his regular place of business, or his residence when known, and when such residence or place of business is not known, then to be deposited in the U. S. postoffice, at Independence, Inyo county, Cal., postage prepaid, addressed to such person or persons at such place, and in the discretion of the Board of Supervisors such notice may be transmitted by telegram when so ordered, in addition to mailing as above prescribed; said notice shall state the valuation placed by the assessor on the property to be raised or lowered, and the valuation to which said property is proposed to be raised or lowered, and a direction that the owner of such property appear before the board within five days from the date of the notice and show cause, if any, why such change should not be made.

Whereupon the clerk was ordered to mail notices accordingly to the following named persons to appear and show cause, if any, why the several assessments should not be raised as hereinafter provided.

Southern Development Co., assessed for $5,000, raised to $10,000.

Marks & Cohn, assessed for $3,000, raised to $5000.

Board adjourned at 5 o'clock p.m., to meet Thursday, July 7, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m. A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Thursday, July 7, 1898, 9 o'clock a. m. —Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Williams and A. C. Freeman, chairman presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded with the equalization of taxes.

Board adjourned at 10 o'clock a.m. as a Board of Equalization and met immediately as a Board of Supervisors.

Proposal of W. A. Chalfant for printing the Great Register, the only bid on file herein, was considered and said proposal was accepted and bid awarded to W. A. Chalfant for 500 copies at the rate of 28 cents per name on a basis of 1,200 names, to be printed in books containing all the precincts.

Whereupon the Board adjourned as a Board of Supervisors and immediately reconvened as a Board of Equalization.

Board proceeded to equalize taxes.

Board adjourned at 12 o'clock m. to meet at 1 o'clock p.m., at which hour reconvened. Same members present as before.

Board proceeded with the equalization of taxes.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Board notify A. W. Eibeshutz, by proper notice by mail to appear before this Board on Tuesday, July 12, 1898, to show cause, if any he has, why his assessment on merchandise for the year 1898, should not be raised from $1,600 to $2,500.

Board adjourned to meet Friday, July 8, 1898, at 9 o'clock, a.m.

Attest: A. C. FREEMAN,
D. J. HESSION, Clerk. Chairman.

MARRIED.

YANEY—MCGEE—At Bishop, Cal., July 3, 1898, Mr. W. P. Yaney and Miss Eva L. McGee.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of assessor of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

GUILFORD P. BOURLAND.

FOR SHERIFF

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $4.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5
" ..... March 5
" ..... April 2nd
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor patrons.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ On the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,
Located and perfect title guaranteed.
LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP
For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
Commercial St., San

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE, - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. JOHN CLARKE.
je29-tf

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS, WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. M

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

AGENT

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TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Foston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:40 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:15 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:48 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

What You Get

When You Buy Medicine is a Matter of Importance.

Do you get the medicine that has cured thousands of others who were afflicted like you? Do you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and only Hood's? If you do, you may take it for scrofula, salt rheum, dispepsia, loss of appetite, rheumatism, catarrh with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Admiral Bunce Praises Women.

The Brooklyn navy yard was a busy place when a reporter called there to ask Admiral Bunce, the commandant, what part he thought women would play in war.

"You want to know how women can make themselves useful," he said. "Well, how can they not be useful? It seems to me that they are always doing things that make them an extremely important factor in the world's affairs. I know what the horrors as well as the sinews of war are, and I say that we cannot overestimate the service of women in times of war.

"A few bright, cheery, good women will do more to keep civilization and chivalry alive in a camp than any number of rules or regulations. Their ministerings will make victory brighter, defeat easier and death less horrible."—New York Tribune.

Movement Against Foot Binding.

A strong sentiment against foot binding is beginning to make itself felt in China even in the most exclusive circles. A short time ago ten Chinese women of the highest social position in Shanghai invited the officers of the Natural Foot society, an organization of foreign women, to a public dinner, and a return invitation soon followed. At both these functions there was much discussion of the best way of abolishing the custom of foot binding. Since then the Natural Foot society has had a public meeting, at which the Chinese Anti-foot Binding society was represented. The latter organization is composed of men of high standing and great influence, and they intend to petition the emperor for the enforcement of an ancient law against foot binding.

Woman Cod Fisher.

Mrs. William Champlin of Montauk has just made for herself a record as a cod fisher. Her husband, who is engaged in the cod fishing business off Montauk, has usually been accompanied on his trips by another bay man. A short time ago he was taken sick, and Mrs. Champlin volunteered to fill his place as "second man" in the boat. Her husband was rather dubious as to her ability to fill the bill, but she was not to be daunted.

She donned the attire of a fisherman and set out with her husband's partner. The day was spent in fishing, and when they returned to the beach the couple had caught together a total of 175 fish.

Noted Women and Marriage.

Noted women have shown no precocious desire to wed and make homes of their own. George Eliot was nearer 40 than 30 when she married for the first time and close upon 60 when her second marriage took place in 1880.

Charlotte Bronte, though she had several offers, did not make choice of a husband — and even then only after lengthy deliberation—until she was 38.

George Sand never seems to have lost her fascination for men, and even as a white haired grandmother we find among her adoring friends and correspondents such geniuses as Flaubert and Tourgueneff.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"No," said the old deacon to the young deacon, "I don't think we can try the minister for profanity for merely saying 'my lord!' though there would seem to be some ground."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8 1895.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Belts of plaid leather, with plaid leather shopping bags to match, are seen in the large stores and bid fair to gain popularity. The favorite colors of the plaids are red, green, blue and yellow, and the leather is generally alligator calfskin, cape goat, dongola or [illegible]. They are stylish and durable, and the reasonable price puts them within [illegible]

THE STOWAWAY.

"BRING him up," said the skipper, tersely. They dragged him up the companion ladder accordingly—a shrinking, ragged lad, his pale face pinched with days of hunger, his sunken eyes scanning those around him as do the eyes of captive animals.

"H'm!" remarked the skipper. "So you're the stowaway! Nice looking young gentleman, too. Never did a stroke o' work in your life, I'll be bound. Never mind. We'll see if we can't make you. Eh, Mr. Billings?"

The first mate grinned. His grin was an eloquent one, and the boy shuddered as he saw it.

"How did you find him, Mr. Billings?" continued the skipper.

"Behind one of the cotton bales, sir," the mate replied. "He had an old mutton bone, with the meat all gnawed off. Provisions, I suppose, for the voyage."

"Provisions, eh? Well, it's precious few provisions he'll get aboard this ship unless he works for them. Pity we're out so far, or we might put him ashore."

For the first time the stowaway spoke.

"Please, don't put me ashore," he cried. "Anything but that. I must go to Cape Town, and I'm more than willing to work my way."

"Shut up!" snarled the mate, emphasizing his remark by a tug at the stowaway's ear. "Who gave you leave to talk, I'd like to know? Shut up, and hark to what the captain says."

"What's your name, and where d'ye come from?" demanded the captain, notebook in hand.

Tremblingly the boy replied that he was Dick Harley, late of the Tenterden grammar school; that his father, a widower, had left him behind in England, while he went to South Africa as assistant surveyor on the new Matabeleland Railway line; that nothing had been heard from that kindly father for a year or more, and lastly, that, compelled to leave school on account of unpaid bills, he had resolved to go to South Africa and find his missing parent.

"And so you thought to steal a passage on the Only Son of Portsmouth?" said the skipper.

"I was refused a berth by every other ship," pleaded the boy. "They said I looked too weak to work."

"Weak or not, you've got to work aboard the Only Son," said the first mate; "hasn't he, sir?"

The skipper nodded.

"That's correct, Mr. Billings," he answered. "If he doesn't want to pay for his passage, try him with the rope's end."

"Aye, aye, sir."

And again Billings grinned eloquently as he led the boy forward.

A quiet, elderly gentleman who had been watching these proceedings now stepped forward.

"Don't hurt him, Mr. Billings," he said. "He's only a child, you know."

"Captain's orders, sir," answered the mate, giving Dick Harley's ear an extra tweak.

The skipper laughed.

"Don't you waste any sympathy on that youngster," he exclaimed. "We can't afford to have any useless, white-handed stowaways aboard a vessel that carries £250,000 to the Chartered Company. How do you know, my dear Mr. Lancelot, that yonder boy is not the spy of some high-sea robbers, put on board to find out about the money?"

The man addressed as Lancelot looked grave.

"True," he said, "they did think in London that an attempt might be made to rob the ship. * * * But still, this mere boy——"

"I've seen 'mere boys' ere now, Mr. Lancelot, that were old men in crime. Take my advice and leave the stowaway to my first officer."

At this moment a shrill cry of pain, followed by another, and another, came from the lower deck.

"What's that?" cried Mr. Lancelot.

The captain of the Only Son of Portsmouth put his notebook, containing

"PLEASE DON'T PUT ME ASHORE."

Dick Harley's name and circumstances, carefully into his pocket.

"That, my dear sir," he answered, [illegible]illingly, "is the stowaway getting his [illegible] lesson in seamanship from Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]ncelot shrugged his shoulders. [illegible] he had been sent out in [illegible] £250,000 in gold, which was [illegible] the Bank of England to [illegible] and the Chartered Com[illegible] Africa. His duty lay in [illegible] where the treasure was stored, and not in preventing venturesome little stowaways from being rope's-ended.

II.

Bruised and stiff, Dick Harley lay curled up between a seaman's chest and the forecastle bulkhead. One of the deck hands had taken pity on him and thrown a piece of tarpaulin over his aching shoulders. Thus he lay completely hidden so that the men on the larboard watch, who had just turned in after four hours' wrestling with wind and water, knew nothing of his presence.

"What became of the stowaway," asked one of these worthies.

"Jumped overboard, I expect," answered another. "Billings gave him 'whatfor,' I can tell you. I must say I don't understand why he wanted to wallop the poor little wretch."

A chuckle ran around the forecastle.

"Why, you donkey," cried the man who had first spoken, "Billings just

"PLEASE THROW UP YOUR HANDS."

wanted to show how zealous he is in the company's service. The captain thinks there's nobody like Billings."

Just then the mate appeared, and, remarking that the captain was quite right, proceeded to give his orders for a scheme which made the stowaway under his canvas prick up his ear—one of them was still very painful from the mate's cruelty—and listen intently, for the scheme, in which all of that watch were accomplices, having shipped with that express design, was nothing less than the capture of the £250,000 and the sending adrift of the captain and Mr. Lancelot, if it was not necessary to murder them to secure the treasure.

To stir from his hiding place at this moment would mean death at the hands of those desperate men. And as yet none of them showed any intention of obeying Billings' advice and "turning in."

They examined their revolvers—for every one of them seemed to be armed—and talked over the coming attack upon the Chartered Company's treasure. Dick had almost made up his mind to risk a crawl along the floor toward the companion ladder, and a rush thence upon deck when one of the desperadoes yawned. A yawn is more contagious than yellow fever. Within five minutes every man in the forecastle was showing evidences of weariness. First one and then another crawled to their bunks, and were presently heard to slumber noisily. The example spread until the last of the band knocked the ashes out of his pipe and retired to rest. Soon all of them were in the land of Nod.

Cautiously Dick Harley peeped out from under his tarpaulin. Then he ventured forth and set one foot on the companion ladder.

"Who's there?" growled a sailor drowsily.

Dick's answer was to slip as quickly and as noiselessly as his bruises would allow up the ladder. At the head he listened intently.

"Who was it, Bill?" asked a second voice.

"It was that blamed cat, I'm thinkin'," replied the first speaker, and to Dick's relief there was no pursuit. Quickly he ran along the deck and mounted the bridge to where the skipper stood.

That night as the first mate of the Only Son came up from his cabin with a revolver in his hip pocket and a grin on his face, he was met at the head of the stairs by the captain and Mr. Lancelot. To his surprise both of these gentlemen were armed, while behind them he observed the despised stowaway, Dick Harley, with a naked cutlass in his hand.

"Mr. Billings," said the captain, "you will please throw up your hands. Your little plot has been discovered. Ah, thank you——" (as he drew the pistol out of Billings' pocket), "you may return now to your cabin and consider yourself a prisoner."

"Wh—what is the meaning of this, sir?" sputtered the mate.

"The meaning, Mr. Billings," put in Lancelot, "is that this boy here heard your whole delightful scheme to cob the Chartered Company of £250,000. He very promptly informed the captain. Your accomplices in the forecastle were captured in their bunks, and most of them have confessed everything."

Billings looked at the speaker, then at Dick Harley.

"The st[illegible] miserabl[illegible]

"Yes, Mr. Billings—the stowaway has saved the Chartered Company of South Africa £250,000 and a staunch, seaworthy ship. You will find that the company knows how to be grateful."

And grateful, indeed, the company proved itself to be. A month later (while Billings and his gang were awaiting trial for attempted piracy in the Cape Town jail) Dick Harley was shaking his father's wasted hand in the new hospital at Salisbury. The surveyor's recovery from a lingering fever was greatly accelerated, you may be sure, by the news that the Chartered Company had rewarded by a position of trust and honor the timely action of the quondam stowaway on the Only Son.—Utica Globe.

SPANISH BARBARISM

For Hundreds of Years She Has Been a Blot on the Face of the Earth.

The treatment which Spain has accorded her colonies has always been brutal. Spanish hearts and Spanish methods changed but little from Cortez to Weyler, the only difference, instead of increase and success as at the beginning, failure and decrease of empire is at the end.

Spain has always felt her inferiority in this respect to other nations, and in order to apparently maintain her position she has bid defiance to every other nation on the face of the earth.

Spain has for a hundred years repeatedly thrown down the gauntlet of defiance at our feet.

She has disregarded all treaty obligations. Who can recall the massacre of the crew of the Virginius without a thrill of horror passing through his frame? The Spanish depredations on our commerce up to 1814 were so extensive that she was obliged to cede Florida to the United States on their agreeing to settle with our citizens, accepting Florida in payment of the lump sum.

The United States has not alone suffered from Spain's depredations. As long ago as 1739 the episode which is known as the war of Jenkins' ear arose from the barbarous treatment of Capt. Jenkins, an English officer, and the crew of the English ship Rebecca, which was captured by a Spanish cruiser and searched. The Spaniards, after hanging Captain Jenkins at the yard-arm, with a cabin boy tied to his feet, unstrung him just in time to prevent death, and cutting off his ear presented it to him and bade him take it to his king. Captain Jenkins did as he was bid. The wave of indignation raised by this act of cruelty caused Horace Walpole, who was prime minister, to declare war against Spain. Spain bitterly regretted the act of her naval commander.

In 1762 Spain, by her repeated oppressions, forced England to again declare war against her. Lord Albemarle, with a fleet of 200 vessels and about 15,000 men, appeared before Havana, and although defended by almost twice that number of Spaniards fell in less than two months time, and with it Cuba into English hands. It remained there until by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, it was restored in exchange for possessions which England at that time considered more valuable.

Spain was the last of the great powers to recognize the sovereignty of the United States.

At the end of the nineteenth century nothing remains of her vast posessions but the Philippine Islands in the Pacific Ocean and Cuba and Porto Rico in the Western seas. Mexico threw off the yoke in 1811. Then Central and South America in 1816, and the Argentine Republic was formed from the province of La Plata; then Chili, Peru, the United States of Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela broke the chains of monarchy. San Domingo and Hayti followed.

FISH AS FOOD.

Easy of Digestion and a Light and Wholesome Article of Diet.

It has been frequently stated that fish diet, by virtue of the phosphorous which it contains, is pre-eminently adapted to nourish the brain, and that those who subsist on it largely are distinguished for their brightness and intellectuality, says the New York Ledger. It is perfectly true that a small percentage of phosphorus enters into the composition of the healthy brain, and while it is also true that fish contains more or less phosphorus that may and probably does pass into the circulation, it is yet to be proved either by theory or by experience that a diet of fish is on the whole better adapted to supply the waste of the brain than a liberal variety of other alimentary substances, and especially of meats.

Fish is easy of digestion and creates little vascular excitement and consequently forms a light and wholesome article of diet. Saltwater fish are the best of any, as their flesh is more solid, more agreeable and healthy, less exposed to putrescence and less viscid. They possess these excellent qualities when fresh. When salted, they have all the properties of salt fish and consequently its disadvantages.

Those fish which have scales are in general the most easily digested and the best, and of all these fish the fresh herring appears to deserve the preference. The herring, codfish, turbot and flounder are perhaps the most digestible and best of fish. Salmon and mackerel, lobster and most other kinds of shellfish are more difficult of digestion. The mode of cooking fish is of considerable importance. Frying them in oil or lard is an objectionable process. In general the process of boiling is best adapted to render them wholesome. Stewed fish should be avoided by the dyspeptic. Acid sauces and pickles render fish more wholesome for the stomach, while butter has a tendency to prevent digestion, while spice and salt used in moderate quantities facilitate the digestive process. One of the best sauces that can be used with fish is lemon juice.

What Did He Mean?

An amusing anecdote at the expense of an excellent and necessary profession comes from Temple Bar.

A young doctor, a novice in his profession, who was also somewhat of a novice with the gun, was out after hare, and after he had missed several shots the old keeper said:

"Let me have a try. I'll doctor 'em."

It is exceedingly hard to get along with a balky horse.

"REMEMBER THE MAINE!"

Signal Under Which American Ships Went Into Action at Manila.

A naval message that is destined to go ringing through the ages with that of Nelson's "England expects that every man this day will do his duty," is "Remember the Maine." It was this admonition that floated in flags from the masthead of the Olympia in Manila Bay on that fateful morning of May 2, 1898.

To the landsman the string of bunting conveys but little meaning. To the naval man the small signal flags as shown in the picture read from top to bottom, as all naval signals are read, represent the following combination of letters: R, N, Q; Q, K, H; B, G, J. With the aid of the code book the combination of letters spells out the nation's slogan: "Remember the Maine."

There is always a battle cry of some sort displayed at the mast of the flagship of the commander of the fleet when a squadron goes into action. It has been the custom ever since the adoption of marine flag signals for suddenly communicating intelligence to distant objects at sea. And signals have been employed for many years, their origin being indeed lost in remote antiquity.

During the day flags are used for signals. The first code used in the United States navy was almost precisely similar to the code in use about the same time by the British. There were twenty-six flags, one for each letter, and a number of pennants for special and defining systems. There was no fixed code dictionary, and beyond a few general signals each commander made up his own combinations. About 1816 a code dictionary was issued.

A new code was adopted in 1846, known the Rogers code. In this nine square flags and five pennants were used, with a dictionary with 13,405 combinations. Rogers' code was modified in 1861 to a system having twelve square flags and nine pennants, there being ten numbered flags, three repeating pennants and two square and six pennants as defining signals. The dictionary was reduced to contain 9,999 signals. In 1866 this system was still further elaborated by the addition of eight defining flags and pennants. At the same time the signal book was remodeled. Tactical signals were separated from the general signal book, and the latter divided into alphabetical, compass, word, geographical and general classifications.

Aside from the flag signals there are two other codes, one for use during fogs and the other at night. During a fog the signals are made by means of the steam whistles, the code consisting of long and short blasts, arranged somewhat after the fashion of the dots and dashes in the Morse telegraphic alphabet.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

Former Editor of the Philadelphia Press Now Postmaster General.

The resignation of Postmaster General James A. Gary from President McKinley's cabinet was shortly followed by the naming of Charles Emory Smith,

CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

of Philadelphia, to succeed to this important position. Charles Emory Smith was born in Mansfield, Conn., fifty-six years ago. When a child his family removed to Albany, where he graduated from the Albany Academy and later from the Schenectady University. In 1861 he was active in organizing volunteers for the civil war under Gen. Rathbone. He became editor of the Albany Express in 1869 and five years later acted as president of the New York State Press Association. He served as delegate to the Republican State convention for six successive years, being temporary and permanent chairman in 1879. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention in Cincinnati in 1876 and drafted a large portion of the platform. He removed to Philadelphia in 1879 and took charge of the Philadelphia Press. He has since been editor of the Press. Mr. Smith was appointed minister to Russia in 1890 by President Harrison. He is well known as an orator as well as a writer and has a large acquaintanceship among the public men of the country.

"Remember," said the excited man, "money talks. I'll bet seventy-five cents that I'm right. Money talks." And the man with a shaggy silk hat and a chronic expression of disgust edged away from the crowd with the remark: "Yes, and it's just like some people. The smaller it is the more noise it tries to make."—Washington Evening Star.

"I can't afford to have people think I don't know about this particular question," said the politician, "and I haven't the time I need to read up on it." "Well," replied his wife, "in that case I'll tell you what I'd do. I'd look [illegible] get some paper to announce [illegible] be interview[illegible]

NEW YORK LANDLORDS.

Let Their Houses Remain Vacant While Demanding High Rentals.

A newcomer who has been looking for a home nest large enough to accommodate out of town furniture remarked today: "What's the matter with rents in this town anyway? I see thousands of flats and offices tenantless, but as most of them are beyond my means I'm curious to know why the landlords don't come down a peg or two and give a poor fellow a chance to locate within reasonable reach of his business." And so are others. A friend of mine up in Harlem is one of three occupants of a flat house built for ten. The seven apartments have been empty a year, but the agent refuses to lower the rent when any one of the three threatens to change his address, nor will he scale down the monthly figure in order to fill the vacant and profitless rooms. And this isn't a solitary case of this sort, by any means. Another real estate agent has been holding a row of fine flats for nearly three years because nobody feels like squandering $1,000 on any one of them. If he had knocked off $300, he could have rented every one of them. Just why the metropolitan landlord prefers loss to gain is one of the secrets of the real estate business that outsiders can only juggle with mentally.

Another peculiar feature of the business is the way in which the tenants who can put up a good bluff manage to enjoy all the comforts of an up to date home without paying scarcely anything for the privilege. I know one man here who doesn't pay over $200 a year for a $600 flat. He got behind in his rent, and then he jollied the janitor, who did the collecting. The janitor, in turn, smoothed down the landlord, and as a result the tenant got in deeper and deeper. Now he pays a month's rent once in a while and puts up such a bold front that he gets a receipt on his promises. In the same house is another tenant who pays $65 a month, but he shuts up his apartments for two months every summer and goes seaward. He flatly refuses to pay rent while doing the grand, and the landlord hasn't as yet done a thing to him. Still another high flier puts up $75 a month for the pick of the premises. He's in about four months now, but as yet care hasn't carved any wrinkles on his broad brow. All of which leads to the conclusion that rents are high here in order to cover losses of the sort cited.—New York Letter in Pittsburg Dispatch.

SARCASM BY WHISTLER.

Word Sketch Which Scored a Member of the Hogarth Club.

There is in London an institution called the Hogarth club, the membership of which is restricted to artists and litterateurs. It is something on the lines of the old Bohemian club, and both business men and American millionaires are strictly interdicted. Whistler is a member, and, of course, shines by his witticisms. The lines being strictly drawn there is always an effort being made by some outsider to force an entrance, and in the case of Baron Grant it met with success. Grant was a treble millionaire who had made his fortune in Turkish contracts and had invested in an Italian title on his way back to London. He was a particularly notorious person and quite the last man whom the Hogarths should have admitted. However, by dint of buying pictures he got in and proceeded to make his friends happy.

One night a big dinner was organized in his honor and Whistler invited. Though the great artist had refused, he happened into the club on the important evening and a deputation of his friends finally persuaded him into the supper room. He appeared, was wildly cheered and was at once asked to make a speech.

"Gentlemen," he said, "it is on the subject of titles I should like to speak. There are several kinds of titles. Some men are born into them—these are inherited titles; others are conferred by the sovereign and have been earned by distinguished service; a few are attributes of the government, of the law or of the church. All this you know, most of you. But a title which is not inherited, nor yet bestowed for merit, nor even the sign of a position, is but a barren grant."—San Francisco Wave.

OUR AMERICAN POLICY.

The policy of this country regarding foreign complications seems likely to remain conservative. The Monroe doctrine, according to the declaration of our leading politicians, will be sustained, but patience and prudence in official quarters will restrain the exuberance of public opinion. The wisest and most prudent course for the rheumatic and the malarious is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures kidney complaint and dyspepsia.

Her Success With Violets.

Mrs. Leavitt's violet farm in Connecticut is one of the institutions of the country, and it is a business started only within the last few years. Her violets are always sold for 3 or 4 cents apiece, and there is a steady demand for them the whole year through. Other women have tried violet raising and almost without exception have met with success.

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SCHLEY'S FLYING SQUADRON.

THE BRAVE COMMODORE, HIS VALIANT MEN AND HIS POWERFUL SHIPS.

Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, commanding the United States flying squadron, was born in 1840 on his father's farm, a tract of land comprising 300 acres, situated along the Emmitsburg turnpike road, three miles north of Frederick City, Md. His father was John T. Schley, a brother of Colonel Edward Schley, whose descendants are today among the most prominent and best known people of Frederick. There were seven in the family of which John T. Schley was a member, all of whom inherited large farms, and several of them fought with distinction in the Mexican war. Thomas Schley, the Maryland founder of the family, was an Alsatian by descent and began life in the town of Frederick away back in the last century.

Commodore Schley's father married a Miss Virginia McClure, a beautiful woman of Baltimore. She died a few years subsequently, and her husband died some years ago in Baltimore. When the commodore was not more than a few days old, the Mexican war hero, General Winfield Scott, was a guest of his father at Richfield (the name of the farm). The friendship between the men was so great that soon afterward the youngster was named Winfield Scott Schley in honor of the old warrior.

As a boy he was full of fun, mischievous and venturesome. He was fond of

COMMODORE WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.

climbing trees, robbing birds' nests and seemed never to tire of playing tricks on his "woolly headed" old uncles, all of whom, nevertheless, thought the world of the prankish lad. His early years were spent on his father's farm, where he lived until about 16 years of age, when he was admitted to the Naval academy at Annapolis. Before entering the academy he spent much time in company with his first cousins, the children of the late Colonel Edward Schley, on the latter's large farm not far from his own home. The boys and girls of each family played together in company with the children of the colored slaves and none was more lively and mischievous than Scott.

Near the Foot of His Class.

In those good old times the Schleys owned farms of several hundred acres or more and the principal event of the season was harvest time. It was no unusual thing for Colonel Edward Schley to lay in an extra supply of catables the week before harvest, for well he knew that those who gathered his golden grain would need it all before the "wind blew over the stubbles." Harvest time in those days brought out a force of willing helpers—willing because the boys used to make 50 cents a day while the slaves, men and women, of course, were made to work without compensation. In 1852 among those who gathered sheaves in Colonel Schley's harvest field at the rate of 50 cents a day was Winfield Scott Schley. He worked eight days, made $4 and the receipt for his payment is now in the possession of Mrs. Laura Schley Chapline, his first cousin, who with her family resides in Frederick.

Commodore Schley did not distinguish himself at the Naval academy, where he graduated in 1860, near the foot of his class. This was not owing to dullness or lack of natural ability, but because he was so busy with important mischief that he couldn't get much time for study. [illegible] very serious, however, except one. That was when he challenged a fellow officer to fight. To issue such a challenge was a serious offense, but the matter was overlooked because, as President Lincoln remarked a little later on a similar occasion, the American people are always ready to find an apology for a man who is guilty of being too ready to fight.

He was a bold and spirited petty officer in the war, serving on the blockade ships, but of course too young for important command. Nevertheless he became known as a plucky youngster, ready for anything.

His Career in the Civil War.

Probably no naval officer in the world has had such varied experience of so many kinds, in war and peace, as Schley.

In brief it is this: In 1861-5 active service in the civil war; 1865 suppressed a riot of 400 Chinamen on one of the Chincha islands and also landed in La Union, San Salvador, because of an insurrection and took possession of the custom house to protect American interests; 1871 landed marines in Korea and thrashed the natives; 1876 punished pirates in the lower Kongo; 1884 rescued Greely, the arctic explorer; 1890 took Ericsson's body to Sweden; 1891 commanded marines; 1892 he went on lighthouse service, with headquarters at Staten Island; 1893 made plans for buoying New York harbor; 1895 succeeded Robley D. Evans ("Fighting Bob") as commander of the cruiser New York. Between times he visited Japan and other faroff places, did scientific work, rescued shipwrecked sailors and did general utility work.

Twice before Commodore Schley has been a leading figure in the newspapers. In 1884 he was the first officer to volunteer to rescue General (then Lieutenant) Greely away up in the arctic regions. It is said that on the Greely expedition some of Schley's officers were disposed to protest that he was taking serious

CAPTAIN FRANCIS A. COOK.

risks with his ships. His reply was: "Gentlemen, there are times when it is necessary to take risks. This is one of those times."

The Rescue of Greely.

He commanded the expedition of the Thetis, Bear and Alert and brought the survivors in triumph to St. John's, N. F. It was a good, clean, quick job, well done, and his arrival was just in the nick of time. It was dramatic. It led to promotion and the command of the Baltimore, then a new ship. In 1891 Schley came back in a hurry from his Ericsson trip to Sweden and hurried to Valparaiso in the Baltimore. It was a fine, new, nice white ship, and he did want to try her. There is not much doubt of that. In Chile there was a civil war. Minister Egan was accused of favoring one side. Feeling against the Americans ran high. It culminated when two sailors of the Baltimore were murdered in the streets of Valparaiso, the police looking on and probably assisting. Schley landed marines at midnight. He has been criticised for this. But at least he was not afraid to fight. Because of this willingness he got no chance to do so.

There was a day when a rumor reached New York that the Baltimore had been blown up—as the Maine was. What really happened was this: War between Chile and the United States was imminent. There was talk away down there of a combined attack on the Baltimore to be made by the Chilean cruisers Esmeralda and Almirante Cochran and by torpedo boats. On either side of the Baltimore lay the German ship Leipzig and the British Melpomene. Captain Schley requested their commanders to change their anchorages and give his guns a fair show. They did as requested, the Englishman rather unwillingly. There was no fight.

Maybe Schley did wear the chip on his shoulder a little too prominently.

CAPTAIN JOHN W. PHILIP.

His transfer to the lighthouse service was construed as a rebuke. It was not until 1895 that he again received command of a ship. Schley wears a fine gold watch. It was voted to him by the Maryland legislature after his rescue of Greely. More than this he values a handsome ebony cane with a gold head, given him by the crew of the Baltimore when he was relieved of the command. The spokesman chosen by the seamen on this occasion touched his cap and, with a scrape of his foot, said, "You know, sir, that when you were an officer the regulations would not allow us to give you a present, but now that you have given up the command of the ship you are only a gentleman."

A Born Fighter.

He is a born fighter. Wherever since the war broke out there has been a promise of trouble Schley has been pretty apt to be on the spot. He is resolute, resourceful and daring, quick to decide in an emergency and confident in himself. It would always be his instinct in battle to take the offensive, to strike the first blow. It is said that when he was appointed to the command of the flying squadron he went to the president and begged permission to go to meet the Spanish flotilla of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers which had started across the ocean.

He urged that the approaching armada could not be regarded otherwise than as a serious menace. Spain in sending it was to all intents and purposes committing an act of war. At the very least it ought to be stopped and made to go back. If it would not comply with this command, then it should be attacked.

In 1863 Commodore Schley married Miss Nannie Franklin of Annapolis, an attractive young woman of good old Maryland stock. She is a very jolly and popular woman, and as ready to dance or make merry as she was a quarter of a century ago. They have three children, Thomas Franklin, Virginia and Winfield Scott. The only daughter, Virginia, married, in 1890, Ralph Granville Montague Stewart Wortley, a nephew of the Earl of Wharncliffe. If he cared to stay in England, Wortley would be no end of a swell. Like young Paget, W. C. Whitney's son-in-law, he prefers to stay in this country. He is a hustling American railroad man and financier, with headquarters in New York, and doesn't use all his names.

Schley as a Joker.

Several anecdotes are told of Commodore Schley during his younger years which convey a good idea of his sportive, jovial character and his keen enjoyment of a joke. He was on the Niagara in 1860, when it conveyed the members of the Japanese embassy to their home. The vessel, on her way around Good Hope, stopped on the coast of Africa, where the Japanese laid in a stock of monkeys. Old Captain McKean and the officers did not object, for it was public policy then to gratify every wish of the Japanese. It was only Midshipman Schley and his deck scrubbers who objected. The monkeys were allowed to roam about the ship as they pleased. There were all kinds of monkeys, big and little. Several huge ringtails would almost live in the rigging, making flying leaps from footrope to backstay, always catching firmly by their tails. The monkeys were not pleasant creatures about the decks and were a subject of especial aversion to Midshipman Schley.

One morning Schley had the early watch, and with a gang of men was scrubbing down. The monkeys were full of mischief and were making the rigging ring with their chattering mockery.

"Bring me a bucket of slush," said Schley to a captain of a top, and to another he gave orders that two of the big monkeys should be caught.

It was in the China sea, and the big ship was making 15 knots. Schley took the two captive monkeys and carefully greased their tails, then with a savage whoop at them struck both with a rope's end. Both monkeys broke for the fore weather rigging and made a wild leap for the lower studding sail sheet, which was over the water and 30 feet from the ship's side. Swish went the tails around the quivering sheet. Alas, the tails slipped, and two sons of Africa went shrieking into the sea. The Japs ran screaming from their cabins, but the officer of the watch told them the ship could not be put about or her sail shortened in time to save the monkeys; so there was mourning in the Japanese cabin.

Captain Versus Lieutenant.

Another story is told of him which tends to show the complexity and many sidedness of his character, his youthful ambition, his love of fun and his alertness in taking advantage of circumstances and adopting expedients to suit the occasion.

After Commodore Schley left the Niagara he was promptly promoted to a lieutenancy and assigned as executive officer of one of the 90 day gunboats, the Owasco of the gulf squadron. Her commanding officer was a devotee of John Barleycorn, and periodically had to retire to his cabin for repairs, where he usually staid a week. The Owasco was stationed off Mobile and was one of a small squadron of which Captain James Alden of the Richmond was senior officer.

One day a quartermaster of the Richmond reported to Captain Alden that the captain's gig of the Owasco was approaching, the captain's pennant flying. Supposing his visitor to be the captain of the Owasco, Alden put on his uniform coat, the side boys were ordered and the boatswain's mate made ready for his three pipes at the gangway. When the Owasco's gig came alongside, the man who sprang up the ladder was Lieutenant Schley.

"I expected to see Captain —— of the Owasco," said Alden, with slight sarcasm.

"I am commander of the Owasco, sir," said Schley.

"Since when?" asked Alden.

"An hour ago, sir," said Schley.

"Where is Captain ——?"

"Locked up in his cabin, sir, drunk."

"Who locked him in?" asked Alden.

"I did. I first put him under arrest and then shut him up in his cabin. Then I took command of the ship, and here I am to report for orders."

Alden was fond of a joke, and he was at first disposed to laugh at the young man's summary action, but he said:

"Well, the first order I'll give you is for you to lower that pennant in the gig, go back to your ship, sir, unlock that cabin door and restore Captain —— to duty. Then report to me in writing if the captain's illness still incapacitates him and I will know what to do. Don't be in too great a hurry to get command of a ship, Mr. Schley!"

SCHLEY'S BRAVE CAPTAINS.

The Gallant Officers and the Formidable Ships They Command.

Though the fleet commanded by Commodore Schley is numerically much weaker than that of Admiral Sampson, it contains nevertheless some of the finest and most formidable vessels in the navy. It comprises two battleships, the Texas and the Massachusetts, and four armored cruisers, the Brooklyn, the Columbia, the Minneapolis and the New Orleans.

The battleship Texas, Captain John W. Philip, is one of the best vessels of her class. She can steam 17 knots an hour, has a displacement of 6,315 tons, develops 9,000 horsepower and cost $2,-

CAPTAIN JAMES H. SANDS.

500,000. Her main battery is composed of two 12 inch and six 6 inch guns, and her second battery consists of a dozen smaller guns.

The Texas has been rather unfortunate in her history, so much so indeed that the sailors, inclined to be superstitious as they are, believe that she is hoodooed. They entertained the same belief about the Maine, which had met with a series of accidents before the final catastrophe in Havana harbor. About two months ago the Texas was placed in the drydock in Brooklyn for repairs in consequence of slight injuries she sustained by running ashore. While in the drydock one of the caissons gave way with the result that the sides of the Texas were torn and her superstructure partially damaged. The full extent of the injury it is impossible to ascertain, but after undergoing repairs she is said by the naval authorities to be as sound as ever.

Captain Philip was born in New York Aug. 26, 1840, and was appointed to the Naval academy from that state in 1856. He graduated in 1860, was attached to the sloop Marion in 1861 and was commissioned as lieutenant in 1862. He was on special service 1862-3, was on the steam gunboat Chippewa, south Atlantic blockading squadron, 1863-5 and participated in the siege of Charleston. He was attached to the team sloop Wachusett, East India quadron, 1866-8, the steam sloop Hartford, flagship Asiatic squadron, 1866-7 and attached to the steam sloop Richmond, European fleet, 1869-72. He was commissioned as commander in 1874,

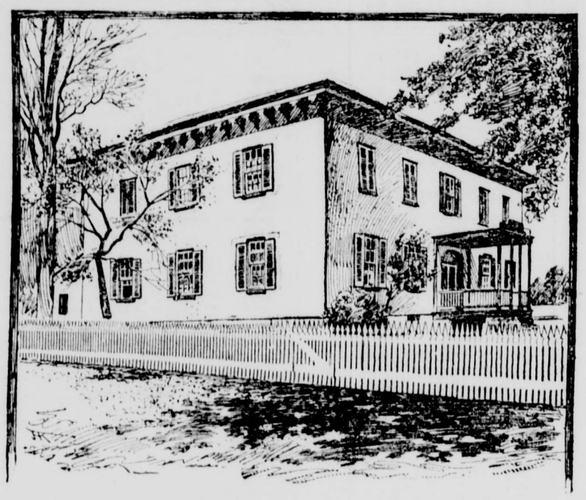
CAPTAIN F. T. HIGGINSON.

commanded the Adams (second rate) in 1877 and the armored cruiser New York in 1893.

The Powerful Massachusetts.

The battleship Massachusetts, Captain F. T. Higginson, is one of the largest and most efficient of her class. She cost $3,020,000, has a displacement of 10,228 tons, her horsepower amounts to 9,000 and develops a speed of 15 knots an hour. Her armament consists of four 13 inch guns, eight 8 inch, four 6 inch and 30 guns of smaller caliber.

Captain Higginson was born in Massachusetts and appointed to the Naval academy from that state in 1857 and graduated in 1861. He saw considerable service during the civil war and was at the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Chalmette batteries and the capture of New Orleans. He was commissioned as a lieutenant in 1862, as lieutenant commander in 1866 and was commissioned as commander in 1876.



SCHLEY'S BIRTHPLACE, NEAR FREDERICK, MD.

In 1893 Captain Higginson, while in command of the cruiser Atlanta, was relieved of his command and ordered home because of his failure to exercise proper dispatch in getting his ship to sea for Nicaragua to protect American interests there.

The protected armored cruiser Brooklyn, Captain Francis A. Cook, is the most magnificent cruiser in the navy. She marked almost as great an advance on the New York as the New York did on the armored cruisers of foreign navies that had preceded her. She is larger, more powerfully armed, carries a larger coal supply and has more capacious accommodations for her crew. The contract for the Brooklyn was awarded to the famous shipbuilding firm of William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. Her keel was laid in August, 1893, and was completed three years afterward. She has a speed of 20 knots an hour, her displacement is 9,271 tons, and she cost $3,000,000. She carries eight 8 inch guns, twelve 5 inch and 20 smaller guns.

Career of Captain Cook.

Captain Cook was born in Northampton, Mass., May 10, 1843. He was graduated from the high school of his native town, and was preparing for college at Dudley institute when, on Sept. 20, 1860, he received an appointment to the Naval academy. During the excitement incident to the opening of the civil war the secretary of the navy ordered the removal of the academy to Newport. The term was shortened one year on account of the graduating class being unable to take the customary summer's cruise, and Cook left with the class of '63.

He was promoted to ensign in 1863, master in 1866 and commissioned as lieutenant commander in 1868.

In 1886 he was ordered to the command of the sloop Ranger, on special service on the lower coast of California. In 1889 he was detached from the Ranger and ordered as inspector of ordnance at the Boston navy yard. For four years he was stationed at that point, and in 1893 he was ordered to the navy department as assistant to the chief of the bureau of navigation, where he remained until appointed to take command of the Brooklyn.

Captain Jewell and the Minneapolis.

The protected cruiser Minneapolis, Captain Theodore F. Jewell, has a displacement of 7,335 tons, a speed of 23.7 knots an hour and has 20,862 horsepower. She cost $2,690,000. Her armament consists of one 8 inch gun, two 6 inch, eight 4 inch and 16 other guns of smaller caliber.

Captain Jewell was born in the District of Columbia and was appointed to the Naval academy from Virginia in 1861. He graduated in 1864. He served on the Colorado of the European squadron from 1865 to 1867. He was promoted to master in 1866 and served on the Canandaigua, also of the European squadron, during 1867 and 1868. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1869 and was on duty in the hydrographic office. He was commissioned lieutenant commander in 1868 and served on the Sabine.

He was attached to the Naval academy as assistant in the department of physics and chemistry in 1871 and was ordered to the Tuscarora the next year serving as executive officer during her deep sea sounding expedition in the north Pacific ocean. He was instructor in physics and chemistry at the Naval academy from 1874 to 1878.

Captain Jewell was in command of the coast survey steamer Gedney from June, 1878, to August, 1879, when he became executive officer of the Constitution. He was placed in command of the naval torpedo station at Newport in May, 1881, and remained there until 1886, being promoted to commander on Jan. 26, 1885.

The Essex was under his command on the Asiatic station from June, 1886, until May, 1889. He was again placed in command of the naval torpedo station in December, 1889.

The protected cruiser Columbia, Captain James H. Sands, has a displacement of 7,375 tons, her speed is 22.8 knots, her horsepower 18,509, and she cost $2,725,000. For armament the Columbia has two 6 inch guns, eight 4 inch, one 8 inch gun and 16 smaller guns.

Captain Sands was born in the District of Columbia and appointed from Maryland to the Naval academy in 1859. He graduated in 1863, was promoted ensign the same year, was commissioned as lieutenant in 1866 and as lieutenant commander in 1868. He was on the New York 1875-6, and the latter year was placed on duty at the navy yard, New York.

The New Orleans, Formerly the Amazonas.

The most interesting vessel in Commodore Schley's fleet, or, in fact, in the United States navy, is the new cruiser New Orleans. She is nothing less than a British man-of-war flying the American flag, for only a few weeks ago she was at Gravesend, having just been turned out, a splendid new cruiser, by the great English shipmaking works of Sir William Armstrong. And, by way of an early variety in her career, she was at that time flying the green and yellow flag of Brazil. Even so late as a few days ago, when she left the navy yard at Brooklyn, there was still upon her stern in the midst of a mass of gold arabesque work the Portuguese name of Amazonas.

She is very swift, capable of making 21 knots an hour.

The largest guns of the New Orleans are 25 feet long, which is nearly five feet longer than similar guns of American make, and they add largely to the peculiarity of her appearance. There are six of these, and the caliber of their bores is six inches. One of them surmounts the forecastle—a "bow chaser;"

CAPTAIN THEODORE F. JEWELL.

another one displays its humped back and long proboscis on the poop deck, while two more crouch on either side. It is very noticeable how exposed are all the guns of this ship, the sides of the ship being much cut away to allow a full swing for the long barrels. Between the 6 inch guns on either side are two more guns, 4.7 inch caliber, and between these last two and directly amidships there is still another gun, a 6 pounder.

There are also, fore and [illegible] other 6 pounders. These [illegible] known as rapid firing N[illegible] She carries 400 men [illegible] space being made p[illegible] which is 330 f[illegible] only 42 feet.

Bill—Are you giving any attention to music now? Jill—I can't help it; we've got eight pianos in our flat.—Yonkers Statesman.

Fuddy—Are you in favor of a single tax? Duddy—I go farther than that. I would have no tax at all.—Boston Transcript.

"How does Blankly get along? He says that he's too proud to beg and too honest to steal." "He gets trusted."—Indianapolis Journal.

"What a long, thin head Jimson has." "Hasn't he? Looks as if he had pushed it under a bureau for a collar button."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

This would be a very happy world if people would always wear the expression they do when they are having their pictures taken.—Puck.

Mrs. Flight—Isn't it terrible, this talk of war? Mrs. Blunt—Yes; but we are fully prepared. Harry's life is insured.—Indianapolis Journal.

"My voice is still for war," shouted the impassioned orator. "How about the rest of you?" yelled a sarcastic bystander.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Quigley always kisses his wife on entering and leaving the house." "Yes; queer how habit clings to a man, isn't it?"—Philadelphia North American.

"Papa, when a horse laughs he kicks up his heels, doesn't he?" "I guess so." "Well, old Bill has just laughed at Bennie. Won't you come out and carry him in?"—Truth.

Rector's wife—And what has my dear girl given up during Lent? Dear girl—Well, you see it was so hard for me to make up my mind that I just gave up thinking.—Life.

Y.—Is your wife honest? C.—What do you mean? "I mean do you ever find her short in her accounts?" "Well, I should say not! You ought to hear her!"—Yonkers Statesman.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "I has mer s'picions dat dat boy er mine doesn't show mo' respeck foh advice 'cause he sees how little his father done got out'n it."—Washington Star.

Pryne—So you're a New-Yorker, too. What borough? Greene—Well, I burrow in a Manhattan office building by day, and a Brooklyn boarding-house after nightfall.—Brooklyn Life.

"Ain't I little bow-legged?" asked the dubious young man. "Bow-legged?" said the tailor. "The idea! Your lower limbs, sir, are absolutely without a parallel!"—Indianapolis Journal.

"How did Fakem, the hypnotist, get along on his last trip?" "First rate, until he tried the impossible. He hypnotized a tramp one day and tried to make him saw wood."—Brooklyn Life.

Office boy (to his employer)—Mr. Brown, outside, sir, wants to see the junior partner. Junior partner—Not in; I owe him $30. Senior partner—Show him in; he owes me $40.—Harper's Bazar.

Weaver—Poetry is something that is born in one; it cannot be acquired. The making of poetry is a gift. Beaver—So is the disposing of it, so far as I have had any experience.—Boston Transcript.

"Your husband's temperature," said the physician, "is alarmingly high—105." "Couldn't you make it an even hundred?" asked the patient, overhearing the doctor's statement.—Indianapolis Journal.

Jane (reading)—The wearied sentinel leaned on his gun and stole a few moments' sleep. Little Robbie—I know where he stole it from. Jane—Where, Robbie? Robbie—From his nap-sack.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She—What does this mean about all just government deriving its authority from the consent of the governed? He—It means that when a man gets married he practically agrees to take the consequences.—Puck.

Incurable.—Bing—Yes, that's old Spriggings. Half a dozen doctors have given him up at various times during his life. Wing—What was the trouble with him. Bing—He wouldn't pay his bills.—Boston Traveler.

Johnny—Do they have elephants in Asia? Papa—Oh, yes. Johnny—Do they have circuses in Asia? Papa—No-o; I think not. Johnny—Well, what's the use of having elephants if they don't have circuses?—Puck.

Mudkins—What would you say, sir, if I should tell you that I love your daughter? Mr. Cashtuburn—Not a word, sir; not a word! Your audacity would simply hold me spellbound."—Philadelphia North American.

His wife—And you are to defend that shoplifter? The lawyer—My dear, she isn't a shoplifter. She was formerly, but she has saved so much money in the last ten years that she has become a kleptomaniac.—Harvard Lampoon.

"I've heard it said he was a mind reader," said her dearest friend. "It's not true," she replied bitterly. "How do you know?" "He has been calling on me twice a week for three months and hasn't yet mustered up the courage to propose."—Chicago Evening Post.

"I want war," said Billets, facetiously, "because I am in hopes that in that way some of my creditors will be killed off." "I suppose," remarked Crisp, "that you would rather see the [illegible] killed outright tha[illegible] death."—P[illegible]

"Habb[illegible] very[illegible]

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY JULY 15.....1898

FROM SWAMPER

[The following communication from "Swamper" was received too late for publication last week.]

BIG PINE, July 1, 1898.

The hamlet has had a few simple incidents still unrecorded. Last week on Thursday the U. S. Indian school closed a very successful term. Quite a number of our pale faced citizens attended the closing exercises, and all concurred in the verdict that Mrs. Peters had advanced the brown girls and boys in the prescribed course to an unexpected degree. The proficiency in music art and literature showing well up to the standard of the Big Pine District school.

The first cutting of the alfalfa is fairly on and will soon be safely stacked.

The Glorious Fourth was duly honored by the good and patriotic people of this section. Most of our folks visited Bishop and expressed themselves as pleased at the effort of the Athenians in directing the expression of the sentiments pertinent to the occasion. Many expressions of praise and appreciation of the speech of Hon. P. W. Forbes in his response to the sentiment "Our Country and Flag" Alex. McNett of the hamlet came home smothered with laurels as the featherweight of the Benedictine team in the victorious pull against the blessingless single men of the tug-of-war. The remnant of our population concluded, late on the eve of Independence Day, to honor the occasion by reading the indictment of George III. A meeting was called for 8 o'clock at the hall. Mr. Wm. H. Uhlmeyer was chosen chairman and Mr. John Conner of Fish Springs as reader. The reader was nicely introduced by the chairman and rendered that immortal document in a masterly manner. The cheers were given for Old Glory, Sampson and General Shafter. The hall was cleared, and by nine o'clock a lively dance was in evidence, and continued until the flush of morn warned the haymakers of the near approach of the hour of toil. At midnight the happy hoppers were regaled at the Williams House with a repast right up to the standard of that inn. Much enthusiasm was evinced at the cheering messages of victories for our flag.

There is much talk here of late on the subject of fusion in Inyo County of the silver forces. I would like to have some advocate of this measure penetrate the thickness of my stupidity by announcing a cogent reason and a reasonable motive for the proposed departure. That is to say, in what political trail must the Bryan Democrats try to fill an organization more potent for the cause of silver than the one he leaves to enter this trail—when he quits the old camp? How can the sentiments of the county candidate on this subject help or hinder the restoration of silver? Would or would not it be as well to abandon the proposition to organize local party on a national issue? If some kind-hearted patriot will unseal my twistedness on this subject he will confer a favor on a candid seeker for the light. I desire to further tax the kindness of the aforesaid advocate for his opinion as to whether or not either of the central committees can properly exercise the authority to declare for fusion without submitting the proposition to the electors of the parties.

The transformation of the gin palace opposite the Williams house is nearly completed, and Louis Joseph will soon occupy it in the capacity of a merchant.

Rumors are rife that a suburban temple of Baccius will be erected just south of piety flat, the presiding genius of which will be a loyal American from the citron groves of the southern edge of Europe.

The foundations of the addition to our knowledge shop is well under way, and the constructors of the building will commence work next week.

Miss Mercy Spear of Lone Pine and Miss Jesse Jewett of Ventura are visiting at Alvord.

Ye genial pace of ye candidate beginneth to lighten up the village streets.

SWAMPER.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau

Meteorological report for week ending July 14, 1898:

Highest barometer	26.673	8th
Lowest "	25.850	14th
Highest temperature	97.5	13th
Lowest "	61.0	9th
Mean "	79.7	
Average dew point	32.2	
Average humidity	24.3	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	29. S	8th
No. clear days	4	
No. part cloudy days	3	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

On the evening of the 14th at the 5 p. m. observation there was less than 1 per cent of moisture in the atmosphere.

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (except the last Sunday of each month) ...clock.

Bishop—...and third ...nce at ...

SODA WATER.....

.....ALL FLAVORS

75 Cts. per Case.

No. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates.

Will ship to all points, in first class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,

Bishop, Cal.

C. E. JOHNSON.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS
Of School Lands in Inyo County

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1898.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SECTION.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST UNPAID JANUARY 1ST 1898.
Nowlin, William	171	Nov. 26, 1892	1,067	M. D.	15 S	36 E	16	640	W½ of SW¼, E½ of SW¼, N W¼ and E½ of NW¼	$240 00		$240 00	
Braddock, Patrick Henry	172	Apr. 18, 1892	1,068	"	15 S	36 E	16	640	W½ of NW¼, N½ of SW¼ and NW¼ of SE¼	120 00		120 00	
Braddock, Patrick Henry	173	Dec. 7, 1892	1,069	"	15 S	36 E	16	640	All				
Ross, P. H.	174	Dec. 7, 1892	1,070	"	15 S	36 E	16	640	Lots 1 and 2 of NW¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW¼				
Isaks, William B.	175	Dec. 7, 1892	1,071	"	15 S	36 E	16	640	All				
Smith, William B.	176	Mar. 11, 1893	1,072	"	15 S	36 E	16	640	All				
Smith, Marion H.	177	Feb. 4, 1892	1,073	"	15 S	36 E	16	640	Lots 1 and 2 of NW¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW¼				
Fraser, A. C.	178	June 8, 1892	1,074	"	15 S	36 E	16	640	N½ of SE¼ and SE¼ of SE¼				
Hawkins, Elizabeth	179	April 19, 1892	1,075	"	15 S	36 E	16	640	All				
Person, John A.	180	Dec. 7, 1892	1,076	"	15 S	36 E	16	160	N½ of SE¼				
Person, John A.	181	Jan. 3, 1893	1,077	"	15 S	36 E	16	40					

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Independence, Cal., June 28, 1898.

THE said delinquent purchasers of School Lands, above named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due, as above stated in the above delinquent list are not paid within fifty days from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purceasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney of the County of Inyo, State of California.

TRAVEL NO.

Inyo

Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH

FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave ... WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

St... Keeler, ... AND FRIDAYS ... at 8 o'clock p. m.

...LLER, Propr.

(Official.)

ORDINANCE NO. 63.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION 1. All persons doing business in the County of Inyo, State of California, shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

SECTION 2. Auctioneers are divided into two classes, and must obtain license from the License Collector as follows:

1. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,000 and upwards constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

2. Those where average monthly sales are less than $2,000 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SECTION 3. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State, County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes, and must pay license as follows:

1. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $100,000 per quarter or over constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

2. Those doing business in any amount less than $100,000 per quarter constitute the Second Class, and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SECTION 4. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table $5 per quarter; and for each bowling alley $5 per quarter; but no license must be granted for a less term than three months.

SECTION 5. For the exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performances, vocal or instrumental concert, $7; and for each show of any figures, jugglers, necromancers, magicians, wire or rope-dancing, sleight of hand exhibition, $5 for each performance. The provision of this section do not apply to exhibition given for benefit of churches, schools, or other charitable entertainments by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SECTION 6. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

SECTION 7. Every keeper of intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SECTION 8. Every person who at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, drugs or medicines, jewelry or precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise (except agricultural or horticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, a license, and must pay quarterly therefor the sum of Forty Dollars, and every such maintainer of any malt or fermented liquors, who sells the same on the premises on which such liquors may or shall be manufactured, must obtain from the Tax Collector, for such business, a license, and must pay quarterly therefor the sum of Twenty Dollars.

SECTION 9. Every person who at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, drugs or medicines, jewelry or precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise (except agricultural or horticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, a license, and must pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average monthly sales made or billing done and at the following rates:

1. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or billing to the amount of $2,000, or more, constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

2. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or billing to the amount of $1,000 and less than $2,000 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter.

3. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or billing less than $1,000 constitute the Third Class, and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SECTION 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler who carries a pack or vehicle goods, wares and merchandise, must pay a license of $50 per month, and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, must pay a license of $10 per month.

SECTION 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull, and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, and pay therefor as follows:

1. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the sers must obtain more constitute the First Class, and require a license of $50.

2. At $25 and less than $100 constitute the Second Class and require a license of $25.

3. At $20 and less than $25 constitute the Third Class and require a license of $15.

4. At $10 and less than $20 constitute the Fourth Class and require a license of $10.

5. At $5 and less than $10 constitute the Fifth Class and require a license of $5.

6. At less than $5 constitute the Sixth Class and require a license of $10.

7. For each jack, $10.

8. For each bull, $10.

Provided, however, that each and every license granted under or by virtue hereof shall expire on the last day of December of the year for which said license was so granted.

SECTION 12. The Tax Collector of said Inyo County shall have the collection of licenses provided for by this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance who fails or neglects or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of such license, and in case either the said Tax Collector or his attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for and a writ of attachment may issue without any bonds being given on behalf of the plaintiff and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 13. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed suitable blank licenses for the said Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the Tax Collector when sold.

SECTION 14. The said Tax Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 15. All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said County as other moneys and paid to the credit of the Salary Fund of said County.

SECTION 16. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinances Nos. 43, 44, 47, 49 of said Board of Supervisors, passed on the 8th day of January, 1892, April 6th, 1892, April 5th, 1893, and July 11th, 1895, respectively, are hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 17. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo at least one week, said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 63, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 15th day of July, 1898, by the following vote:

AYES—A. C. Freeman, J. J. Stewart, Ben T. Williams, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred.

NOES—None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
[Seal.] Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSIGN,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

Endorsed:
Ordinance No. 63.
Filed July 15, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph V. Skinner of Citrus, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 760, for W½ SW¼ Sec 10, W½ NW¼ Sec 15, T 14 S, R 36 E, MDM, before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 6th day of August, 1898.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Findlay McIvor of Citrus, Cal., John T. Beale of Citrus, Cal., Chas. A. Skinner of Thebe, Cal., Wells Barnes of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

LEGAL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald deceased, to the creditors of and persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said Inyo county.

Dated May 12, 1898.

MARIE V. FITZGERALD,
Administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

P. H. Mack, attorney for administratrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., May 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 11, 1898, viz.: Thomas Miles, for the W½ N E ¼ sec 11, Tp 14 S, R 36 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: William Boyd, William Jenkins, William L. Hunter and William Cox, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

HOMESTEAD FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., April 20, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 13, 1898, viz.: Henry Gibbs, for the S W ¼ N W ¼, N ½ SW ¼, S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec 28, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Edward B. Smith, Jos. R. Moffet, Thos. Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the fourteenth day of May, 1898, in the matter of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of July, 1898, at the Court House door in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Edwin M. Crocker in and at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all the certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and described as follows:

The N E ¼ of N E ¼ of section 6, W ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼, N E ¼ of S E ¼, and S ½ of S E ¼ of section 31; and W ½ of N E ¼ of section 3, all in Township 8 South, Range 36 East, M D M, containing 800 acres.

Also, the N E ¼ of Section 17, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M D M, containing 160 acres.

Also, all of section 16, township 9 south, Range 36 east, M D M, containing 640 acres.

Also, the W ½ of lot No. 4, in N E ¼, and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of section 30, S E ¼ of S E ¼ of section 19, S W ¼ of S W ¼ of section 4, and W ½ of N W ¼ of section 9, all in Township 8 south, range 36 east, M D M, containing 362.80 acres.

Also, the W ½ of N W ¼, and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of section 13, township 8 south, range 35 east, and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of section 24, Township 8 south, Range 36 east, M D M, containing 320.07 acres.

Terms and conditions of sale, Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated June 2, A. D. 1898.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Great Register of Inyo County is now open and will remain open up to and including the 14th of August, 1898.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of the Peace or Notary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All unregistered citizens are notified to apply for registration at once.

All those desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts:

Round Valley—C. A. Hilton.
Bishop—W. O. & J. E. Mercney.
Big Pine—E. K. Rugley & S. G. Gregg.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
George's Creek—W. L. Hunter.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—J. J. Morton.
Darwin—Henry Miller.
Owenyo—Ed. Wacker.
Paramint—R. Decker and T. H. Heneby.
Mountain Springs—H. C. Hamilton.

D. J. HESSION,
Dated June 8, 1898. County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of M. J. Canadas, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of M. J. CANADAS decreased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his office in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of M. J. Canadas, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 8, 1898.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the application of Augusta M. L. White for a change of name.

To the Honorable, the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The petition of Augusta M. L. White respectfully shows:

First—That your petitioner was born at Berlin, in Germany, and that she now resides at the town of Lone Pine, in the County of Inyo, State of California. That the following are the near relatives of your petitioner: John Henry Lubken of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, Ann Fraser, of Inyo, Inyo county, California, Albert Lubken and Arthur Lubken of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, children of your petitioner, and J. C. Roeper, of Independence, Inyo county, California, a brother of your petitioner.

Second—That her present name is Augusta M. L. White and that she desires to have said name changed to Augusta M. L. Lubken for the reason that she has acquired real estate and other property under the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken. That she has since been married to Joseph White, of Inyo county, California, from whom she is now divorced, and that conveyances of her real estate may be made, and the record thereof be kept clear, she desires to again resume the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that your Honorable Court appoint a day for the hearing of this petition and upon said hearing that it be adjudged and decreed your petitioner again resume the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken.

AUGUSTA M. L. WHITE,
Petitioner.

Irv. H. Yandell, Attorney for Petitioner. 15

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug 4-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.
for obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying ... careful

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31st, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
Jan 1	To cash on hand	$18 308 63	
3	cash from A M Given, tax col	381 00	
3	cash from A M Given, tax collect	18 00	
3	A M Given, sheriff, fees	6 60	
3	D J Hession, clerk fees	30 40	
3	D J Hession, recorder, fees	47 60	
3	S W Austin, supt	10 00	
4	J Duflap, J. fees	5 45	
5	Hillside Water company, damages	65 00	
8	State Treasurer, school fund	5 844 63	
24	Chas Mangie, on redemption	2 73	
25	Mrs C Delaney, int on state and	8 00	
25	Geo McIntyre, same	44 80	
25	W H Murray same	22 40	
25	Clayton Belknap, same	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap same	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, int	5 60	
31	J J McCa, judgments sheep cases	4 220 46	
		29 5 50	
Feb 7	A Given tax col	535 30	
7	Same, fees	15 00	
7	D J Hession, recorder fees	112 55	
7	Same, clerk fees	47 55	
11	D F Wanack, on redemption	74 89	
15	Oscar Sabo, interest sale land	104 09	
7	I H Mulholland, on redemption	4 79	
7	Same	23 17	
7	Same	63 43	
7	Same	17 50	
21	A E Beshouz, tax premium	15 60	
26	Charles Antonioty, int on State land	15 70	
29	John Dunn, same	11 20	
		30 0 4 26	
Mar 7	A M Given tax col	778 35	
5	J G Birchim, int on swamp land	15 68	
5	J G Birchim, int on State land	32 00	
7	A M Given, tax col fees	25 00	
7	Same, sheriff fees	2 00	
7	D J Hession, clerk	41 55	
7	Same, recorder fees	3 20	
14	A W Foster, int on State land	20 5 19	
14	A B Barber, same	107 28	
24	F A G Riner same	199 22	
24	Clayton Belknap int on State land	22 40	
24	Same as above	22 40	
29	Julius Sintzag, interest state land	202 70	
14	A M Meadows on composition	42 11	
31	A C Church same	18 81	
		31 890 78	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan 8	School fund	1 319 98
	Hospital	138 25
	Bridge	128 50
	General expense	1 129 35
	Road Dist No 1	350 40
	" " 2	240 70
	" " 3	428 00
	" " 4	247 55
	" " 5	2 35
	Property tax	89
	Insane asylum fund	63 00
	Big Pine	180 00
	Stations	137 50
	Lone Pine	137 00
	Keeler	43 00
	Warm Spring	125 35
	Valley	5 55
	Fish Springs	25 00
	Union	135 00
	Library	25 00
	Irving	2 35
	Silver	6 50
	Revenue	8 00
	Cemetery	1 00
		6 [illegible]
Feb	School fund	1 024 [illegible]
	Hospital	1 00
	Bridge fund	97 85
	General expense	60 20
	Road overdraft	3 00
	General road	100 00
	Road dist, No 1	[illegible]
	" " 2	42 00
	" " 4	4 00
	" " [illegible]	6 15
	Big Pine School	178 25
	Irving	107 00
	Bishop	250 00
	Independence	15 95
	Lone Pine	63 00
	Benton	152 00
	Fish Springs	12 00
	Keeler	3 00
	Warm Spring	150
	Valley	60 00
	Tabousse	60 00
	Silver	15 00
	Riverside	4 [illegible]
	Round Valley	5 60
	Independence library	4 [illegible]
	Big Pine	7 00
	Union	12 00
	Riverside	41 [illegible]
	Fish Springs	7 [illegible]
	Adams	6 00
		3 854 11
March	Fish Springs school bond	202 5
	bond	
	County bond fund	1 50 [illegible]
	General expense fund	652 35
	Bridge	5 [illegible]
	Salary	1 024 [illegible]
	Hospital	63 0
	Independence school	98 0
	Keeler	17 5
	Lone Pine	1[illegible] 00
	Big Pine	25 [illegible]
	Bishop	250 00
	Milton	3 00
	Stations	81 00
	Riverside	120 00
	Round Valley	7 00
	Tabousse	60 00
	Irving	100 0
	Fish Springs	65 00
	Valley	60 00
	Fish Springs library	2 25
	Big Pine library	2 25
	Valley	2 8
	County	4 5
	cash	16 959 89
		34 890 78 34 890 78

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.—

April 1		
	Salary Fund	3 [illegible] 69
	General expense	1 0[illegible]5 79
	County bond	434 [illegible]
	Bishop school special	3 13
	State general	1 463 44
	Hospital	44 64
	General road	7[illegible]2 85
	Road District No 1	1[illegible]1 90
	" " " 2	229 77
	" " " 3	51
	" " " 4	97 59
	" " " 5	18 82
	Unapportioned county	259 45
	Road Poll tax	27 60
	Swamp & Overflowed	1 49[illegible] 84
	Bridge	479 38
	Institute	5 00
	Teacher's library	20 33
	Property tax	6[illegible]5 52
	County school	1 056 99
	Library	192 82
	Valley	305 91
	Tabousse	144 77
	Fish Springs	21 30
	Riverside	49 73
	Bishop	531 34
	Lone Pine	50[illegible] 33
	Big Pine	90 54
	Warm Spring	1[illegible]0 85
	Irving	507 14
	Independence	554 07
	Salary	[illegible]
	Milton	23[illegible] 11
	Union	377 94
	Round Valley	112 65
	Milton school library fund	24 48
	Round Valley	28 44
	Irving	125 79
	Bishop	61 45
	Stations	29 16
	Warm Spring	31 01
	Big Pine	51 68
	Independence	16 93
	Union	13 87
	Riverside	18 88
	Lone Pine	59 11
	Fish Springs	9 92
	Keeler	24 3[illegible]
	Tabousse	26 81
	Valley	23 66
	Keeler	11 87
	Independence school building fund	3 00
	Stations building fund	20 14
	Bishop school bond fund (Gold)	7 02
	State (new)	962 26
	Union school bond fund	601 34
	Big Pine	60[illegible] 47
	Fish Springs	31 62
	Lone Pine	1 183 14
	Tabousse	27 4[illegible]
	Irving special	13 04
	Round Valley	278 62
		97
	Cash on hand	16 959 [illegible]
		18 4[illegible]1 07 18 4[illegible]1 07

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 8 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING MARCH 31st, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds between Dec. 31st 1897, and March 31st 1898.

Total warrants drawn	13 178 [illegible]
Genl. Approp. fund	2 382 57
School "	4 5[illegible] 82
Hospital "	963 26
Salary "	3 369 84
Unapportioned "	80
General road "	10[illegible] 00
Road district No 1 fund	3 5 11
" " " 2 "	2 5 70
" " " 3 "	4 8 01
" " " 4 "	2 1 75
" " " 5 "	259 65
Forage "	[illegible]01 80
State poll tax "	3 00
	13 178 [illegible] 13 178 [illegible]

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	62 990 55	
County bonds		62 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
	62 990 55	62 990 55

Inyo county total indebtedness 62 990 55

Cash in treasury	16 [illegible]
Remaining indebtedness	4[illegible] 66
	62 990 55 62 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed April 4, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Approved April 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

INYO COUNTY, CAL., March 15, 1898.

To M. E. R. Stillmann—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred (300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Lucky Hit and Golden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Alvord spring in Little Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 18[illegible] in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said claims under the provisions of section 2324 revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and within ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 15 1898

A. D. Gilbert returned from Big Pine Wednesday.

Supt Laws of the C. & C. R. R. came to town last Tuesday.

Robert Love and Will L. Smith of Bishop were here last Monday.

J. Scott Brother, Arlie Mairs and Arthur Smith are camping at Morachis.

Irv. H. Mulholland left last Friday for a short visit to San Francisco.

J. C. Hodge has opened a blacksmith shop in the old building adjoining Mairs' stable.

A. E. Sutherland started for Ballarat Tuesday. Dave Johnson accompanied him as far as Keeler.

Inyo county has been apportioned $3 074 06 for school purposes by State Superintendent Black.

Sheriff A. M. Given is putting in a week in the northern part of the county rustling jurymen.

Henry Rhine and sisters, Alice and Emily, arrived here Thursday evening, coming through the mountains.

Mrs W. T. Birney and daughter, Blanche, spent a few days at the Reward mill this week.

Lord Talbot, the famous San Francisco before and after dinner speaker, was in town over Sunday.

Mr. H. Rosenthal Knighter, Miss Freda Rose, of Los Angeles, are visiting G. A. Walter at Owens Lake ranch.

The cyclists are the proud possessors of a brand new set of the implements for playing that fascinating game.

Mrs Ray Van Eman, a sister of Mrs H. Levy, visited here last week. She left on Tuesday's train for her home in Oakland.

Dr J. S. McQueen, the dentist, will remain but a short time longer, and all wishing any work in his line should call at once.

Among those wounded in the battle near Santiago a few days ago were Major Egbert and Lieut Haskell former officers of the post at Camp Independence.

A traveling preacher entertained quite a crowd in front of the Norman House on Tuesday evening. He will continue his meetings until the crop of converts drops below the paying point.

O I Mairs this week received a Montreal paper containing the notice of the marriage of his niece, Miss May Mae Farlane, to Rev. J Irwin Strong. The parents of the young lady visited here several years ago.

The Democratic county central committee will meet next Friday night to fix the time for holding the primary election and county convention, to appoint primary election officers and apportion delegates. Bishop and Big Pine want the convention.

The Democratic and Populist conference committees met at Bishop last Saturday and agreed to a fusion provided the Democratic County Central Committee will adopt a voting list that the friends of silver can take. In case such voting list is adopted the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republican can take part in the primaries and convention called by Democrats. All members of the three parties will be eligible as delegates to the county convention and for nomination for office.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Friday, July 8 1898, 9 o'clock a. m.—Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Williams and Freeman, chairman presiding.

Claims against the county were allowed on the different funds as follow:

On general expense fund—

S W Austin traveling expenses of school superintendent	$ 58 15
W A Chalfant, printing	1 65
" " stationery	10 50
" " publishing delinquent list	158 45
W E Smith, constable fees	15 25
J G White care of insane person	6 00
A C Harvey, justice fees	8 50
J W Calloway constable fees	53 00
L. Wood, indse	24 05
Thos Hughes, team hire	6 00
D. J Hession, postag, etc	20 02
A W Eibeshutz, mdse	6 25
" " " on hospital fund	6 50
H Levy, boarding prisoners	80 10
W A Chalfant, stationery	4 50
D Stubblefield, cutting wood	11 00
R S Carrasco, counting sheep	224 00
" " constable fees in the sum of $13 90 allowed in the sum	14 10
A M Given, postage etc	15 25
J E Laird, transcribing testimony	14 00
Mary Truscott, member Board of Education	48 50
J H Shannon same	53 50
Geo F. Willis same	45 00
S W Austin, same	40 00
I H Mulholland, printing	156 60
A V Davidson justice fees	6 00
A M Given, conveying prisoner	162 45
Chas Palin & Co, code citatio	13 25
A P Smith constable fees	4 30
" " "	14 30
" " "	4 95
N Rhine, supplies	13 50
" " on hospital fund	46 00
" " " "	26 70
" " general expense	13 50
Independence Water Co., water	13 50
A Carlisle & Co, books, etc	174 50
R K Love, justice fees	15 00
W E Smith, constable fees	14 50
Jno Alexander, making map	50 00

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened. All present as before.

Board proceeded to examine and allow claims on the different funds as follows:

On hospital fund—

Geo Hall making coffin	20 00
C E Dorrance, M.D., medical attendance on indigent sick	5 50
E W Flenniken, supplies for in-	23 00

$144 75, ordered to be laid over until Saturday, July 9, 1898, by the following vote:

Ayes — Supervisors Shaw, Stewart, Williams and Freeman.

Noes—Supervisor Eldred.

Wah Lee, washing for indigent	6 00
J D Blair, MD, hospital physician	110 00
O I Mairs, conveying indigent	6 50
Mrs M C Moore, care of indigent	6 00
W J Baldwin, conveying indigent	5 00
N Rhine, coffin, fixtures, etc., for deceased	24 50

Military roll for 1898, submitted by P. A. Chalfant, county assessor, was examined, corrected and approved.

Board adjourned to meet Saturday, July 9 1898, at 9 o'clock a m

Attest: A. C. FREEMAN,
D. J. HESSION, Clerk Chairman.

Saturday, July 9, 1898, 9 o'clock a. m.—Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred Stewart, Williams and A. C. Freeman, chairman presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Chairman A. C. Freeman, having made to this board official announcement of the death of Frank Fitzgerald, Supervisor of the Fifth District, which occurred at Lone Pine on the 21st day of April, 1898, it is therefore unanimously

Resolved, that when the board adjourn for the day, be it in respect to the memory of Frank Fitzgerald, who departed this life while a member of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, California.

Quarterly report of County Auditor and quarterly and monthly reports of County Treasurer examined and approved.

Ordered: That the duplicate assessment of one acre in lot 15 in the town of Big Pine, assessed to Jno. Showalter, and two acres in lot 15 in the town of Big Pine, assessed to M. F. Showalter be cancelled.

Resignation of S. W. Austin, superintendent of schools, on file herein, considered, accepted, and office of school superintendent declared vacant.

Statement of fines collected in Justice Shannon's court, 1st township, considered accepted and approved, and $2.50 ordered to be paid into the county treasury

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened. All members present as before.

Petitions of H. C. Hampton, J. H. Shannon and A. E. Janvier, for the appointment to the office of superintendent of schools, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. W. Austin, school superintendent, considered and upon roll call, members of the board voted as follows:

For A. E. Janvier, Stewart and Eldred.

For H. C. Hampton, Freeman, Shaw and Williams.

Whereupon it was unanimously ordered that H. C. Hampton be and hereby is appointed to the office of Superintendent of Schools in and for the county of Inyo, State of California, to fill the unexpired term of S. W. Austin, resigned.

Claim of I. J. Woodin, in the sum of $144 75 withdrawn and claimant allowed to file claim in lieu thereof in the sum of $44 75.

Claim of S. A. Middleton for medical services rendered indigent sick in the sum of $90, laid over from last regular meeting ordered rejected.

Board proceeded to inquire into the establishment and change of election precincts.

Board adjourned to meet Monday, July 11, 1898, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Attest: A. C. FREEMAN,
D. J. HESSION, Clerk. Chairman.

Monday, July 11, 1898—Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California met at the above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Ben. T. Williams and A. C. Freeman, chairman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Thereupon Supervisors Stewart and Shaw were appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the affairs and conditions of the county hospital, and Supervisors Eldred and Williams were appointed as a committee to investigate and report upon the affairs and condition of the court house and the various county offices.

Thereupon the Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p m., at which hour reconvened. All members present as before.

The committee appointed to investigate and report upon the affairs and condition of and connected with the court house and county offices reported as follows:

To the chairman of the Board of Supervisors:

We your committee appointed to inspect and examine the court house and offices also the books of the various county officers, respectfully beg to report as follows:

That the books of the different county officers are kept in a neat and businesslike manner, and all work finished up to date.

We recommend that awnings or sunshades be placed over the windows of the District Attorney's office

And we further recommend that the ceiling in the county jail be lined with 3-16 sheet iron and further that the chimney in the jail be made more secure.

BEN T. WILLIAMS,
J. R ELDRED
Committee

The committee appointed to investigate and report upon the affairs and conditions of and connected with the county hospital report as follows:

To the chairman of the Board of Supervisors:

We, your committee appointed to visit the county hospital beg leave to offer the following report: We have examined the wards of the hospital and found them clean and comfortable; also have interviewed the inmates in regard to provisions furnished They are unanimous in their approval of the victuals furnished they have plenty of good and substantial food and are well pleased with the accommodations. We find there are 3 female and 12 male patients now at the county hospital

FRANK SHAW,
J. J. STEWART,
Committee.

Claim No. 257 of P. A. Chalfant, being for postage, etc, in the sum of $54.35, allowed in the sum of $29 35 on the general expense fund.

Supervisor Stewart in the chair.

Supervisor Freeman moves that all allowances commonly known as county pensions, now being paid to dependent poor, be discontinued on and after the 31st day of July 1898, and that the clerk of the board be directed to notify all parties now receiving county aid, outside of the hospital, accordingly. And that any and all entitled to and desiring county aid apply to any of the members of this board or to the clerk for permission to enter the county hospital.

Motion seconded by Supervisor Shaw, and upon roll call the members of the Board voted as follows:

Ayes—Freeman and Shaw.

and fix boundaries of new election precincts.

Board adjourned at 5 o'clock p. m. to meet Tuesday, July 12, 1898, at 9 a.m.

Attest: A. C. FREEMAN,
D. J. Hession, Clerk. Chairman.

Tuesday, July 12, 1898. 9 o'clock a. m.—Board of Supervisors of the county of Inyo met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors, Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Williams and Freeman, chairman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved

Thereupon new election precincts were ordered established as follows.

East Bishop Election Precinct:—Commencing at the N. W. corner of the N. E. ¼, section 7, south of range 33 east, being the junction of Main and Line streets, in the town of Bishop, thence south on the one-half section line eleven miles to the township line between townships Nos. 8 and 9, thence east on said township line to a point where said line crosses Owens river to a point where the line between sections 3 and 10, township 7 south of range 33 east crosses said river, thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, to be known as East Bishop election precinct

Mountain Spring Election Precinct—Commencing at the line between townships 22 and 23, at the intersection of the line between 38 and 39, thence south to the county line, thence east along the county line to the intersection of the line between Ranges 42 and 43, thence north along said range line to the point where it intersects the line between townships 22 and 23, thence west to the place of beginning, to be known as Mountain Spring Election Precinct.

Ballarat Election Precinct—Commencing at the southern boundary line of Inyo county, at a point where the range line between ranges 42 and 43, east of Mount Diablo Meridian, intersects said county line, thence north on said range line to the south line of township 19 south, M. D. M., thence east to the San Bernardino meridian, thence south along said San Bernardino meridian to a point where the south line of township No. 20 south, M. D. M, would intersect said San Bernardino meridian, thence west to the west base of the Panamint mountains, thence southerly along the base of said Panamint mountains to the southern boundary line of Inyo county, thence west to the place of beginning, to be known as Ballarat election precinct.

Resignation of H. C. Hampton, member of the Board of Education, on file herein, considered and accepted.

Applications of Miss Maud Truscott H. H. Howell, Miss M. M. Gregory, Mrs. S W. Austin and Mrs. M. E. T Stevens on file herein, asking for the appointment as member of the Board of Education in the place of H. C. Hampton, resigned, considered, and upon roll call members of the Board voted as follows:

For Mrs. S. W. Austin—Stewart, Eldred and Freeman.

For Mrs. M. E. T. Stevens—Shaw.

For Miss Maud Truscott—Williams.

Whereupon it was ordered that Mrs. S. W. Austin be, and she is, hereby appointed as a member of the board of Education, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. C. Hampton.

Thereupon the Board adjourned as a Board of Supervisors and immediately reconvened as a Board of Equalization.

R. J. Laws appeared before the Board in relation to the proposal of raising the assessment of the Southern Development Co., on soda.

A. W. Eibeshutz appeared before the board in relation to the proposal the assessment on merchandise.

(Concluded next week.)

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of assessor of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

GUILFORD P. BOURLAND.

FOR SHERIFF

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for sheriff of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. W. YANDELL

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to the action of the Republican county Convention.

M. TZEY MERTEN.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Nominating Convention.

D. J. HESSION.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

CLAY HAMPTON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to action of the Democratic Convention.

P. W. FORBES.

CHAS. DEMITRUS,

TONSORIAL ARTIST

Norman House Independence.

SHAVING, 15 cents; Hair Cut, 25 cents; Children's Hair Cutting, 15 cents. First-class work guaranteed.

HORSESHOEING

AND

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP. INDEPENDENCE

Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

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O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5
" ..... March 5
" ..... April 2nd
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
C. H. MACK, Sec.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

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Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT.
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

JOHN CLARKE.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business in Bishop, and I shall prepared to furnish Teams at Rates of the kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business Draw direct on all pts

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j13-tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS, WINES and the choicest brands

BOARD AND

by the Day, Week or Month. Rates. Stages from the house with Trains going North

jy27-tf

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	45	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	49	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m

STATIONS.	MILES.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kirkwood	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	177	12:00 m	1:36 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4:00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Adda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Frankstown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:50 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Frankstown	7:44 p m	10:09 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:12 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

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A HARD MAN TO BEAT

THE LIVE RAILROAD AGENT IS UP TO ALL SORTS OF TRICKS.

Circus People Are Pretty Cute Themselves, but This Story Shows How One Party Was Cleverly Outwitted by the Hustling Railroader.

"There are people who think you can't beat a circus man, but I want to tell you that the hardest man to do is a live railroad man."

The old sawdust manager had tried it. He continued:

"Know where Purcell is in the Indian Territory? Away down at the jumping off place on the Santa Fe road. The show had been at Purcell and we wanted to get out in the night for a long run. We were going to make a jump to Kansas City. Not far from Purcell is another town, Oklahoma City. At that point a competing road with the Santa Fe runs in. We had 500 people, and of course the railroad men were after us. It was a big haul. Some of our people bought through tickets from Purcell, and they didn't worry. But about 200, maybe more, of the crowd that always haggles over a 10 cent dicker concluded to take the Santa Fe from Purcell to Oklahoma City, pay the short haul, and then take the competing line at Oklahoma, the agents of which were active and full of promises.

"Then the Santa Fe man fixed it so the dickerers couldn't buy any tickets from Purcell to Oklahoma, for the train we were to go on was a special. The dickerers said that was all right; that they would wait for the regular. In less than five minutes a bulletin was slapped on the board of the station to the effect that the regular Santa Fe was 12 hours late. That made the fellows who were dickering for a cheaper rate turn white around their gills.

"In another five minutes I saw a man on a track velocipede scudding down the stretch. Every man to his business. So I thought the railroad people know what they were doing, and they did. That chap on the velocipede was going down the track to flag the regular and hold it indefinitely. Smart trick, wasn't it? Wait till I tell you. There was a smarter trick than that.

"When the special got ready to pull out, the dickerers asked the agent if they could pay on the train from Purcell to Oklahoma, and he said 'Cert.' So they all boarded the train at Purcell, intending to get off at Oklahoma. Just before the train pulled out the agent walks down to the engine and asks the old man at the throttle how long he had been on the road and about the capacity of his iron horse, and so forth.

"'How many miles an hour can she go at her best?' asked the agent.

"'On a good track, 65 miles.'

"'Is it a good track through Oklahoma City?'

"'Yes, pretty good.'

"'All right. You've got no orders to stop there nor to slow up, have you?'

"'Not yet.'

"'Well, when you get to the edge of the town you let her go. Don't stop for anything—flags or teams or cattle. Scoot through the town at a 65 mile gait, or more if you like, and don't slow up until you strike that strip of desolation about 11 miles t'other side and you smoke a box of the finest cigars in Chicago. Is it a go?'

"'If I don't get no orders 'fore I start.'

"'Well, you are five minutes late now.'

"In a minute, and I calculate it was less, the circus special was under way. It went around curves like a scared snake. It shot across straight lines like a gazelle that had been singed. It whirled the dust of that country into the sky. After awhile we saw a town. Then we went through it like the woman that's shot from the catapult, only more so. One of the dickerers, who was smiling to think the conductor had not yet come round, asked a brakeman as the train was going through the street, 'What town is this?' The brakeman said, 'Oklahoma City.'

"The dickerer's smile faded as it came, as the poet says, and his hair stood up, and turning to the brakeman he says:

"'Jezecrimini! Stop her! Here's where we get off!'

"'She doesn't even hesitate at a town like this,' said the brakeman.

"Well, about 11 miles on this side, in a strip of country where a crow can't live and where an Indian wouldn't be caught dead, the old iron horse began to slow up. The conductor came through just then and said:

"'Tickets!'

"Well, say, that was a funny sight. Them that had tickets showed up and then went to sleep. But the dickerers began to kick. They said they should have been let off at Oklahoma City. The conductor said the train didn't stop at Oklahoma, that it wasn't scheduled to stop there, and that he wasn't going to go back that trip. The leader of the dickerers for cheap fares wanted to know what was to be done.

"The conductor was an old timer. He had a face on him like a woman who never loved anybody. He just told them, 'Pay or get off.' Then they asked him where they could pay to. And he said the train wouldn't stop any more until it got to Kansas City the next morning unless it stopped to put them off. And he reached up and caught the bellcord.

"And every one of the dickerers paid to Kansas City. And, of course, under the railroad law, they paid more than they would have paid if they had bought tickets at Purcell. And the company was that much ahead. And that's what I mean when I say that the hardest man to do is a live railroad man."—New York Sun.

He—Do you know there is a trick in riding a wheel? She—Of course I do; I tumbled first thing.

Liver Complaint

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsa- [illegible] ow Good.

[illegible] plaint in [illegible] saparilla [illegible] been [illegible]

FORTUNES LOST BY GAMBLERS.

Millions that Change Hands on the Turn of a Card.

Benson, the jubilee plunger, thought it worth while to write or have written for him a book telling how, in 1887, he spent and gambled away a fortune of £250,000. Yet Benson's was by no means a record; indeed, if a list of the biggest losses in a single year by gamblers were compiled it would be found that Benson would not be in the first hundred.

The famous Lady Castlemaine was one of the most notorious gamblers of her day. Pepys, in his amusing diary, tells us that in a single night her losses amounted to over £25,000, and that, too, in a time, be it remembered, when money had two or three times its present purchasing power.

Nell Gwynne, actress and court favorite, beggared herself times over and over again at the gaming table. Her contemporary, the Duchess of Mazarin, niece of the famous cardinal of that name, raised in many days large sums of money, always to lose them in the card room.

Charles James Fox, as well as being a great statesman, was a notorious gambler. He lost enormous sums, and managed to get through several fortunes. His own estate and fortune passed out of his hands very early, and then Lord Holland paid for him £140,000 to rid him of his debts.

Fortunes that came to him afterward by marriage were similarly gambled away in the gambling clubs of St. James and Pall Mall. Fox always took his beating like a man; he was the coolest gambler of a gambling age, and watched the turn up of a card on which thousands depended with an apparent stoic indifference.

The clubs at the end of the last century were hotbeds of gambling. Lord Stavordale lost £11,000 at one sitting at Almack's one night, and was rising to go when the winner offered to throw him the dice for double or quits; Lord Stavordale did so and won.

At the Cocoa Tree, a famous club in its day, there was in 1780 one famous evening, of which the records are still preserved, when a sum of £180,000 depended on a single hazard.

As an instance of the enormous sums lost even early in this century, it may be stated that the club known as Crockford's was started in 1827 by a fishmonger of that name; by keeping a hazard bank he retired in 1840, twice over a millionaire.

To come to more recent times, the late Lord Waterford lost on the turf, and by his eccentric wagers, immense sums, the precise amount of which it would be impossible to set down. The Marquis of Hastings plunged till he became at once the terror and the joy of the racing fraternity. His losses on "Hermit's Derby" were considerably over £100,000.

When Abington Baird died it was computed that his losses on the turf alone amounted to close on half a million.—Tit-Bits.

Retaining a Seat.

A judgment of the greatest importance and interest to railway travelers was delivered recently by Judge Emden. A gentleman traveling from London to Hastings had occasion to leave the carriage at Tunbridge Wells, and took the ordinary precaution of reserving his seat with his umbrella and newspapers. While he was absent another passenger seized his place and refused to vacate it until forcibly ejected. As a result an action for damages was brought against the original owner of the seat by the intruder, and a counter-claim for similar damages was entered by the other side as well. The judgment delivered was one which will commend itself to ninety-nine out of every hundred travelers. The claim for damages for ejectment was dismissed and the counter-claim allowed.

For the future, therefore, the cantankerous individual who persists in disturbing the comfort and convenience of travelers in the manner indicated will know how he stands, and that if the owner of the seat thinks fit to bundle him out neck and crop the latter will not only have the sympathy of the public but the law as well on his side. There can be no question whatever that the universal mode of retaining a seat in a railway carriage is a most reasonable and convenient one, and the thanks of the public are due to Judge Emden for his very clear and sensible interpretation of the law. Not the least important point in his judgment is his assertion that the holder of a seat was entitled to use reasonable force to eject an intruder.—London Globe.

A Fortunate Accident.

In a splendid room in the palace of Potsdam, one of the decorations is the figure of a large spider wrought in gold. An interesting tradition attaches to this piece of work. It commemorates an incident in the life of Frederick William, the grand-uncle of the present Emperor of Germany. An attempt had been made to poison him in a cup of chocolate. By chance a spider fell into the cup, and for this reason the beverage was given to a dog, who immediately upon taking it died. The cook was afterward hanged, and the golden spider in the Potsdam palace immortalizes the incident.

Strange Chinese Law.

If a Chinaman dies while being tried for murder, the very fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son, if he has one, is sent to prison for a year. If he has no son, then his father or brother gets a flogging. It's all in the family, and justice must be administered.

Told the Truth Once.

Nuwed—According to you, I never told you a single truth before we were married.

Mrs. Nuwed—Oh, George; you weren't quite so bad as all that. Don't you remember you always used to say you were unworthy of me?—Life.

It is always considered a neat thing to say in an obituary notice of a man [illegible] olized his wife, and acknowl- [illegible] he was of the greatest as- [illegible] n.

[illegible] s asked to guess the [illegible] n's bargain, she [illegible] as big as she [illegible] e of courtesy.

[illegible] t the bride

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

She Was Not to Be Caught.

Mr. Bigler—I see we're liable to have a powder famine.

Mrs. Bigler—Mercy, William, is that so? I must run right over to the drug store and get half a dozen boxes.

A Rare Bird.

"I used to think that Paisley wasn't much of a patriot, but I've changed my mind."

"Why? Has he enlisted?"

"No, but he doesn't pretend to know more than the authorities at Washington do about the way this war should be conducted."

A Mistake.

"How do you do, Miss Leslie? So awfully glad to see you again. So sorry you weren't at Lady Brown's dance last night. There positively was not one pretty girl in the room!"

"I am not Miss Leslie. But I was at Lady Brown's dance last night!"—London Punch.

Her Reservation.

She—You know, John, when we were married I placed my life entirely in your keeping.

He—No, dear, you are mistaken. You gave me no control whatever over your powers of speech.

No Doubt of It.

Writesum—I think I'll write a popular song. The man who wrote "On the Wabash" made thousands.

Kidder—Tired?—Up To Date.

Doubtful.

Scribbler—I have written a new play and called it "Cash."

Hibbler—I'm afraid you won't be able to produce it.—Up To Date.

He Wasn't Very Much.

Amy—He's all the world to her.

Mamie—How limited her knowledge of geography is.—Up To Date.

To Prove It.

Jiggins—Jubley, they tell me you are a lightning calculator.

Jubley—That's what I claim to be.

Jiggins—Then tell me where the next flash of lightning is going to strike, will you?—Galveston News.

He Understood.

Waiter (in quest of a tip)—Is everything satisfactory, sir?

Diner—Everything was until you spoke.—Boston Transcript.

Impudent Minx.

Aunt Abbie—Perhaps you would not believe that your uncle married me for my beauty?

Saucy Niece—Oh, one can believe almost anything of poor, innocent Uncle George.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Paragon.

"Ah, that little widow across the way must be an excellent woman."

"Why?"

"When her husband died none of the neighbors said: 'Well, the poor man can rest at last.'"

A Charitable Wish.

"Yes, she designs all her own dresses."

"Pity she couldn't get somebody else to wear 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Musical Hint.

She—Do you like singing?

He—I was always carried away with it.

She—I will sing.—Detroit Free Press.

The Worm Turns.

"Hah, proud Hannah Hopkins, yer scorn me now, but wait till I goes ter de war an kill er tousan Spaniards an git made er general or somethin, an den we'll see who's who?"—New York Journal.

Approval at Last.

"Johnson has finally done something that all who know him will applaud."

"You don't say! What is it?"

"He has decided to move away."

Beginning Early.

"I have heard a good deal about people who borrow trouble, but I think my wife is a champion in that line."

"Why, I thought she was always cheerful and contented with her lot?"

"She was until our baby was born, six weeks ago. Now she is worrying because he may marry some girl that we will not like."

Bad Either Way.

Gladys—Don't go, George! Don't leave me! Don't run the risk of losing your life and leaving me to mourn for you all the rest of my days. How can I endure the anxiety, knowing that you are in danger!"

George—There, darling, don't worry. It's all right. I'm going into the commissary department.

Gladys—Oh, George! That's [illegible] worse! How can I ever [illegible]

His Only Fear.

"I want a gentle horse for my wife to drive," said the prospective purchaser. "Can you recommend this one?"

"Yes, indeed!" replied the owner; "there is not a safer horse for a lady to be found anywhere, and there is but one thing he's afraid of."

"And what is that?" asked the other.

"He is awfully afraid some one will say 'whoa' to him and he won't hear it," replied the conscientious owner.

Reversed.

"My life was spoiled, lady," said the traveler, "by my wife's cooking."

"Was it so very bad?"

"No, lady; it was good. So good that my friends ate me out of house and home."—New York Evening Journal.

Tactful.

An Arcadia lady the other evening had company who tarried beyond the usual bedtime of the young hopeful of the family; thereupon he remarked: "Ma, let's go to bed; these folks want to go home."—Arcadia (Ind.) Arcadian.

Not Yet.

"I would like you to write me a policy," said the man who was about to depart for Cuba.

"Not on your life!" exclaimed the insurance agent.—Philadelphia North American.

Not in This Country.

He—Poverty may not be pleasant, but we can, at least, make it respectable.

She—Where?

A Side Swipe.

He—What an intelligent-looking girl that Miss Smartleigh is.

She—Yes; but, for goodness sake, don't let her hear you. She really thinks she is pretty.

How She Guessed.

Maud—Don't you think these new pictures of me are lovely?

Marie—They are, indeed. Who took them—De Camera?

Maud—Yes. What made you think he took them?

Marie—I see he is advertising that he has the most skillful retoucher in town.

After the Wedding.

"Why did you say no the first time I asked you to be mine?"

"I wanted to guard against the danger of becoming the wife of a man who had no perseverance."

A Wronged Man.

Parker—You've been talking for several months past about the woes of the Cubans and demanding that this country go to war for the purpose of setting them free, but your sympathy doesn't seem to have led you to do anything substantial toward putting an end to the trouble.

Hawksley—That's just where you're away off, like all the rest of the cowards who have advocated peace; I paid out $3.00 for stuff that my wife is using to make a battle flag for the regiment that is being recruited here.

Heredity.

She (after the battle)—I can't imagine where our Fritz got his amiable temper.

He—Oh, from you without doubt, for I still have mine!—Heitere Welt.

The Mean Thing.

She—Yes, dearest, I made this cake all alone.

He—I can't believe that. Somebody must, at least, have helped you lift it out of the oven.

Too Lonesome for Them.

Tenant—You'll have to reduce the rent or get the authorities to assign a new policeman to our district.

Landlord—What's the matter? I always supposed it was a very quiet neighborhood.

Tenant—It's quiet enough, but the policeman on that beat is a married man and we have to pay our girls extra high wages on that account to get them to stay.

Appreciative.

Mr. Van Metre—I hope you received the volume of my poems that I sent you?"

Miss Fickley—Yes, I was awfully glad to get it. I have placed it on a table in the drawing-room.

Mr. Van Metre—Indeed! I feel highly honored.

Miss Fickley—I think the binding is a real work of art.

Moral: Stop First and Think.

She—You say I am the first girl you ever made love to, but your manner indicates that you have had experience.

He—Please explain how you know that.

After he had gone she was almost tempted to jab herself with her hatpin.

A Meteorite that Paid a Mortgage.

An illustration of uses to which meteorites may be put before their real character is known is afforded by those of Kiowa County, Kansas. They fell, says a writer in St. Nicholas, on a prairie where rocks were scarce and valuable, and the farmers of the vicinity found meteorites convenient for holding down haystacks, stable roofs, or covers to rain barrels. For such purposes they might have been used for a long time had not the wife of one of the farmers become convinced that there was something unusual about them and called an expert to examine them. He at once recognized their nature, and the enterprising woman finally sold hers to seekers after curios and to scientific schools for enough to pay off a heavy mortgage upon the farm.

Now Comes an Automatic Doctor.

One of the most remarkable developments of the automatic machine is a "Dr. Cureall" in Holland. It is a wooden figure of a man, with compartments all over it labeled with the names of various ailments. If you have a pain, find its corresponding location on the [illegible] rop a coin into the slot, and the [illegible] der [illegible]

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Truth.—The soul lives by truth and is nourished and developed by truth.—Rev. Father Mackey, Catholic, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Love and Duty.—Love makes the best of every condition; love is the guarantee of duty.—Rev. Charles M. Shepard, Presbyterian, Evanston, Wyo.

Ideals.—We are the missionaries of the ideal, the conscience of the universe, the soul of which nature is but the body.—M. Mangasarian, Ethical Culture, Chicago, Ill.

The Home.—A house with fine appointments is not a home, but the oneness of purpose, the love and confidence bestowed make the home.—Rev. F. H. Lewis, Methodist, Baltimore, Md.

Music and Heaven.—The nearer one gets to heaven the more he likes music. The only time Jesus sang was just before he was taken by the soldiers.—Dwight L. Moody, Evangelist, New York City.

The Average Man.—An average man may by persistent employment of average faculties come to achieve genius, come to be a class out of the ordinary, come to be a leader.—Rev. Thomas Van Ness, Baptist, Boston, Mass.

The Soul.—A pool of water is a thing of beauty when the moon shines on it, and the smallest soul that ever breathed is a miracle when the spirit of God is reflected therein.—Rev. George H. Hepworth, Congregationalist, New York City.

The Sayings of Jesus.—Jesus' sayings impress us not as the excogitatino of the student, but as the inspirations that have come to one lying under broad trees or sitting on mountain tops to think.—Rev. Dr. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Godlike Acts.—Never do we perform an act more like to the godlike act of our heavenly father than when we cause the flowers of joy and gladness to grow in hearts that were barren and desolate before.—Cardinal Gibbons, Catholic, New Orleans, La.

Individualities.—We are made from varying materials like the parts of the organ's mechanism, and the lesson of its harmonious workings to a great result teaches us to respect our own individualities.—Bishop Henry C. Potter, Episcopalian, New York City.

Harmony.—Let our conduct harmonize with our knowledge of the mysteries of God, and so living in obedience to his precepts make certain our life of happiness through the endless ages.—Rev. M. G. Ryan, Episcopalian, San Francisco, Cal.

Making a Church.—Put the Christlife into two or three men and women and you have the vital nucleus of a church. You cannot make a church of a thousand ceremonial automatons. The key to the kingdom of heaven is a life, and the church must keep pace with a Christ who is alive forevermore.—Rev. W. T. Hutchins, Evangelist, Indian Orchard, Mass.

Of Society.—Society as a whole needs religion and morality for the development of the highest civilization and culture. Without the proper working of these two factors a human brotherhood marked by tolerance and the absence of hatred is impossible.—Rev. Dr. William Rosenau, Hebrew, Baltimore, Md.

Men and Scholars.—The object of the day is not to make scholars less scholarly, but to bring it to their hearts that the whole attitude of the Scripture upon the matter means that it is the order of the divine intention that a man should be a man before he is a scholar.—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York City.

Youth.—A decision for the right in youth means a peaceful old age and a triumphant end. The bird of earthly love now singing in bowers of youth at the bridal altar and in the home circle shall be transformed into the bird of paradise, trilling the music of heaven.—Rev. Dr. T. M. Grith, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW TOY FOR THE NAVY.

Some of Our Sailors Would Enjoy Using It on the Spaniards.

Here is a toy for the navy—one which some of the navy's men would enjoy playing with. It is a Dreggs-Schroeder six-pound rifle. It can fire thirty-three shots a minute, and its projectile can pierce three inches of steel at a distance of three miles. It is the new

DREGGS-SCHROEDER MACHINE GUN.

gun which has just been placed on the revenue cutter Gresham. It will be in charge of Gunner Finn, who has been on the old cutter Andrew Jackson and on the Gresham for twenty-six years. The Gresham has only one six-pounder rifle, but she could easily increase her armament by four or five more. She has a speed of twenty-one miles an hour. But her chief weapon of offense is her torpedo tube.

Pretty Japanese Custom.

At the birth of a Japanese baby a tree is planted, which must remain untouched till the marriage of the child. When that hour arrives the tree is cut down and a skilled cabinetmaker transforms the wood into furniture, which is always cherished by the young couple as the most beautiful of the ornaments in the house.

Mrs. Hortor (whose daughter is at the piano)—They tell me you have an ear for music, Mr. Humaner. Humaner—Yes; but by all means let your daughter go on with her playing and not mind me.—Boston Transcript.

The married men make the greatest fools of themselves in the name of Patriotism; the unmarried men still have an avenue open in love.

The [illegible]

Poultry Notes.

Clean out the feed troughs daily.

It is well to feed a mash at all seasons.

Never throw soft feed on the ground.

When hot weather comes stop feeding corn.

Do not expect eggs from overcrowded flocks.

Underfed or overfed hens are poor layers.

Beans make a very excellent food for the hens.

Fermented food will kill chicks, and does kill many.

Serious consequences will result from not supplying grit to confined flocks.

If you want eggs and meat, too, the Plymouth Rock will do the business.

Feed-troughs should be large enough to give all the fowls opportunity to feed.

There is more in giving the chicks good care than there is in the kind of feed.

Keep your dust-box full of dry dust and keep it where the hens can get at it at will.

Clean that hen house from top to bottom. Do it thoroughly, and do not put it off another day.

Early moulting makes early layers. This is the advantage of saving the earliest-hatched pullets.

PUBLIC CLOCKS.

Few great cities of [illegible] are adequately provided with public clocks of such a size and so prominent location as to indicate the time over wide metropolitan districts. But it is high time to check kidney and bladder complaint manifested to the sufferer by inactivity of the organs affected. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remedies this as it does dyspepsia, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness and nervousness.

"Heavens?" shrieked the heroine; "I am undone!" "Come away, Sil!" audibly remarked the old lady in the audience, as she arose; "I ain't a going to watch any disrobin' act!"

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Going to Manila from this country a day drops out of the calendar, but Dewey lost no time.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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"What is 'time immemorial,' Uncle Jim?" "Time immemorial is as far back as you feel posted on ancient history."

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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PISO'S CURE FOR [illegible] ALL ELSE FAILS. [illegible]

MRS. ELLA M'GARVY.

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham,

Says:—I have been using your Vegetable Compound and find that it does all that it is recommended to do. I have been a sufferer for the last four years with womb trouble, weak back and excretions. I was hardly able to do my household duties, and while about my work was so nervous that I was miserable. I had also given up in despair, when I was persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today, I am feeling like a new woman.—MRS. ELLA MCGARVY, Neebe Road Station, Cincinnati, O.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham's remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

When Tom Sheridan was reading Euclid with his tutor, he found it very tedious, and after a time he asked: "Was Euclid a good man?" The tutor did not know. "Was he an honorable, truthful man?" "We know nothing to the contrary." "Then don't you think we might take his word for all this?"

When the Athenaeum Club was first founded, Croker, one of its founders, was urgent that no man should be admitted who had not in some way distinguished himself in literature. Soon after he proposed the Duke of Wellington, when some one said: "The duke has never written a book." "True," replied Croker; "but he is a capital hand at reviews."

A clever remark made at a London dinner not long ago is reported by the Bazar's correspondent. They were talking of George Alexander, the English actor, and some one remarked that his real name was Samson. "What a pity," said a lady, "that he doesn't keep it! It's such a good name for a player. Samson was the first actor who brought down the house!"

A Scotchman living in London recently ran across two of his countrymen, and took them with him to a big public dinner. In his hospitality he sent to their table champagne, and yet more champagne, and after a time went to see personally how they were faring. He found them depressed. "How are you getting on?" he asked. The reply came: "Oh, we're gettin' on fine, but we're verra fateeggit with thae mineral waters."

A judge of the Bombay high court, who is pompous in manner and never forgets that he is a judge, was walking up and down the platform of a small railway station up-country just before taking his seat in the train. At that moment a hot and perspiring Englishman rushed on to the platform and said to the judge: "Is this the Bombay train?" The judge coldly remarked: "I am not the station master." The other man at once retorted: "Then, confound you, sir, why do you swagger about as if you were?"

The celebrated Massimo family in Rome, who claim descent from Quintus Fabius Maximus, the dictator, have just celebrated, as they do annually, the anniversary of the restoration to life of Paolo Massimo, who died in 1583 and was miraculously revived by St. Philip Neri. It was to the grandfather of the present Prince Massimo that Napoleon put the question: "And are you so sure you really are descended from Quintus Fabius Maximus?" "Well," answered the prince calmly, "they have been saying so here in Rome for the last two thousand years."

A certain novelist, who recently received from a lady an unstamped letter asking the loan of his book, on the plea that she could not obtain it at the booksellers' in her own town, sent her a reply worded as follows: "Dear Madam: In the town where you reside there appears to be a lack of all sorts of things which are easily procurable elsewhere—not only my recent work, but also of postage stamps for letters. I have in my possession, it is true, the book you desire to obtain, and also the stamps to pay its carriage, but, to my regret, I am without the necessary string to make it into a parcel. If you can supply me with a piece I am at your service."

A temperance lecturer once addressed an unconvinced audience in Kentucky, and when he made the announcement that the effect of alcohol is to shorten life, he was astonished to see an old man rise at the back of the hall and shout, "You're a liar!" "Why?" inquired the advocate of Adam's ale. "Because, sir, I've been drinking for seventy-five years, and I'm ninety and am likely to live to be 100. I am strong enough to lick you if you'll step outside." "Oh, no doubt, sir. You're an exception, sir. If you keep on drinking"——the lecturer paused. "What?" asked the impatient old toper. "If you keep on drinking, you'll have to be shot on judgment day."

When the Methodist conference at Lawrence, Kan., was almost ready to close, some of the ministers were discussing the appointments, and agreed among themselves that everything was coming out satisfactorily, the appointments having been all fixed up. Then another preacher bade his brethren not to be too sure. "For," said he, "I was in conference with Bishop Fowler once, and we fixed everything up, and then the bishop asked to be allowed to commune with God awhile. The rest of us retired, and from the condition in which we found the appointments when we came back, I should say that, if the bishop talks with God again today, he is likely to break that slate of ours into pieces so small that we can't write our names on 'em."

Sir William Rowan Hamilton, professor of astronomy in the Dublin University, used to recall, with a humorous melancholy, his first meeting with his predecessor, Bishop Brinkley, when, said he, "I am afraid I offended him." Hamilton was a youth of eighteen, and sat next him at some public luncheon. They did not speak, and the younger man felt that good manners required him to break the silence. His eye happened to rest on a large map of Van Diemen's Land, hanging on the wall. "My lord," said he, turning to the bishop, "were you ever in Botany Bay?" The bishop turned to him with a look of severe displeasure. "Eat your soup, sir!" thundered the old gentleman; "eat your soup!" And then it occurred to Hamilton that the bishop thought he was asking whether he had ever been "transported," for at that time Botany Bay was where desperate criminals were sent.

MISTAKES OF INSECTS.

Present Day Naturalists Deny That They Reason.

Few scientific prejudices have been more difficult to overcome than that which removes from animals the reasoning faculty, and probably many years will yet elapse before it will be recognized that all animals which come under ordinary observation are endowed with the same kind of faculty, although developed in various degrees of a descending scale, which distinguishes man and the so-called higher organisms. The bee and ant have been frequently held up as the best exponents of the instinct class, and more recently of the "exceptional" animals which developed reasoning powers; and it was a rude shock, not only to the layman, but as well to the scientist, when Sir John Lubbock, as the result of an almost endless series of experiments, announced a few years ago that these animals were "sadly wanting" both in their instinctive and intellectual traits. In other words, there were many times when both instinct and intelligence erred for them.

Some most remarkable instances of the erring of instinct among insects have frequently been noted by naturalists, and they add an interesting chapter to the physiology of sense. One of these was the case of a butterfly, which persisted in visiting the artificial flowers on a lady's bonnet, mistaking them for the natural product. Another, and perhaps more striking, instance of fault is noted by the distinguished French entomologist, M. R. Blanchard, and concerns a species of sphinx moth, which entered a hotel room in the half obscurity of early morning, and was found to flit with direct intent to definite parts of walls and ceilings. These were decorated with paintings of leaves and flowers, and to the latter the insect approached in repeated attacks, thrusting forward its proboscis, as though intent upon intruding it into the opened cups of the beguiling flowers. After repeated failures and the resulting discouragement, the effort was given up, and the sphinx escaped by the window. This case of self-deception is interesting in another way, inasmuch as it proves that it is not always the sense of smell, but at times that of sight, which directs insects to their flowers.—Washington Star.

Mysterious Defects in Engines.

Defects often develop in steam engines and other machines that are very mysterious in their origin, and call for great ingenuity in detecting the cause. Unless a man in charge of an engine develops habits of close observation he is likely to be easily beaten when anything unusual takes place.

We read lately of a tendency to run away of a Corliss engine, which was a great mystery for a time. The engine would speed up for a few moments without any apparent cause and drop back to its normal speed without anything being done. The engine was taken apart and examined carefully, and particular attention was devoted to the governor, but nothing wrong could be found. One day, while the engineer was looking at the engine, it suddenly speeded up about fifty revolutions above the normal, and before the steam could be shut off it dropped back to the regular speed. The engine was stopped, the governor again taken apart, the valve mechanism examined and a minute inspection made over the whole machine and nothing could be found the matter.

Some of the people about were beginning to think that this erratic engine was acting outside of natural laws and that a real mystery surrounded the tendency to run away. By accident the engineer grasped the governor belt and was surprised to find that the pulley turned on the shaft. The pulley was of the common kind, made in two pieces and bolted together, being held to the shaft by the friction of the parts. The bolts had worked loose and permitted the pulley to turn on the shaft at short intervals.

When hearing about this mystery the surprise we experienced was that the engineer did not thoroughly examine that pulley after he had looked at the governor.

Tabby Takes the Elevator.

The Philadelphia bourse is the home of a very intelligent cat. This tabby, which is coal black, without a single white spot upon her, has a fondness for traveling in the elevator. She is perfectly at home there, and travels up and down many times daily. She goes to the door of the elevator shaft and mews until the car comes along and takes her on. The various elevator men are very careful of her, for she is a great mouser, and in the bourse, as in other big buildings, mice are troublesome. These little pests frequently destroy valuable documents supposedly safely stowed away in desks and drawers. Tabby notifies the elevator men what floor she desires to get off upon by mewing loudly as the car comes to the particular story. In this way she makes a tour of inspection of the entire building.—Philadelphia Record.

Weeds Killed by Electricity.

Electricity is used to destroy weeds in a new device which can be used on an ordinary mowing machine, one wire of the dynamo being attached to the cutting bar and the other grounded through one of the wheels, so that if the weeds are cut when damp a current of electricity enters each root and burns it as the top is cut.

The confidence man is an adept at making farming profitable.

You can never tell what a woman or a jury is going to do.

CHAT OF THE CHURCH

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

News Notes from All Lands Regarding Their Religious Thought and Movement—What the Great Denominations Are Doing.

The Dignity of Life.

HOW trivial seem the circumstances that sometimes unexpectedly come to us, and give, under the providence of God, direction and impulse to our lives! Truly we "live and move and have our being" in God. The slightest change in our human relations, the falling of an autumnal leaf, the shadows lengthening around us at eventide, the pale, sad face of the sufferer whom we casually meet by the way—these, with ten thousand other incidents in life, are profoundly significant. God watches every one of them. Intent upon our highest good, He approaches us and influences us by the smallest events; nothing is overlooked by Him. His ordering of our minutest affairs is always in love. And these slightest variations in our human lives, so insignificant—less visible in their effects than the unobserved ripple that breaks upon the shore—are suddenly invested with wondrous meaning when we rightly view them. These variations are made, in the divine thought, the connecting links through which our whole subsequent lives become resplendent.

When we go forth each day to our appointed tasks, what consecration and divine trusts should mark our choices! How near to Him should we live! How painstaking to seize all those little threads of influence which are secretly woven into the texture of life; little in human thought, but mighty, so often, in the formation of character in ourselves and others! How can we live a single hour without prayer? How we ought to cherish habits of charity toward all, increasing the sum of human happiness by our godly cheerfulness, stimulating the virtuous, helping the weak, sympathizing with the distressed, advocating the cause of the oppressed! In this way it will be found that the Master meets us daily in the way, going before us in everything to direct our steps. Thus, in companionship with Him, we shall be always ready to hear Him speak the final words: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"

Living at Our Best.

Do not try to do a great thing; you may waste all your life waiting for the opportunity which may never come. But since little things are always claiming your attention, do them as they come, from a great motive, for the glory of God, to win his smile of approval, and to do good to men. It is harder to plod on in obscurity, acting thus, than to stand on the high places of the field, within the view of all, and to do deeds of valor at which rival armies stand still to gaze. But no such act goes without the swift recognition and the ultimate recompense of Christ.

To fulfill faithfully the duties of your station; to use to the utternost the gifts of your ministry; to bear chafing annoyances and trivial irritations as martyrs bore the pillory and stake; to find the one noble trait in people who try to molest you; to put the kindest construction on unkind acts and words; to love with the love of God even the unthankful and evil; to be content to be a fountain in the midst of a wild valley of stones, nourishing a few lichens and wild flowers, or now and again a thirsty sheep; and to do this always, and not for the praise of man, but for the sake of God—this makes a great life.—F. B. Meyer.

A Little Sermon.

Be strong to hope, O Heart!
Though day is bright,
The stars can only shine
In the dark night.
Be strong, O heart of mine,
Look toward the light.

Be strong to bear, O Heart!
Nothing is vain;
Strive not, for life is care,
And God sends pain;
Heaven is above, and there
Rest will remain!

Be strong to love, O Heart!
Love knows not wrong;
Didst thou love, creatures even
Life were not long;
Didst thou love God in heaven,
Thou wouldst be strong.

—Adelaide Anne Proctor.

The Making of Character.

Do not let us suppose that character requires great circumstances for the making. Character can be made in poor circumstances. There are huge manufactories in this country, with magnificent machinery, with chimneys belching forth clouds of black smoke, to pollute the air, where they turn out carpets of most wonderful aspects, which would almost make you ill to look at, and which perish quickly in the using. Far away in the East, in some poor little hut, an Eastern workman is working with threads of many colors beside him; he has been toiling for years, and when he has finished he will have turned out a single square of such beautiful coloring and such perfect workmanship that when it comes to this country it will be bought at a great price, and the owner's great grandchildren will see it fresh and beautiful. So much for the great manufactory and the whirling wheels and the noise and the smoke; so much for the quietness and obscurity of a single workman!—Rev. John Watson, D. D. (Ian Maclaren).

Attentive to Duty.

"Are you not afraid to live here?" said a visitor to a lighthouse keeper. "It is a dreadful place to be constantly in."

"No," replied the man, "I am not afraid; we never think of ourselves here."

"Never think of yourselves! How is that?"

"We know that we are perfectly safe, and only think of having our lamps brightly burning, and keeping the reflectors clear, so that those in danger may be saved."

That is what Christians ought to do. They are safe in a house built on a Rock which cannot be moved by the wildest storm; and, in a spirit of holy unselfishness, they should let their light gleam across the dark waters of sin, that they who are imperiled may be guided into the harbor of eternal safety.—Ram's Horn.

What to Say in Trouble.

In time of trouble say:

First—He brought me here; it is by his will that I am in this straight place; in that I will rest.

Next—He will keep me in his love, and give me grace in this trial to behave as his child.

Then—He will make the trial a blessing—teaching me the lessons he means me to learn, and working in me the grace he intends for me.

Last—In his own good time he can bring me out again—and how and when he knows.

Say: I am here—1. By God's appointment. 2. In his keeping. 3. Under his training. 4. For his time.—Rev. Andrew Murray.

Convert Making Truth.

There can be no effective gospel ministry without the atonement of Calvary. There can be no truly successful missionary or evangelical operations without the blood of the Crucified. There can be no soul-saving work in the home, or in the Sabbath school, or in the church or in the community, where the atonement of Christ is ignored or despised. Only he who truly and fully presents and magnifies the sacrifice of Christ has the assurances of a harvest of salvation benefits.—Presbyterian.

Prayer Better than Worry.

There is not much gain in thinking about the things over which one can have no control. It is better to leave them prayerfully with God. The man who tries to think of such things worries. He is worried about his health and about the weather and about his family, and about the wickedness of the world, until he has learned the lesson of prayer. Then he does the best he can each day and leaves the rest with God.

Truth Is Truth.

There are times in the history of every individual, as well as every church, where things look blue. When there is a going back on the truth once attained, and when the ordinances of worship are corrupted, and when men who once spoke out against the inroads of corruption become silent as the grave, it looks blue for the rest of the faithful ones. But no matter who comes or who goes, truth is truth, and God is true to it.—Christian Instructor.

Subjects of Thought.

Ennui is a malady for which the only remedy is work; pleasure is only a palliation.

They pass best over the world who trip over it quickly, for it is but a bog—if we stop we sink.

If we could be happy, we should open our ears when among the good and shut them when among the bad.

What men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

True goodness is like the glowworm in this, that it shines most when no eyes except those of heaven are upon it.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of men; labor sharpens the appetite, and temperance prevents him from indulging in excess.

Studying human nature from a disinterested point of view is one thing. Remarking its rise and fall from an interested standpoint is another.

Consciousness of error is to a certain extent a consciousness of understanding; and correction of error is the plainest proof of energy and mastery.

There is a great difference between being in the world and having the world in us. Let a ship be in the water and it is all right, but let the water be in the ship and down she goes.

No man lives without jostling and being jostled. In all ways he has to elbow himself through the world, giving and taking offense. His life is a battle in so far as it is an entity at all.

Man postpones or remembers. He does not live in the present, but with reverted eye laments the past, or, heedless of the riches that surround him, stands on tiptoe to foresee the future. He cannot be happy and strong until he, too, lives with nature in the present above time.

Heroes of principle are the demand of the hour—men who believe something and who will not swerve from what they believe, and who are not time-servers, weather cocks, fickle and variable; these are the characters most necessary to-day to the stability and progress of society.

It is a very poor record when night comes if we have been spending every hour of the day with our thoughts bent wholly upon our own pleasure or profit. If this is a sad way to spend one day, how much worse is it when we spend a week, a month, a year, selfishly bent upon our own affairs.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Sleepy Heads and Wide Awakes.

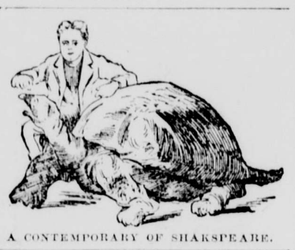
Oh, the sleepy head girls, they nap in a row!
Heigh ho,
Nap in a row!
Annie and Fannie and Bessie and Flo,
Oh, the sleepy head girls!
Dollies neglected and duties forgot,
Never a wide awake girl in the lot,
Never a lassie to pin or to sew,
Oh, the sleepy head girls!

Oh, the sleepy head boys, they nod in a row!
Heigh ho,
Nod in a row!
Freddie and Neddie and Jimmie and Joe,
Oh, the sleepy head boys!
Horses and implements lying at hand,
Never a wide awake boy in the band,
Never a laddie to plow and to sow,
Oh, the sleepy head boys!

Oh, the wide awake folks, they dance in a row!
Hip! Ho!
Dance in a row!
Annie and Fannie and Jimmie and Joe,
Wide awake girls and boys!
For all the sleepy heads left with the dark,
And lassies and laddies are up with the lark,
Freddie and Neddie and Bessie and Flo,
Wide awake girls and boys!
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Oldest Animal on Earth.

In the days when Elizabeth was at the height of her power there was born a turtle in the island of Aldabra, which is situate between Madagascar and Mozambique. That tortoise is still alive and in good health. Shakspeare, Cecil, Raleigh and Essex have voted with the silent majority, but the turtle is still only a possibility of steaks and soup. He is the oldest living animal on the face of the earth. For a century and a half he has been in the possession of a family in Mauritius, whose ancestors brought him from his native Aldabra. Experts say that he is at least 300 years old. Besides being the oldest animal alive, he is the largest turtle in the world and measures 5 feet 6 inches over his shell. When he stands up he is 3 feet high and the breadth of his shell is 2 feet 6 inches.



A CONTEMPORARY OF SHAKSPEARE.

The other day Walter Rothschild brought him to England and presented him to the zoological gardens.

A Brave Act Rewarded.

Mr. Edison, who is known all over the world as a great electrician, was a poor boy. He sold newspapers, he ran errands, he did everything an honest boy could do to support himself. The following story, relating to an event in his boyhood, shows that he was a brave boy.

One summer forenoon, while the train was being taken apart and made up anew, a car was uncoupled and sent down the track with no brakeman to control it. Edison, who had been looking at the fowls in the poultry yard, turned just in time to see little Jimmie on the main track throwing pebbles over his head, utterly unconscious of danger.

He dropped his papers on the platform, seized the child in his arms, and threw himself off the track, face downward, in sharp, fresh gravel ballast, without a second to spare. As it was, the wheel of the car struck the heel of his boot.

"I was in the ticket office," says the child's father, "and, hearing a shriek, ran out in time to see the train hands bringing the two boys to the platform."

Having no other way of showing his gratitude, the agent said:

"Al, if you will stop off here four days in the week, and keep Jimmie out of harm's way until the mixed train returns from Detroit, I will teach you telegraphing."

"Will you?" said Edison.

"I will."

He extended his hand and said: "It's a bargain," and so Edison became a telegrapher.—Selected.

"Goldie-dear," My Latest Pet.

Guess what he is, children. He has pretty, bright wings; yet he is not a bird. He eats honey like a bee; but he has no sting. He washes his face like a kitten; yet is no cat. His head is something like that of a grasshopper; but he cannot jump. What can he be? He has a proboscis-like tube through which he eats, and he walks on four legs like an elephant; yet he is only a beautiful butterfly, with a black spot on each wing!

He flew into my room one warm spring day, when I had doors and windows open. But the very next day it snowed, and poor Goldie had to remain a prisoner. For a full week the weather kept very cold, and he sat motionless on the sitting-room window, where he could get what sunshine there was. But by and by he began to droop, and I began to wonder if he was not hungry. But what could I give him to eat? Did butterflies eat honey like bees? I asked.

It certainly would do no harm to try, and as I had none in the house I boiled some sugar and water together in a spoon, and as soon as it was cool gave him a drop. Presently Goldie stuck out a long tube, like a thin stick, only hollow; this he put right into the sweet drop, and sucked till he had enough. Then he curled it up like a tiny watch-spring and tucked it away (I think under his nose), and began washing his face with both forefeet at once. This done, he began to fly about the window-panes, as if he wanted to get out, but I did not let him, as he was better off indoors while it was so cold.

It does not do to handle a butterfly, so in the evening I always made him walk on a bit of thin board, and set it with him on the mantelpiece in the warmest part of the room. He then would fold his wings up straight, and remain till morning.

By and by I got him some honey, and thought I had done great things for him; but it must have been too sweet for him, or else he ate too much of it (he did not tell me which), for he died soon after—Youth's Companion.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Willie, aged 4, had a new baby brother. The first time he saw him he walked around him two or three times viewing him critically and asked: "Say, mamma, what did that kid say when the barber sheared all his hair off?"

Harry, aged 5, was reading aloud to his mother about a ship and came across a passage saying: "And she steamed down the river." "Why is a ship called 'she,' Harry?" asked his mother. "Well, I guess it's because she has to have a man to boss her," was the reply.

"Oh, papa," exclaimed little 4-year-old Ned, "look what a bright star!" "Yes," replied the mather, "and it is three times as large as our earth." "Oh, no, it isn't," said Ned. "Why do you doubt it?" asked his father. "Because if it was it would keep the rain off," was the logical reply.

Little 3-year-old Bessie was watching her mother drive a nail one day, when the latter accidentally bruised her thumb and exclaimed: "Oh, my gracious!" "Why did 'ou say zat?" asked Bessie. "I don't know. What should I say?" queried her mother. "Well," said Bessie, after a moment's reflection, "'ou might say ze 'mandments."

The little 4-year-old daughter of a minister was visiting and at dinner found the carving was about to begin without the customary grace. Calling out loudly: "Wait a minute," she folded her hands and, bowing her head, repeated "Now I lay me," etc., all the way through. This done, she raised her head and waving her hand to the carver, said: "Now you can let her go."

There is a little 5-year-old girl in Chicago who evidently appreciates her mother partly because she is her mother and partly because of self-appreciation. "Mamma," she said the other morning, "guess what Mabel's mamma said about you at the party last night." "I don't know, I'm sure. What was it, dear?" asked her mother. "Why," was the reply, "she said you was the sweetest little girl's mother in Chicago."

A STATESMAN OF RUSSIA.

How a Great Reaction Was Caused by Constantine Pobedonostzeff.

Ambassador Andrew D. White contributes to the Century a sketch of "A Statesman of Russia," Constantine Pobedonostzeff, Procurator-General of the Most Holy Synod. After speaking of the death of Alexander II. at the time when he was granting liberal institutions, Mr. White says

At his death the sturdy young guardsman became the Emperor Alexander III. It is related by men conversant with Russian affairs that at the first meeting of the imperial councilors, Loris-Melikoff, believing that the young sovereign would be led by filial reverence to continue the liberal policy to which the father had devoted his life, made a speech taking this for granted, and that the majority of the councilors seemed fully in accord with him, when suddenly there arose in the council this tall, gaunt, scholarly man, who, at first very simply, but finally with burning eloquence, presented a different view.

According to the chroniclers of the period, Pobedonostzeff told the Emperor that all so-called liberal measures, including the constitution, were a delusion; that, however such things might be suited to Western Europe, they were not suited to Russia; that the constitution of that empire had been from time immemorial the will of the autocrat, directed by his own sense of responsibility to the Almighty; that no other constitution was possible in Russia; that this alone was fitted to the traditions, the laws, the ideas of the hundred millions of various races under the sway of the Russian scepter; that in other parts of the world constitutional liberty, so called, had already shown itself an absurdity—socialism, with its plots and bombs, appearing in all quarters, attempts making against rulers of nations everywhere, and the best of presidents having been assassinated in the very country where free institutions were supposed to have taken the most complete hold. He insisted that the principle of authority in human government was to be saved, and that this principle existed as an effective force only in Russia.

This speech is said to have carried all before it. As its immediate result came the retirement of Loris-Melikoff, followed by his death, not long afterward, upon the Riviera; the entrance of Pobedonostzeff among the most cherished councilors of the Emperor; and, as the consequence of this, the suppression of the constitution, the discouragement of every liberal tendency, and that complete reaction which is in full force at the present hour.

Nine out of every ten men whose names are signed to a petition couldn't tell you what it's for.

The armless wonder, who writes with his toes, is never handy with the pen.

SHEAF OF NONSENSE

"Do you think there is any money in politics, Jimpson?" "You bet there is. That's where all mine went."—Detroit Free Press.

Sportsman (who has just shot at a duck)—I think he'll come down, Duncan. Duncan—Ay, sir, he'll come down—when he's hungry.—Punch.

He—Twenty-five dollars for a hat! It is perfectly ridiculous! She—I know it is, but you said that was all you could afford.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Why do you recognize that old duffer?" "By their fruits ye shall know them." "Eh?" "He has a daughter who's a peach."—Detroit Journal.

He—The worst of bicycling is that it brings one in contact with all kinds of people. She (thinking of her bruises) It certainly does! Especially the first week or so.

Brown—What would you do if some one should leave you a hundred thousand dollars? Jones—I suppose I'd begin to realize how little a hundred thousand really is.—Truth.

"Did Miss Flavilla seem pleased when you asked her to go to the theater?" "Pleased! She wanted to keep the tickets for fear something might happen to me."—Chicago Record.

"Do you think there will be any poets in the next world?" asked the assistant editor. "Where else do you suppose they've all gone to?" exclaimed the editor.—Yonkers Statesman.

A woman's first instinct when the house has been broken into by burglars is to try to convince her husband that the robbers took some of the canned fruit.—New York Press.

Uncle—I don't know about lending you any more money. When I lent you money two months ago, you said you only wanted it for a little while. Nephew—Well, I didn't keep it long.

"We sit up very late every night to read." "Do you belong to so many clubs?" "No; but if we didn't read nearly all night we couldn't answer Bobby's questions."—Chicago Record.

Hax—I see a new town in North Dakota is called "Leisure." Jax—What's the idea of that? Hax—The town is making a bid for the patronage of the people who marry in haste.—Philadelphia Record.

"Mrs. Strucket affects the antique in her house decorations——" "Yes, she told me the other day she was heart-broken because she couldn't get the shades of her ancestors for her parlor windows."—Truth.

"And you wouldn't begin a journey on Friday?" "You bet I wouldn't." "I can't understand how you can have any faith in such a silly superstition." "No superstition about it—Saturday's payday."—Chicago Journal.

Literary editor—What a vivid account is given in "Quo Vadis" of the burning of Rome! Fire editor—Yes, but it's incomplete; there isn't a word about the loss of the insurance companies.—Chicago Tribune.

"Can I change here for Bristol?" said the old lady for the fifteenth time on the journey to the guard. "You can if you like, ma'am," said the official, cheerfly, "but you'd better not if you want to get there."—Tit-Bits.

Bacon—I was down to see Nailor today. Egbert—How is he getting along? Bacon—He appeared to be making money fast. Egbert—You don't say so. Bacon—Yes; he was nailing a quarter to the counter.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Why do you insist upon taking your wife out for such long walks in this rough weather?" "The doctor has told her that she must be very careful not to talk when she is out in the cold air." "Say, who is your doctor?"—Cleveland Leader.

"You seem to be going home in a very cheerful manner for a man who has been out all night." "Yes. You see, my wife is an amateur elocutionist, and she's saving her voice for an entertainment to-morrow night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hunston—I'd like to go shooting tomorrow, if I could only get a dog that was well trained. Ethel—Oh, I'll let you take Dottie, then! She can stand on her head, and shake hands, and play dead, and say her prayers, and do lots of things!—Puck.

Watts—There is no such thing as telling the quality of whisky that you taste these days, is there? Lushforth—No. The only test is the feel. Watts—The feel? Lushforth—Yes. And you have to wait till next morning for that.—Indianapolis Journal.

Walker—I'm inclined to think that the curfew law, keeping children off the streets after 9 o'clock is a good thing. Wheeler—It doesn't make any difference to me. I never hurt myself to amount to anything running over one of them.—Indianapolis Journal.

A small landed proprietor was taking a drive with his daughter and his intended son-in-law for the purpose of showing the latter round the estate. The coachman drove at a smart pace. "John," whispered his master in his ear, "don't drive so fast; the estate will look so small."

Magistrate—You say the officer arrested you while you were quietly minding your own business? Prisoner—Yes, your Worship. Magistrate—You were quietly attending to your own business, making no noise or disturbance of any kind? Prisoner—None whatever, sir. Magistrate—It seems very strange. What is your business? Prisoner—I'm a burglar.—Tit-Bits.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 22 1898

FOR STATE SENATOR.

Mr. J. J. Cairns of Tulare County will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator from this district. Mr. Cairns possesses the excellent qualification of not being a politician He is a successful man of business, is not in the "push", has no axe to grind and is not being peddled about by anybody "looking for something". His home papers speak of him as follows:

J. J. Cairns' announcement for State Senator was made in our last issue, but the letter informing us of the fact that he was a candidate came so late that we could make no extended comments. We will therefore add to our former statement, that Mr. Cairns has been a resident of this state for 27 years and of this county since 1881. He was extensively engaged in stock and grain farming until a few years ago, when he turned his attention to fruit raising. Mr. Cairns has alwaws been a leader since we have known him.

In wheat farming Mr. Cairns was always equal to the best, and so it has been in improving his home near Lindsay. As no ditch water could be secured for his ranch he put down wells, and by means of a steam engine and pumps he raised water enough out of the ground to irrigate his land. Orange and olive trees were set out and kept in good growing condition until now he has a magnificent orchard of 100 acres. This led others to adopt the same methods and now, instead of great wheatfields in the vicinity of Lindsay, there are fine orchards irrigated from wells. Lindsay oranges are already becoming known in the city markets, and in the near future the shipments will yield a large revenue. Much of the credit of this improvement is due to Mr. Cairns as he was the pioneer in the movement. As a republican leader Mr Cairns has attended the most, if not all, of the county conventions in the last ten years, and he has been a delegate to five of the State conventions. This has given him an extensive acquaintance throughout the state and will enable him to do more for his constituents than a stranger could possibly do. If the Republicans of Inyo and Kings counties will join Tulare in nominating and electing Mr. Cairns they will have no cause to regret their action as he will make an able and trustworthy Senator.—*Porterville Review.*

The announcement of J. J. Cairns, of Lindsay, as candidate for State Senator will be found in the column of announcements to-day and henceforth Mr. Cairns will be strictly in the field. Few Republicans are better or more favorably known than Mr. J. J. Cairns. We believe that this is the first time that he ever asked anything from the party, though he has served it long. He is so straight up and down in all his opinions and transactions that he almost leans a little the other way and, if elected to the Senate, it will never be said of him that he catered to any interest or belonged to anybody. He is a Scotchman with a lot of Scotch independence and fight in him and, if nominated, will keep the trail hot all the way up to the closing of the polls.—*Tulare Register.*

Mr. J. J. Cairns of Lindsey, Tulare county, announces in this issue of the *Sentinel* that he is a candidate for State Senator from this, the 22d Senatorial District, and asks the support of the Republicans of the district to that end. Mr. Cairns is well known throughout the district by all who have had anything to do with Republican parties for many years past in this valley. He has been a delegate to every Republican convention in Tulare county for the last decade or more and has willingly helped make others candidates, and has ever stood true to the colors. He is a good speaker, a successful farmer and a good man. He has never sought office till now, and does so at the solicitation of many friends.—*Hanford Sentinel.*

J. J. Cairns, the well-known wheat farmer and orange grower of Lindsay, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator from this district, which embraces the counties of Tulare, Kings and Inyo. Mr. Cairns has lived in this State since 1871 and came to Tulare county seventeen years ago. He was for many years one of the largest grain growers in this county, and every year farmed several thousand acres of land. Later he engaged is fruit growing and has a large orchard, much of which is devoted to oranges, lemons and olives. He has always been noted for his thoroughness, and has to-day one of the best conducted ranches in the county. Mr. Cairns is a staunch Republican and has been prominent in the councils of the party for years. As a central committeeman and as a delegate to State, district and county conventions he has given much time to the party, and his loyalty to its principles cannot be questioned. He has not before asked anything for himself but has often worked for the advancement of others. If elected to represent this district in the Legislature he will work just as industriously for what he believes to be the best interest of the people, and will not swerve from his duty.—*Visalia Delta.*

The the terms of surrender of the Span- n army at Santiago de Cuba are: Spain gives up the city and province; twenty thousand Spanish troops to be collected and sent to Spain by the United States, the officers to keep side arms; we take guns and forts; our troops do not enter the city until the Spanish embark for Spain; the Americans to keep a circle guards outside of the city; Red Cross in at once; Spanish police to keep straggers and maranders.

The Democratic-Populist fusion State ticket, as nominated by the Convention at Sacramento on the 14th inst., is as follows: Governor, James G. Maguire of San Francisco; Lieutenant-Governor, E. L. Hutchison of Los Angeles; Secretary of State, A. B. Kinne of San Francisco; Treasurer, A. R. Sprague of Los Angeles; Controller, T. W. Maples of Kern; Attorney General, George W. Hoyle of Sonoma; Surveyor General, George H. Rogers of Napa; Clerk of the Supreme Court, H. L. McCraney of Sacramento; Justices of the Supreme Court, Walter Van Dyke of Los Angeles, A. C. Mouser of San Diego; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chris Runckle of Placer; Superintendent of State Printing, Percy B. Preble of Alameda; Railroad Commissioners—First District, G. B. Deane, Second District, passed; Third District, J. L. Dryden of San Diego; Board of Equalization—First District passed; Second District, William B. White of Alameda; Third District, Geo. Thresher; Fourth District, M. W. Motherall of Kern; Congress—First District, passed; Second District, Marion de Vries; Third District, John A. Jones; Fourth District, passed; Fifth District, passed; Sixth District, C. A. Barlow; Seventh District, C. H. Castle. The Middle-of-the Road Populists placed another ticket in the field.

Admiral Dewey reports that the Irene, a German cruiser, prevented the insurgents from taking Grand Island, one of the Phillipines. The Raleigh and Concord were sent to investigate and they took the Island and 500 Spanish prisoners. The Irene steamed away through another channel. The intrepid Admiral has orders to deal with the meddlesome Germans as occasion may require, and a big war sensation is looked for.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., July 19, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, September 3, 1898: David Vaughn, for the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 2. Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John C. Willett, of Citrus, Cal.; William J. Lake, Julius C. Roeper and David A. Johnson, of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, between March 31st and June 30th, 1898:

Total warrants drawn		13 692 84
Gen. Expense fund	3 522 53	
School "	4 559 56	
Hospital "	831 43	
Salary "	3 338 44	
Unapportioned "	5 61	
Big Pine Bond "	78	
Road District No 1 Fund	138 25	
" " " 2 "	227 10	
" " " 3 "	172 00	
" " " 4 "	109 00	
" " " 5 "	80 65	
Bridge "	268 56	
Irving Special School "	259 90	
Riverside " "	34 00	
Teachers' Library "	20 00	
	13 692 84	13 692 84

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury		12 025 12
Remaining indebtedness		48 965 43
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed July 2, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved July 9, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending June 30th, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
April 1	To cash on hand	$16 959 80	
4	cash from A M Given, tax col	1 444 68	
4	P A Chalfant, co. assessor	57 04	
4	cash from A M Given, tax collcts	22 00	
4	D J Hession, recorder, fees	101 80	
4	D J Hession, clerk fees	22 25	
7	John H Johnson on State land	202 70	
7	Josephine Richards, State land	27 00	
7	J C Dunlap JP fines	5 75	
7	Margaret Andrews State land	202 45	
7	Geo. Lowenberg, State land	202 70	
12	E A Wentworth, on State land	15 12	
22	A W Elbeshuzen redemption	138 93	
22	P W Forbes, judgment, sheep c'ses	751 95	
		20 155 13	
May 2	A M Given, tax col.	7 077 74	
2	A M Given, sheep license	657 50	
2	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	711 83	
2	A M Given, Tax col fees	33 00	
2	A M Given, sheriff, fees	3 00	
2	D J Hession, clerk, fees	34 00	
2	D J Hession, recorder fees	36 15	
4	Jos Seely, on State land	185 95	
4	J A Linscott, on state land	16 00	
4	F H Edwards, on state land	32 00	

OFFICIAL.

	4	E H Edwards, on state land	11 20
	10	W A Lamar, int. on state land	22 40
	10	W A Lamar, int. on state land	22 40
	10	Wm S Swartson, on state land	22 40
	10	Carson & Colorado, 2d inst. taxes	1 578 80
			30 569 40
June 6		A M Given, tax col	604 10
	6	A M Given, sheep license	1 125 00
	6	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	704 57
	6	A M Given, Sheriff fees	43 75
	6	A M Given, Tax col fees	47 00
	6	D J Hession, Recorder fees	70 25
	6	D J Hession, clerk	70 75
	7	F A Hyde, redempt	35 93
	7	" "	67 37
	15	Mrs Elder "	20 52
	16	P A Chalfant "	1 39
	16	" "	2 11
	16	" "	3 11
	16	" "	3 52
	16	" "	3 48
	16	" "	4 20
	25	C F Runyon "	12 16
	20	A G Pugh, state land	145 03
	20	John T Morton, on state land	109 73
	27	E H Edwards, state land	22 40
			33 694 77

DISBURSEMENTS

April	Irving Sch'l sp Fund	9 90
	Valley	105 00
	Station	82 50
	Liberty	174 20
	Warm Spring	121 40
	Irving	159 50
	Lone Pine	339 54
	Bishop	250 00
	Milton	176 75
	Taboose	60 00
	Round Valley	40 00
	Independence	23 75
	Fish Spring	6 00
	Big Pine	103 54
	W'm Springs library	33 00
	Liberty "	8 05
	Taboose "	28 00
	Union "	12 20
	Irving "	43 55
	Lone Pine "	26 33
	Independence "	15 00
	Big Pine "	40 00
	Bishop "	29 90
	Road Dist No 5	80 65
	" " " 3	172 00
	" " " 4	109 00
	" " " 2	273 10
	" " " 1	160 25
	Bridge "	268 56
	Hospital "	695 43
	Property tax	4 25
	Salary	1 278 48
	General Expense	3 467 28
	County Bond	2 000 00
		10 494 11
May	Big Pine Sch'l Bond	535 00
	Union "	535 00
	Bishop "	812 00
	State General Fund	4 694 81
	Salary	1 099 98
	Hospital	116 00
	General Expense	55 25
	Road Dist, No. 2	4 00
	" " 1	33 00
	Property tax	139 00
	Big Pine Sch'l Bond	78
	Milton School Fund	5 00
	Station "	7 00
	Taboose "	60 00
	Valley "	67 55
	Liberty "	74 82
	Bishop "	420 15
	Lone Pine "	209 65
	Union "	273 20
	Round Valley "	62 15
	Big Pine "	50 17
	Warm Spring "	23 5
	Riverside "	67 96
	Irving "	188 00
	Independence "	114 91
	Fish Spring "	107 00
	Irving Library "	44 95
	Lone Pine "	9 95
	Riverside "	8 45
	Union "	1 00
	Round Val. "	3 00
	Riverside special	20 00
	Irving "	250 00
		19 758 73
June	Hospital Fund	40 00
	Salary	959 98
	Irving	83 15
	Milton	26 50
	Station	141 00
	Round Valley	61 86
	Big Pine	178 30
	Warm Spring	105 00
	Liberty	12 00
	Union	126 28
	Valley	33 55
	Independence	116 40
	Teachers' Library	20 00
	Riverside special	11 00
	Valley Sch'l Library	14 84
	Cash	12 025 14
		33 694 77 33 694 77

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

July 1		
	Salary Fund	5 149 43
	General expense	151 07
	County bond	614 62
	Bishop school special	5 13
	State general	752 41
	State school	1 389 00
	Hospital	8 88
	General road	174 30
	Road District No 1	300 59
	" " " 2	391 47
	" " " 3	236 77
	" " " 4	102 72
	" " " 5	147 11
	Road Poll tax	354 50
	Unapportioned county	126 80
	Bridge	429 30
	Institute	5 00
	Teacher's library	33
	Property tax	664 11
	County school	42 85
	Milton school library fund	24 48
	Round Valley	25 48
	Irving	37 20
	Bishop	21 56
	Station	29 16
	Warm Spring	1 04
	Big Pine	11 68
	Independence	1 98
	Union	67
	Riverside	10 43
	Lone Pine	22 86
	Fish Spring	9 92
	Liberty	16 81
	Taboose	3 81
	Valley	8 82
	Keeler	11 87
	Independence school building fund	3 00
	Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02
	Same (new)	74 75
	Union school bond fund	79 58
	Big Pine	75 33
	Fish Springs	34 75
	Lone Pine	1 272 30
	Taboose	29 30
	Station building fund	20 14
	Round Valley special	1 99
	Irving special	19 07
	Riverside special	96
	Fish Springs School	80 20
	Riverside	25 77
	Bishop	345 19
	Lone Pine	167 14
	Big Pine	2 47
	Warm Spring	8 75
	Irving	309 69
	Independence	461 81
	Round Valley	84 24
	Station	10 38
	Milton	83 46
	Union	66 40
	Valley	185 41
	Liberty	36 60
	Taboose	68 74
	Cash on hand	12 025 12
		13 423 00 13 423 00

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Filed July 5, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor

Approved July 9, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SODA WATER.....

.....ALL FLAVORS

75 Cts. per Case.

No. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates.

Will ship to all points, in first class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,

Bishop. Cal.

C. E. JOHNSON.

HORSESHOEING

AND

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP. INDEPENDENCE

Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

CHAS. DEMITRUS,

TONSORIAL ARTIST

Norman House, Independence.

SHAVING, 15 cents; Hair-Cut, 25 cents; Children's Hair Cutting, 15 cents. First-class work guaranteed.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS

Of School Lands in Inyo County

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1898.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SEC.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL DUE.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE JAN. 1ST 1898.	AM'T OF INTEREST INCURRED YEAR ENDING JAN. 1ST 1898.
Modlin, S. W	171	Nov 28, 1887	7,427	M. D.	13 S	36 E	16	320	W ½	$80 00	$48 00	$16 00
Rosin, William	842	Apr 19, 1892	10,824	M. D.	13 S	36 E	16	320	N W ¼ of SW ¼, E ½ of S W ¼, N W ¼ and E ½	160 00	96 00	32 00
Ruddock, Patrick Henry	843	Dec. 8, 1892	10,854	M. D.	13 S	36 E	16	480	W ½	120 00	72 00	24 00
Ruddock, Patrick Henry	844	Dec. 8, 1892	10,855	M. D.	13 S	36 E	16	160	E ½	40 00	24 00	8 00
Mack, P. H	1,041	March 11, 1895	11,976	M. D.	13 S	36 E	16	320	W ½	80 00	48 00	16 00
Lake, William B	1,303	Feb. 6, 1896	12,518	M. D.	13 S	36 E	16	160	E ½	40 00	24 00	8 00
Lake, William B	1,304	Feb. 6, 1896	12,519	M. D.	13 S	36 E	16	160	W ½	40 00	24 00	8 00
Smith, Marion L	1,025	April 15, 1895	11,984	M. D.	13 S	36 E	16	160	W ½ of SE ¼	40 00	24 00	8 00
Posey, A. C	1,054	June 8, 1895	12,008	M. D.	13 S	36 E	16	160	W ½ of SW ¼	40 00	24 00	8 00
Hastings, Elizabeth	1,060	Dec. 7, 1895	12,024	M. D.	13 S	36 E	16	160	W ½ of NW ¼ and NW ¼ of SW ¼	40 00	24 00	8 00
Benson, John A	1,060	Dec. 7, 1895	12,025	M. D.	13 S	36 E	16	160	Lots 1 and 2 of NW ¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW ¼	160 00	96 00	32 00
Benson, John A	1,060	Dec. 7, 1895	12,026	M. D.	13 S	36 E	16	160	N W ¼ of SE ¼	40 00	24 00	8 00

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Independence, Cal., June 28, 1898.

THE said delinquent purchasers of School Lands, above named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due, as above stated in the above delinquent list are not paid within fifty days from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purceasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney of the County of Inyo, State of California.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph V. Skinner of Citrus, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 760, for W ½ SW ¼ Sec 10, W ½ NW ¼ Sec 15, T 14 S, R 36 E, MDM, before Register and Receiver of Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 13th day of August, 1898.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Findlay McIvor of Citrus, Cal., John T. Beale of Citrus, Cal., Chas. A. Skinner of Thebe, Cal., Wells Barnes of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

OFFICIAL.

ORDINANCE NO. 63.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION 1. All persons doing business in the County of Inyo, state of California, shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

SECTION 2. Auctioneers are divided into two classes, and must obtain license from the License Collector as follows:

1. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2500 and upwards constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $.5 per quarter.

2. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $5 per quarter.

SECTION 3 Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State, County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes, and must pay licenses as follows:

1. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter or over constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

2. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the Second Class, and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SECTION 4 From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table $5 per quarter; and for each bowling alley $15 per quarter; but no license must be granted for a less term than three months

SECTION 5. For the exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performances, vocal or instrumental concert, $7; and for each show of any figures, jugglers, necromancers, magicians, wire or rope dancing, sleight of hand exhibition, $5 for each performance. The provision of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for benefit of churches, schools, or other charitable entertainments by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SECTION 6. Each pawn-broker must pay a license of $.5 per quarter.

SECTION 7. Every keeper of intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter

SECTION 8. Every person who at a fixed place of business sells any malt or fermented liquors, wines or distilled liquors, whether on commission or otherwise (except vitcultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, a license, and must pay quarterly therefor the sum of Forty Dollars and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors, who sells the same on the premises on which such liquors may or shall be manufactured, must obtain from the Tax Collector, for such business, a license, and must pay quarterly therefor the sum of Twenty Dollars.

SECTION 9. Every person who at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, drugs or medicines, jewelry or precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise (except agricultural or vitcultural productions or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm, when sold by the producers thereof, and except such as are sold at public auction by auctioneers under license) and all persons who keep horses for hire, except such as are used for the transportation of goods, must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, a license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector; such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

1. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $3500, or more, constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $9 per quarter.

2. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1500 and less than $2500 constitute the second Class, and must pay a license of $4.50 per quarter.

3. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring less than $1500 constitute the third class, and must pay a license of $3 per quarter.

SECTION 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler who carries a pack, and vends goods, wares and merchandise, must pay a license of $5 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, must pay a license of $10 per month.

SECTION 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull, and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, and pay therefor as follows:

1. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the First Class, and require a license of $25;

2. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the Second Class and require a license of $20;

3. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the Third Class and require a license of $10;

4. At $35 and less than $50 constitute the Fourth Class and require a license of $5;

5. At $15 and less than $35 constitute the Fifth Class and require a license of $3;

6. At less than $15 constitute the Sixth Class and require a license of $10;

7. For each Jack, $10.

8. For each Bull, $10.

Provided, however, that each and every license granted under or by virtue hereof shall expire on the last day of December of the year for which said license was so granted.

SECTION 12. The Tax Collector of said Inyo County shall have the collection of licenses provided for by this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same; and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance who fails or neglects or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of such license, and in case either the said Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for and a writ of attachment may issue without any bonds being given on behalf of the plaintiff and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 13. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed suitable blank licenses for the said Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the Tax Collector when sold.

SECTION 14 The said Tax Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 15. All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said County as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of said County.

SECTION 16. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinances Nos. 43, 44, 47, 49 of said Board of Supervisors, passed on the 8th day of January, 1892, April 6th, 1892, April 5th, 1893, and July 11th, 1893, respectively, are hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 17. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo at least one week, said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 63, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 15th day of July, 1898, by the following vote:

Ayes:—A C Freeman, J. J Stewart, Ben T. Williams, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred.

Noes:—None

A. C FREEMAN,
[Seal.] Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSIGN,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

Endorsed:
Ordinance No 63.
Filed July 15, 1898.

D J. HESSION,
Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

INYO COUNTY, CAL., March 15, 1898.

To Mrs. E. R. Stellmann:—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred ($300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Bunker Hill and Hidden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Anvil spring in Butte Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 1896 in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324, revised statutes of the United states, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if in ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner your intetest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY MACDONALD

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

BALLARAT, Inyo Co., Cal January 27, 1898.

TO NEIL WILLSON, or his legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Pennsylvania lode, situate, lying and being in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed August 25, 1897, in the office of the Recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of Revised Statutes of the United states, being the amount required to hold the said Pennsylvania lode for the year ending 1897, and if you, within ninety days after the publication of this notice, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion, to-wit, the sum of fifty (50) dollars in lawful monies of the United states, of said expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said Pennsylvania lode will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

JOHN A. COYLE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald deceased, to the creditors of and persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said Inyo county.

Dated May 12, 1898

MARIE V. FITZGERALD,
Administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

P. H. Mack, attorney for administratrix.

State of California } January 13, 1898.
County of Inyo }

TO Thomas McDonnough.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $600 00 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo County, California, commonly known as called the Brooks mine, Porter mine and the Brittian mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1897, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1897. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co owner, to-wit: $150.00, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the working, right of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California," Approved March 31st, 189

R. C. SPEAR.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, state of California.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin M Crocker, deceased

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the fourteenth day of May, 1898, in the matter of the estate of Edwin M Crocker, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of July, 1898, at the Court House door in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Edwin M Crocker at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and described as follows:

The N E ¼ of N E ¼ of section 5, W ½ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼, N E ¼ of S E ¼, and S ½ of S E ¼ of section 4; and W ½ of N E ¼ of Section 9, all in Township 8 South, Range 35 East, M D M, containing 400 acres.

Also, the N E ¼ of Section 17, Township 9 south, Range 34 east, M D M, containing 160 acres.

Also, all of section 16, township 9 south, Range 34 east, M D M, containing 640 acres.

Also, lot No 1, and W ½ of lot No. 2 in N E ¼, and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 5, S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 32, S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 4, and W ½ of N W ¼ of section 9, all in Township 9 south, range 34 east, M D M, containing 320 and 70-100 acres.

Also, the W ½ of N W ¼

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 22 1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

The Superior Court has been occupied all the week with criminal cases. A list of Jurymen was made returnable on the 19th, and on that day Willie Glenn, an Indian, was tried on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. It appeared by the testimony that the gun "wasn't loaded," and the defendant was discharged. Ben. H. Yandell Esq. was the attorney for the defendant. The De Barba case was commenced on Wednesday and the venire was exhausted without getting a jury. A special venire of ten was issued, made returnable this morning, from which the twelfth juror has been secured.

A. E. Sutherland returned from Ballarat Tuesday.

Democratic County Central Committee meeting to-night.

S. E. Vermilvea Esq., accompanied by his wife and daughter, is in town.

I. H. Mulholland returned last Monday from the race meeting at Oakland.

The Olancha contingent, Gus. Webb and Ed Walker, are in town attending Court as witnesses.

Mrs. Dodd arrived at Bishop last Monday from Los Angeles. She came by all-rail route, via Sacramento and Reno.

Mrs. W. L. Smith, *nee* Miss Coyle, accompanied her husband from Bishop last Monday and is visiting friends at Independence.

Judge Lamar and wife, Miss Lizzie Thompson, Lee Bell and John Bell returned a few days ago from a sojourn in the mountains.

R. C. Troeger, Superintendent of the Lane mine at Darwin, was a passenger on last Monday's train. He had been to Los Angeles for a short time and was returning to the mine.

Miss Mattie Wallace left San Francisco last Saturday for home, stopping at Mason Valley en route for a short rest. Miss Wallace was in the Children's Hospital for some time, and has completely regained her health.

In an item last week concerning a possible fusion of the Silver forces reference was made to the form of the "voting list" to be adopted by the Democratic Central Committee. It should have read "voting test," of course.

The Supervisors of Mono county have passed an ordinance segregating the office of Tax and License Collector from that of the Sheriff, so that at the next election the Tax and License Collector will be another officer to vote for in that county.

The Randsburg *Miner* says that W. K. Miller's stage line between Johannesburg and Ballarat will soon be extended clear through to Keeler, and that Santa Fe road will sell tickets to Keeler via Johannesburg. Very good news, if true. The gap of about 43 miles between Ballarat and Darwin will thus be filled, the road running through Shepherd Canyon and passing what was known as Panamint Junction in early days when stages were flying all over that country. A mail line between Ballarat and Darwin ought to have been established long ago, or at the same time the Ballarat region was given a mail from the south instead of one connecting with its own county seat. The time from Johannesburg to Ballarat is twelve hours, and from Ballarat to the C. & C. terminus at Keeler, via Darwin—some 68 miles—will be about the same, owing to the heavy climb over the Argus Range.

The Trial Jurors.

John F. Beale, Charles Peterson, Leon N. Marx, Michael C. Muldoon, A. W. H. Smith, William J. Lake, Stanton R. Powers, Finley McIver, Harold Preston, Heinrich Glade, Henry Gerken, Walter Scott, William L. Smith, Oscar Dearborn, Charles Houle, David Vaughn, W. P. McMurry, Barton McGee, Philip S. Fartridge, J. G. W. Birchim, Lumford P. Yandell, Julius F. Schroeder, Jarius D. Mairs, A. C. Stevens, Jacob Hodge, John H. Coe, William L. Vaughn, Duncan R. McLaren.

Notice.

The last quarterly Conference of this conference year will be held at Independence M. E. Church on Wednesday, August 3, to commence at 4 o'clock p.m.

All the official board and all interested in church work on the charge are cordially invited to be present.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS.

Never before in the history of the world has there been such a tremendous expenditure for naval work as during the past year by the leading countries of Europe. This means that if the United States is to throw the warnings of her forefathers to the wind, and, ignoring the advice which judgment seems to dictate, is to enter upon a career of territorial aggrandisement as a result of her war with Spain, she, too, will have to increase her naval budgett to a point hitherto undreamed of. Our navy, built and building, is amply strong enough to protect our coast ltne, but if our possessions are to extend to the East and West Indies we must look to be drawn into international complications that will render it imperative for us to have a navy of the very first magnitude.

The flow of water over the Niagara Falls is estimated at 213,000 cubic feet per second, which is equal to 1,593,350 gallons, weighing 16,443,270 pounds.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

TUESDAY, July 12, 1898.

At 11 o'clock a m. the Board adjourned as Board of Equalization and immediately reconvened as Board of Supervisors.

Toll rates of the Deep Spring Valley Toll Road are established as follows:

For each wagon and pair of horses	75
" additional " "	25
" horse and rider	25
" vehicle and horse	50
" pack animal	12½
Loose stock, per head	10
Sheep and swine, per head	05

The Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened; all present as before.

Report of Road Viewers in Road District No. 1, on file herein—over lands of Russell, Cobb, McGee and others—was ordered to be laid over until next regular meeting.

At 4:30 Board adjourned as Board of Supervisors and immediately reconvened as Board of Equalization.

Ordered, That the valuation placed on merchandise assessed to Marks & Cohn for the year 1898 be raised from $3,000 to to $4,000.

Board adjourned at 5 o'clock p. m., to meet Wednesday, July 13, 1898, at 8 o'clock a. m.

Attest: A. C. FREEMAN,
D. J. HESSION, Clerk. Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1898, 8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at the above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Ben. T. Williams and A. C. Freeman, chairman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

On motion of Supervisor Stewart, seconded by Supervisor Eldred, Ordinance No. 63 was duly passed and ordained, by the following vote: Ayes—Supervisors Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart and Williams. Noes—None.

Ordered, That the sum of $2500 be transferred from the Salary Fund as follows:

To Hospital Fund $1,000
" General Expense Fund 1,500

Ordered, That an allowance for the month of July, 1898, of $20 be allowed to A. J. Gould, and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the same on the Hospital Fund.

Ordered, That monthly allowances for the months of July, August and September, 1898, be allowed to each of the following named persons in the sums following, and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrants on the Hospital Fund for the same:

To Mrs. Wayland and Mrs. Barnes, warrants to be drawn by A. C. Freeman, $20 per month.

To Mrs. Abechuco, warrant to be drawn by J. J. Stewart, in the sum of $10 per month.

To Mrs. J. Wilson, warrant to be drawn by J. J. Stewart, in the sum of $10 per month.

To Miss Emelie Thiebaut, in the sum of $10 per month.

Reports of Road Commissioners on file were examined and approved, as follows:

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw, Road District No. 1; Road Commissioner A. C. Freeman, Road District No. 2; Road Commissioner J. R. Eldred, Road District No. 3; Road Commissioner J. J. Stewart, Road District No. 4; Road Commissioner Ben. T. Williams, Road District No. 5.

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioners were examined and claims allowed as follows:

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw, on Road District No. 1 Fund, $71 75—
Apportioned as follows:

Thos. Williams	$20 00
Frank Shaw	41 00
Leece & Watterson	10 75

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw, on Bridge Fund, $51 10—
Apportioned as follows:

A. E. Harwood	$6 00
Leece & Watterson	42 10
W. W. Yandell	3 00

Road Commissioner A. C. Freeman, on Road District No. 2 Fund, $272 00—
Apportioned as follows:

John Clarke	$170 50
W. J. Dunn	14 50
P. P. Keough	7 00
J. M. Horton	5 00
A. C. Freeman	75 00

Road Commissioner A. C. Freeman, on Bridge Fund, $13 13—
Apportioned as follows:

Leece & Watterson	$13 13

Road Commissioner J. R. Eldred, on Road District No. 3 Fund, $219 00—
Apportioned as follows:

H. H. McMurry	$6 00
James N. Reynolds	2 00
H. Hankhammer	6 00
J. M. Zorn	10 00
F. Lawrence	32 00
B. Aguirre	10 00
A. W. H. Smith	4 00
T. D. McAfee	2 00
J. D. Mairs	36 00
James Hines	24 00
D. W. Pitman	21 00
J. R. Eldred	66 00

Road Commissioner J. R. Eldred, on Bridge Fund, $76 70—
Apportioned as follows:

R. W. Thomas	$25 00
J. D. Mairs	42 00
W. F. Matlack	2 50
L. Wood	7 20

Road Commissioner J. J. Stewart, on Road District No. 4 Fund, $124 50—
Apportioned as follows:

Jose Lopez	$20 00
Martin Romero	6 00
R. C. Spear	16 50
M. Silva	16 00
J. J. Stewart	66 00

The following claims for mileage and per diem of the members of the Board of Supervisors were examined, approved by the District Attorney and warrants therefor ordered drawn on the Salary Fund:

Frank Shaw	$62 40
A. C. Freeman	63 00
J. J. Stewart	52 80
J. R. Eldred	57 30
Ben T. Williams	64 80

Board adjourned for the term.

Attest: A. C. FREEMAN,
D. J. Hession, Clerk. Chairman

BIG PINE ITEMS.

BIG PINE, July 19, 1898.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—Even the torrid heat of our war Summer cannot quench the public spirit or private energy of the dwellers of the hamlet Since my last the carpenters have commenced to hew and saw at the addition to our school house, and D. H. Crocker has nearly completed a fine structure on his lot south of the school premises. The south edge of Piety Flat will soon have the modern adjunct known as a gin-mill; 'ere long a variety of excerpts from divers Italian operas will float out on the wine-laden breeze, and the hamlet's ambition to become a veritable modern town will be realized.

The good people af Big Pine have requested the Democratic and Populist Central Committees to fix the joint convention at the hamlet, confident that the visitors and delegates can be properly entertained on that occasion. The proprietor of the Williams House authorizes the statement that the facilities of his inn are quite sufficient for the emergency. The young people promise some sports for convention time, and an old-time hop. But the main inducement is the pure political atmosphere always on top at the hamlet; let these considerations have their full weight and power at the meeting on the 22d.

Young Bennett McMurry, who met with a serious gun-shot wound through the right hand, four weeks ago, has nearly recovered use of the injured member. The rapid recovery is due to the conservative treatment of the wound by Dr. Middleton. Mrs. Coyle, who has been down with fever, is convalescent.

The Fish Springs school has been awarded to Miss Mabel Chalfant. The pupils of that district are to be congratulated on their good fortune in the premises.

The people of Big Pine and vicinity are canvassing the problem of utilizing the water of the lakes on upper Pine Creek, and initial steps will soon be taken to secure the success of the enterprise.

Miss Christine McDonald who has been sojourning among the webb-footed denizens of "Where Rolls the Oregon," will soon greet the friends of her childhood at the hamlet.

The "wheel-walking" fad has at last struck the hamlet in full force, and the graceful curves of the biclyclist can be witnessed almost any time on the main street.

Uhlmeyer & Callow will soon re-open the Bush mine, southeast of Alvord. This claim may soon join the bullion-producing list.

The Randle brothers are now making an experimental run of ore from the old Jim Turner claim, near Baker Creek.

Two gay young "outers," one from the capital of Inyo and the other from Frisco, have adorned the hamlet at brief intervals lately. The more susceptible one made a laughable mistake at Bishop in a matter in which Cupid usually gets in his work.

There is some talk here of a joint candidate for County Treasurer.

SWAMPER.

Now that Hawaii has beee annexed to the United States, there is talk of making Honolulu a half-way port for the troops on their way to the Phillippines. This is substantially the "military necessity" of the great stride anyway, and a prominent army officer is quoted as saying: "Men can be set down there in a week, and the entire 13,000 still to go might reach there easily within a month from now. They would have unsurpassed sanitary conditions there and every facility for drill. The transports returning from Manila would receive their allotment of troops and freight at Honolulu and would have only two-thirds of the distance to cover between San Francisco and Manilla."

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff and Tax-Collector, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention

J. J GUNN.

FOR A SESSOR

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of assessor of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

GUILFORD P. BOURLAND.

FOR SHERIFF

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. W. YANDELL.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Oounty Assessor, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

MATZEY MERTEN.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I HEREBY respecfully announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Nominating Convention.

D. J. HESSION.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of superintendent of Public Schools, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

CLAY HAMPTON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to action of the Democratic Convention.

F. W. FORBES.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENT 2.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

ECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

-- -X- --

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February 5th
" ..... March 5th
" ..... April 2nd
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29 tf JOHN CLARKE.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27 tf O. I. MAIRS.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	45	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	46	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:40 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	185	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	195	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an impesing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—out soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

HEALDSBURG'S SCHOOL.

Healdsburg School at Burlingame, Cal., still maintains its position in the front ranks of the schools on the Pacific Coast. It has just closed the most successful year in its history, and graduated ten young men. Nowhere are boys better taught or better cared for in every respect.—S. F. Call, May 29.

SHE WON BEAUTIFULLY.

It Cost Him the Better Part of a Cigar to Learn Politeness.

They boarded an east bound Market street car at Forty-first street. It was after 1 o'clock in the morning, and he wanted to smoke, having probably just dined or supped at a ball which was being given in the neighborhood. She didn't want to smoke and she didn't want to be separated from him.

"Come on inside the car," she pleaded.

"No," he answered. "I am going to smoke. Go inside yourself, and when I have finished my cigar I will join you."

But this didn't suit her.

"If you stay out here to smoke," she retorted, "I'll stay right with you."

He looked at her a moment, and then evidently concluded that she was bluffing. Pulling out a big cigar, he lighted it, and, settling himself comfortably against the dashboard of the car, he began to pull away as if his life depended upon it. Nothing daunted, she took a place alongside of him and calmly folding her arms started up a lively conversation.

The spectacle was an odd one, and attracted the attention of every passenger in the car as well as of those who got on at various corners. He tried to urge her inside the car a number of times, but she refused to go. In this fashion the two rode across the bridge and half way to city hall before he weakened. The anticipated jeers of the people he knew would be on Market street in the center of the city were too much for him, and, throwing away the biggest end of his cigar, he sullenly said, "Well, if you won't go inside without me I suppose I'll have to trot along." Then he took a seat away up in the front end, and she settled herself beside him. Meanwhile the whole car smiled audibly.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

WHAT IT COSTS TO SMOKE.

A Library Which Materialized From Tabooed Five Cent Cigars.

"How can you afford all these books?" asked a young man, calling upon a friend. "I can't seem to find spare change for even the leading magazines."

"Oh, that library is only my 'one cigar a day,'" was the reply.

"What do you mean," inquired the visitor.

"Mean? Just this: When you advised me to indulge in an occasional cigar several years ago, I had been reading about a young fellow who bought books with money that others would have burned in cigars, and I thought I would try to do the same. You may remember that I said I should allow myself one cigar a day?"

"Yes, I recall the conversation, but don't quite see the connection."

"Well, I never smoked, but I put by the price of a 5 cent cigar every day, and as the money accumulated I bought books—the very books you see."

"You don't mean to say that your books cost no more than that! Why, there are dollars' worth of them."

"Yes, I know there are. I had six years more of my apprenticeship to serve when you advised me 'to be a man.' I put by the money, which, at 5 cents a day, amounted to $18.25 a year, or $109.50 in six years. I keep those books by themselves as a result of my apprenticeship cigar money, and if you'd done as I did you would by this time have saved many, many more dollars than I have and would have been better off in health and self respect besides."—Success.

The Alpine Good Night.

Among the lofty mountains and elevated valleys of Switzerland the Alpine horn has another use besides that of sounding the farfamed "Ranz des Vaches," or cow song, and this is of a very solemn and impressive nature.

When the sun has set in the valley and the snowy summits of the mountains gleam with golden light, the herdsman who dwells upon the highest habitable spot takes his horn and pronounces clearly and loudly through it, as through a speaking trumpet, "Praise the Lord God." As soon as the sound is heard by the neighboring herdsmen they issue from their huts, take their Alpine horns and repeat the same words.

This frequently lasts a quarter of an hour, and the call resounds from all the mountains and rocky cliffs around. When silence again reigns, the herdsmen kneel and pray with uncovered heads. Meantime it has become quite dark. "Good night!" at last calls the highest herdsman through his horn. The words resound from all the mountains, the horns of the herdsmen and the cliffs, and the mountaineers then retire to their dwellings.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Thrifty George Curzon.

The Hon. George Curzon, who married beautiful Miss Leiter, is decidedly canny. He recently rented a country mansion furnished, but without the family plate, and so was compelled to provide candlesticks for the house. He tried to exact from the landlord's agent a pledge that at the expiration of the lease he would take these candlesticks off his hands at two-thirds of what they cost. The agent demurred at first, but when he discovered that they were 15 in number, of japanned tin and cost 40 cents each, he solemnly agreed to pay $4 for the lot when Curzon leaves.

Maternal Trials.

"Edie," cried the mother from the hall below, "what's all that noise up stairs? It's shocking."

"Oh, it's these two dolls of mine, mamma. I'm going to put them right to bed and see if we can't have a little peace."—Detroit Free Press.

Appetite---Strength.

Without the First You Cannot Have The Last.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives both. It gently tones and strengthens the stomach and gives digestive power, creates an appetite, and invigorates the whole system. It strengthens the nerves and gives sweet, refreshing sleep.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1. six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

THE FAMILY STORY

THE CONQUERING HERO.

It was a pretty scene! The trees had the abundance of verdant foliage that belongs to happy June; the grass seemed more than usually rich and green and the wild flowers more abundant than ever before—there was a rural bridge over a deep, rushing stream that fed a mill dam some distance beyond; and roses clambered over the broken rails of the bridge and twined their wild tendrils about an old tree near by, against which was a rustic seat. On the rustic seat was another rose—a very sweet and fresh and lovely rose in white muslin, with a Marie Antoinette fichu across her breast and knotted at the waist, and a wide leghorn hat on her head that shaded her eyes so cleverly that no beholder could guess that tears were rising there from time to time and dropping on the white mull kerchief. And this had happened so often that the rose might very well be said to be washed in dew.

Her name was Kate, and she was very angry with herself because the tears would fall despite all the indignant things she was saying to herself in the effort to stop their flow, till at last she started to her feet in a dreadful pet and began to walk up and down, crushing the wild flowers under her feet. But that could not continue, for she was a very sweet little woman and could not even hurt a flower without regretting it; and presently she bent her graceful figure and pulled the wild anemones and the few late violets, and, having reached the rustic seat, she added a rose or two and sat down.

"It's a perfectly lovely morning!" she murmured, and pinned the flowers among the folds of the mull kerchief. "I wonder where she has taken the child, because——"

She stopped and looked anxiously about till she saw, in the distance, the maid and the little boy rambling among the trees and apparently absorbed in gathering wild flowers and chasing butterflies; and the music of the child's laughter was borne to her on the soft, perfumed summer breeze. It was a heavenly sound—a sound to gladden any mother's heart; but Kate Selden sighed and drew from her belt a closely-crumpled piece of paper, which she had thrust there in fierce impatience; and as she looked at it the tears, which had not retreated very far, again rose to her eyes.

"Oh, I'm just a dreadful fool!" she thought; "a silly, silly little simpleton! And I'm glad he is late, for I wouldn't have him know, for anything in this world, that I cared enough to cry——" And, smoothing out the crumpled paper, she began to read the written words once more, though she already knew them by heart:

"If you will see me on Wednesday we can talk the matter over. I have spoken with my lawyer, and he has consulted with yours, and a separation can be arranged without any public scandal—at least, I hope so. I would call at the house, but I know your mother hates me worse than ever now, and it would only cause a scene. So, if you will come to the old rustic seat close by the bridge—you know where we used to meet in the old, happy days—ah, Kate, if you would only let me tell you everything you would find that I am not so very much to blame—but I won't speak of that. Because, of course, I know you wish to leave me, and I will make no defense. Yes, you shall keep the boy, though I believe the law would give him to me if I chose to fight for my

BEGAN TO READ THE WRITTEN WORDS.

right. But I don't care to call it my right—no, in that I yield to you entirely. I believe a child belongs to his mother first and before all others. Therefore, I give him to you without asking what the law might say about it. But I do ask that you will let me see him as often as I may wish, for I love him, dear—yes, though you may not believe it, Kate, I love him next to his mother, who is still the dearest on earth to me. There, I didn't mean to say that; but it is written, and let it stay so. I will not offend you again; but be there on Wednesday, any time before noon. I won't be later than 11, and we can arrange all the business details—the lawyers will do the rest."

And by this time the tears were brimming over, but she wiped them softly away; and, instead of crushing the paper as before, she folded it very smoothly and slipped it inside her corsage, where she could feel it rise and fall beneath the hurried beating of her heart.

"I'm glad he's late," she repeated; "I'm very glad he's late." And then she looked at her watch and found it was not quite 10:30. "O, he isn't late, after all—I must have been very early—I will go and find Annette and the child." And as she rose there was the crackling of a twig under a hasty footstep and Kate Selden stood face to face with her husband. He was very pale, and his lips looked pallid and drawn with the effort to keep from trembling. She had flushed deeply when their eyes met, but now the color ebbed away from her girlish face and she said confusedly:

"I am so glad!—I mean not to keep you waiting. You see I am here first."

"You are very good," he said; "but you are always good. You got my letter?"

"O, yes, or I wouldn't have known you were coming here." She moved backward a step and was very glad to drop into the old rustic seat. "It is very generous of you, Sidney, to agree to everything, and particularly about baby."

"It is all I can do, now—to try and please you," he answered, weakly; and the perspiration was like dew on his

"COURAGE, MA'AM, COURAGE."

brow. He took off his hat and stammered something about its being "awfully hot."

"Yes, perhaps you have walked fast—it is very warm and you look tired. Won't you sit down?" She moved a little further away to make room for him, and he dropped into the place beside her.

"Am I to see baby to-day?" he asked after a few minutes of awkward silence. "I haven't seen him, you know, since——"

"Oh, yes," she answered hurriedly, and, looking about, "there they are, he and Annette, yonder in the woods; they are coming this way; oh, Sidney," she cried, suddenly turning toward him, "how could you? I can never, never forgive you."

"I could never dare to ask you."

They were almost the very words of Pauline and Claude. She remembered in a moment that it had been the first play Sidney had taken her to see after they had married; and how often they had laughed at that pair of lovers, each dying to forgive and be forgiven, and neither daring to say the right word. She used to think she could never be so foolish as that, and now—it was getting very awkward, for this was a far more serious matter, and she knew that she could never, never forgive. What woman could?

And then she heard the laughter and shouts of little Sidney, who had just caught sight of his father and was now running wildly to welcome him. It was a fortunate interruption to a scene that was nearing a painful climax, and she was very glad to take a step or two towards the laughing boy, who was already flying across the bridge, followed by his nurse; then there was a crash, a shriek; the side of the bridge was gaping outward; the maid stood wringing her hands; the golden curls that had floated a moment above the running waters, were gone.

It was so sudden, so inexplicable that the frantic mother could not realize at first what had happened. When she did, the air resounded with her agonized cries, and it was the nurse girl who was the first to see that Sidney had already reached his child just in time.

"Courage, ma'am, courage!" the girl whispered, while she supported her mistress. "See—he is safe! His father has him—look, look! The darling has his arms about the master's neck, an' he's huggin' an' kissing of him just as if nothing had happened at all!"

The girl assisted her mistress back to the little rustic seat, and when the father and child had reached the young mother, little Sidney was already laughing with delight; and as he put one dripping arm about her neck, he drew her close till her face touched her husband's face.

"Kate," whispered Sidney, "Kate, may I beg forgiveness now?"

"O, Sidney! I have been so proud and heartless! I was jealous and vain—and—and—selfish and unfair! I wouldn't listen to you, and all the time I knew you never cared for that woman! Can you forgive me, too?"

"Just give me a chance, that's all," and then two pairs of arms met and clasped each other close about the conquering hero, who seemed to find himself quite suddenly an object of secondary importance.

It then occurred to Annette that Master Sidney would have a dreadful cold unless his dripping garments were changed immediately; so she carried him off in pursuit of dry clothing.—Popular Monthly.

Power is powerless unless you are conscious of your ability.

HELD THE FORT.

John Barleycorn Proved Too Much for a Band of Hostile Indians.

An adventure with hostile Indians, seldom surpassed in critical peril and exciting situation, was that of a French-Canadian some years ago at Fort Pierre au Calumet, on Lake Athabasca. One day, when the chief trader was absent on a visit to York factory, and the other men employed in the station were playing lacrosse upon the ice, this man and an Irishman named McTaggart were the only persons left in the fort.

Just then forty Chippewa "braves" who had pretended to have furs to sell, but who had really been watching an opportunity to plunder, came up to the fort and poured inside the stockade. Pierre, the Frenchman, had barely time to bar the main door when they rushed against it, showing plainly their unfriendly purpose. A parley with the chief, through a small side-trap, resulted in the withdrawal of the Indians outside the stockade and an agreement to admit the chief alone, with the furs. Pierre thus relates what followed:

I instructed my man, McTaggart, to watch when the Indians were well out of the yard, and when the chief came in to make a dash and fasten the outer gate. I then opened the door. McTaggart slipped out, but had not made one step when the chief struck him with his tomahawk, killing him instantly. The savage then darted through the half-open door, and, parrying a blow I aimed at him, he seized the bar which fastened the door and threw it outside.

I had by this time got hold of one of my pistols and pulled it at him as he came toward me, flourishing his bloody tomahawk. The bullet took effect, for the savage, with a frightful yell, staggered through the doorway, where his cries soon gathered his band about him.

Before I could fasten the door the whole gang had burst into the fort. I sprang behind some casks and hid myself there, feeling, however, sure that they would find and kill me. There can be no doubt about my fate if the savages had not been more eager for plunder and whisky than they were for vengeance.

As it was, one of them at once rushed to a cask of whisky, the head of which he stove in with his hatchet, and with the greatest eagerness the whole crowd began to help themselves to the contents.

That they would drink themselves drunk was now my only hope and opportunity, and I quietly kept out of sight behind the empty barrels to await events.

The idiotic abandon and general "cutting up" of the savages as they came under the influence of the whisky was very ludicrous; but you may be sure I kept my laughter to myself. In an hour all were hopelessly intoxicated, except one big fellow who seemed to have a stronger head than the rest.

I now felt that with my pistol in my hand I could fight at least on equal terms, if a fight was necessary; but the rascal precipitated matters by turning over the cask of whisky while climbing to reach some plunder that he wanted on an upper shelf. In doing this a live coal was jarred out of the stove into the liquor on the floor and the room was immediately in flames. The Indian who had caused the catastrophe sprang toward the door, but my pistol ended his career.

The whisky was soon consumed, as there was but little left, and the fire was put out without doing large damage, but many of the drunken savages on the floor were fatally burned. When the men came back from the lake and found so many dead Indians and saw the general ruin they were amazed, and supposed I deserved all the credit of the capture of the assailants, etc., when it was merely an accident that had accomplished it.

A Peter the Great "Boom."

We are about to witness the outbreak of a boom on Peter the Great similar to that which has raged for some years round the person of Napoleon. Sir Henry Irving, with all the world open to him, has chosen a play on Peter the Great, written by his son. Prof. Oscar Browning is about to publish a life of the inevitable Peter; and J. M. Graham's historical novel, "The Son of the Czar," has already attracted considerable attention, and will certainly be widely read, as it gives a powerful presentation of Russian life at the most critical epoch of Muscovite history. There is something significant in this renaissance of Peter the Great. The smaller states of Europe are vanishing, one by one, and everything points to eventual collision between the Teuton and the Slav. In the meantime everything that Holy Russia and the anointed person of the Kaiser can do to magnify their respective missions will certainly be accomplished.—Harper's Weekly.

An Original Order.

An order came to a wholesale hardware house one day last week.

That is, it was presumably an order, for it was written under a business heading and had all the general appearances.

The employe who opened the letter studied it and said it beat anything he had seen up to date.

He sent it to a member of the firm, who read it and threw up both hands.

Since then he has been showing it to his friends. It was written by a rural dealer, and is as follows:

"Gentlemen—Please send me at once two long-handled shovels, one dozen sixteen-inch hinges and two kegs of tenpenny nails. Yours truly,

"JOHN ROBINSON.

"P. S.—My son tells me we have plenty of above, so you need not send. J. R."—Chicago Tribune.

The Only One.

Miss Wellwood—Yes, I belong to the Daughters of the Revolution, and pride myself upon being the most distinguished member of the society.

Mr. Hargreaves—Indeed! I suppose you trace your lineage back to some man who was a lion in his day, eh?

Miss Wellwood—No, my great-great-grandfather was only a private, but from all that I can learn he seems to have been the only one in the whole army.—Cleveland Leader.

Curious Profession in China.

In China the detection of false coins is a skillful, prosperous profession, known as "shroffing," and is taught in special schools.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Power of Woman.—Many a hand is relaxed at the entreaty of woman, which no other power on earth could undo.—Rev. J. H. Rylance, Episcopalian, New York City.

God in History.—God is in history as well as in nature, and America's grand commission is to provide for the liberty of God's people.—Rev. David Gregg, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Religion.—We do not need a new religion as much as we do an application of the principles of the old to every strata of the social, business and political world.—Rev. T. E. Cramblet, Christian, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sin.—Sin has two effects on the soul. It disorders the soul itself and it estranges it from God. Vitally these effects are one and identical. The two remedies are one in effect also.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business and Religion.—The religious problems of to-day are not commonly understood, and those who think that these problems can be thought out while one is sawing wood or counting money are wrong.—Rev. J. E. Cathell, Episcopalian, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Sunday School. There is need, not of a new institution to take the place of the Sabbath school, but of a complete overhauling and renovation of the whole institution.—Rev. J. C. Wylie, Presbyterian, Williamsburg, Pa.

Our Westminster.—The history of our nation is not found in the cash drawers of its merchants, but in the graves of its heroic dead. Our Westminster Abbey is at Vicksburg and Gettysburg.—Rev H. MacAyeal, Congregationalist, Omaha, Neb.

On the Sea.—The sea is the Lord's battle ground. He has defeated powerful fleets and mighty nations by the sea. Bloody and cruel Spain has been taught many a lesson by the great owner of the sea.—Rev. N. Woodside, Methodist, Allegheny, Pa.

Spain.—The nation that, in the days of her greatness, would hire the assassin to kill such a man as William the Prince of Orange would be none too good to place a mine under the Maine in the days of her weakness.—Rev. J. R. Henry, Presbyterian, Shadyside, Pa.

Thoughts.—"The heart of man is evil above all things and desperately wicked." Evil thoughts may be driven from the mind, but if the place is not filled with good thoughts the old tenants are sure to return much stronger than ever.—Rev. Florence Buck, Unitarian, Cleveland, Ohio.

War.—War is a grim and dreadful thing, but there are crises in the lives of nations in which war has all the elements of nobility and righteousness. There are times when war is to be sought as the divinest and most God-given agency.—Rev. S. W. McCorkle, Methodist, Pittsburg, Pa.

Weylers.—Our saloons are the Weylers of our city. These convert women and children into reconcentrados. Their homes are destroyed, their education neglected, their wives and children are starved and their fair name goes down to posterity with the shame of a drunkard's child.—Rev. C. L. Thurgood, Disciple, Pittsburg, Pa.

Ridicule.—When we think of becoming Christians, we are so afraid that somebody will laugh at us, so afraid of what people will say. But a laugh or a sneer cannot injure; public opinion cannot hurt anyone for doing right.—Rev. H. H. Barbour, Baptist, Columbus, Ohio.

Peace of Soul.—Sin, the destroyer of our peace, is nailed to the cross with Jesus, so that it need have no dominion over us. Peace meets the deepest longings of a man's soul. Pleasure is man's delight, but peace is his necessity. No man is at his best without it.—Rev. G. Roughton, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Women of God.—Since the family is the unit of society, and upon the family is based the church and state, it follows that the purity of society, the piety of the church and the patriotism of the state will not rise higher than the purity, piety and patriotism of woman in her sphere as wife and mother. The women whom God made, not the new women, are those who rule the world.—Rev. W. A. Stanton, Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Boy Musician.

He laid the bow across the strings
Gently; he loved them, it would seem.
A dream was in his face—and then
The violin began to dream.

"When skies are gray, are gray," it sang,
"When keen and cold the night wind thrills,
Then the dark world is big with hope,
For morning waits behind the hills.

"If life is sad, is sad," it sang,
"What then?—the saddest things are sweet;
Life, love and death—our heritage—
In them all pain and gladness meet.

"And round this dark, bright world," it sang,
"The winds of God blow all the time,
Calling the soul to farther heights—
Pause not, for thou hast strength to climb."

He laid the bow across the strings,
And sweet and clear the music rang.
He was the dream's interpreter,
And yet he knew not what he sang.
—Youth's Companion.

He Can Answer Questions.

A curious character in Paris is a man who makes his living by strolling along the boulevards and making wagers at the cafes that he can answer correctly any question that relates to the history of France. He always wins the bet.

"Thirteen" Superstitions.

Citizen Train, of New York, calls attention to the fact, in rebuttal of the 13 superstitions, that there are 13 letters in George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Johnson and Zachary Taylor.

Every man believes he is a good, live citizen.

Always give the devil his due—but it's better to keep out of his debt.

THE STAGE DRIVER'S BLUFF.

Hairbreadth Stories of Accidents Which Failed to Awe One Passenger.

As we left Sandy Gulch for Rising Sun there were six male passengers to go by the stage, and the route was over the mountains and full of chances of disaster. The driver came out from breakfast as soon as the stage was ready, and looking about on the passengers he selected a small, pale faced man and invited him to climb up beside him. While the pale faced man was climbing the driver whispered to the rest of us:

"I picked him out in order to scare him to death. You fellows will see a heap of fun before we've gone ten miles."

Two minutes west of the gulch the road made a sudden turn, with a sheer fall of 100 feet down to Wild Cat creek, and the driver put his horses at the gallop and said to the man:

"We may get around all right, or we may fetch up down below. Hold your breath and say your prayers."

The passenger made no move and did not change countenance, and after making the course all right the driver rather indignantly demanded:

"Didn't you see that the off wheel run within a foot of the edge of the precipice?"

"It ran within six inches, sir," was the reply.

Beyond the curve was a down grade of a mile, and with a yell and a flourish of his whip the driver urged his horses to a dead run. The five of us inside had to hang on for dear life, and every half minute the stage seemed bound to go over.

"Did you know that if we'd struck a rock we'd all been dead men in no time?"

"Of course."

"And you wasn't prayin?"

"Not at all."

Three or four miles farther on the driver tried his man with another curve. In his determination to make a close call of it one wheel ran off the edge of the precipice, and only a sudden effort of the horses saved the coach. We were flung in a heap and frightened half to death, but the man beside the driver never lost a puff of his cigar. When things were safe, the driver turned on him with:

"That surely was the brink of the grave."

"Guess it was," was the quiet reply.

"The closest shave you will ever hev till the last one comes."

"Yes."

"See here, now, but what sort of a critter are you?" was the query. "Don't you know 'nuff to git skeart?"

"Nothing has happened yet to scare me."

"But mebbe you want me to drive plumb over a precipice 1,000 feet high?"

"If you conveniently can. The fact is, I came off up here intending to commit suicide, and if you can dump the whole of us over some cliff you'll oblige me."—Atlanta Constitution.

The principal varieties of the opal are the precious (or noble), the girasol, the cachelong, the hyalite, the hydrophane, the asteria and a kind exhibiting dendsitis markings, generally called the moss. When the colors are broken into small masses, it is sometimes called the tarlequin.

THE CHINESE FLAG.

The standard of the Celestial Empire is a very queer looking affair. It represents the most grotesque of green dragons on a yellow ground. The latter is suggestive not only of the national complexion, but also of that of a sufferer from biliousness. To remove this unbecoming tint from the complexion, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which will speedily regulate your liver, prevent malaria, and remedy dyspepsia, nervousness, rheumatism and kidney complaint.

Soon the old soldier will not have a monopoly of telling what happened "during the late war."

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Klondike rumor takes off its hat now to one bigger—the war rumor.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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"The doctor wanted me to take treatments, but I had just begun taking Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and my husband said I had better wait and see how much good that would do me. I was so sick when I began with her medicine, I could hardly be on my feet. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I could not walk around, and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything. I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

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HIS MOTHER HIS SWEETHEART.

"His mother's his sweetheart—the sweetest, the best!"
So say the white roses he brings to my breast;
The roses that bloom when life's summers depart;
But his love is the sweetest rose over my heart!
The love that hath crowned me—
A necklace around me,
That closer to God and to heaven hath bound me!

"His mother's his sweetheart!" Through all the sad years
His love is the rainbow that shines through my tears;
My light in God's darkness, when with my dim eyes
I see not the stars in the storm of his skies.
When I bow 'neath the rod
And no rose decks the sod,
His love lights the pathway that leads me to God!

"His mother's his sweetheart." Shine bright for his feet,
O lamps on life's highway! and roses, lean sweet
To the lips of my darling! and God grant his sun
And his stars to my dutiful, beautiful one!
For his love—it hath crowned me—
A necklace around me,
And closer to God and to heaven hath bound me!
—Ladies' Home Journal.

A DESERTER'S RETURN.

SHE stood in the doorway of the shack and watched him trailing down the road after the horses in a cloud of dust. When he had passed over the rise and the jingle of harness came no longer to her ears she sat down upon the doorstep with a troubled sigh. The shanty, almost the one brown spot in the rumbling wilderness of grass, was small and dingy and redolent of the tar paper that covered its sides. From its one tile chimney there faltered a thin column of smoke that struggled weakly for a moment and then sank to the ground, bringing in its midst a shower of soot that touched here and there with grimy fingers. Over the white-curtained window ran a vine, twining about the decaying sash in a luxuriant profusion of foliage, heavy with budded promise. One sprig, bolder than the rest, stretched its length of tender green across to the door, and hung far down, swinging in the wind and holding out its curling tendrils, like tiny fingers, in wistful greeting to the woman below. A row of lusty sunflowers ran from the house to the straw-thatched barn, holding up their rotund faces for a kiss from the sun and forgetting entirely the timid devotion of the morning glories that wound about their sturdy limbs and climbed high up to offer to their unbending masters a taste of morning dew from their horns of scarlet and gold. A hen, fussy with the responsibilities of an overlarge family, basked in the warm earth and clucked unheeded warnings to her downy brood.

The woman took off her hat and laid it beside her. The breeze, fresh with the smell of ripening wheat, blew onto her cheek and lingered to coax a stray ringlet into her eyes. A gray squirrel that had run from his burrow to snatch a few crumbs paused to note her disconsolate attitude and perked his head in inquisitive wonder. A little way fro mthe house the railroad crossed the farm in a long stretch of yellow clay. Sometimes Annette had sat on the ties and looked longingly into the glimmering distance from whence she had come and wished that she could go back, and then grew afraid of herself that she could make such a wish. She remembered now, how, from the flying train she had looked out upon a cluster of buildings huddled close together for warmth, it seemed, and casually wondered how a person could live in such a place, and afterwards, when she found it was to be her home and Jack's, she felt with a sudden sinking of the heart how dreary her life must become. Even then, strong with the fervor of love, she had somehow realized the hopelessness of the undertaking, and now that the roseate flush of the honeymoon had faded she sat up with a dull pain in her head and a wave of homesickness rolled over her.

Annette was, in truth, a child of civilization. She loved the noise and bustle of the city, the rattle of trucks, the rumble of cabs, the clanging of cable-car gongs, the purr of the trolley; she loved the cries of the street, the hurry of footsteps, the shrieking of locomotives, the sounding of whistles; and this morning she thirsted with heart-sick eagerness for the sight of home, the crowded thoroughfares, the brightly-green patches of lawn, the smooth stretches of boulevard, the mottled shadow of the sun shining through the leaves, the glare of night illumination on shiny wet pavements. She longed for the shop windows, the tall buildings and the smoke-canopled sky of her native city; for a sight of the familiar office, the clicking typewriters, the patter of the ticker as it thrust forth its long tongue of dotted paper; her cushioned seat by the window, from which she could look out on sanded roofs and black-throated chimneys, and where voices of the pigmy street multitudes came up to her in a murmuring babel of tongues. All this she had left for the love of him—and she did love her husband.

But her world, how empty it was, how lonesome and still, how utterly forsaken she had grown to feel in spite of him. When she had first come the novelty had charmed her. The air was deliciously soft and the grass in its first greenness above the sod. Patches of snow still lingered on the shadow side of the swales; in the sunny places the crocuses sprang up and bloomed. But now the grass was tall and the wind swept through it in grewsome whispers that made her think of a country graveyard. And every tall bearded stalk had answered with a nod of its head and seemed to look askance at her with knowing smile; the grasshoppers perched in the shade and tzig-tzigged in monotonous cadence, the gophers chattered impudently and the plovers whistled from above, and with one accord they seemed derisively to say, "Homesick, homesick—a bride and homesick." And so she was—miseraly, unbearably so, and every one appeared to know it save Jack.

Poor, busy Jack! It was all work with him and no sympathy. In the morning he hurried to the fields, he hurried from the table, at night he hurried to bed that he might be the early riser that the next day's labors demanded. Thus it was, perhaps, that he did not notice the shadows that deepened in her eyes. At first, with a little encouragement, she would have told him all and cried it out on his shoulder, and, perhaps, together they might have learned the lesson of endurance. But now her heart had crusted over and hid beneath its surface her sorrow. Suffering, doubt, grew in noxious luxuriance in her soul's garden and threatened to choke out timid love. For this she blamed him. She said, over and over to herself, that he did not care, and then, out of loyalty to him, denied it, but at last, against her will, she had admitted the truth of the accusation.

Finally she had told it to the dog and wept into his shaggy mane, and he had listened gravely and with infinite patience, and licked her hand in fond sympathy. But of late it seemed to her that he had deserted her cause, and, as if to reprove her discontent and set an example of fidelity, left her side to follow his master all the day long. And it had come to this! She would answer the pleadings of her soul; she would leave him. She would go home, back to noise and bustle and life; back to friends and voiceful companionship. Strengthened with sudden resolution, she sprang to her feet and looked at the clock. There was time to catch the down train. She had money of her own, the remains of her spinster savings. She would take the pony and leave at the postoffice a note that would explain the story of it all to Jack. With nervous fingers she set about tidying the room. When this task was finished she placed upon the table Jack's luncheon, noting with a tender smile some of the things she had brought with her and which she was about to leave—the dainty tea urn, the sugar and cream holders that Jack had laughed at for their smallness, the cup with a broken handle that was reserved for him because of its size and solidity. When the table was set she covered it with a pink net, and turned to lay out her pretty traveling dress that she had worn but once before.

The train pulled in with a rattle and clang of brakes and she climbed aboard and saw the house fade out of sight behind her. Presently, with a shock of recollection, she sat up and pressed her face to the pane. The train was passing through their farm. The low, sod barn, the house with blinds pulled down, and Prince, the dog, running after the train and finally ceasing, satisfied with having chased it off the premises. At last there was Jack in the hayfield; he waved his hat gayly and the horses looked backward over their shoulders at their flying rival. With a frightened gasp Annette shrank into the cushions. A flood of sickening anguish engulfed her. For the first time the full realization that she was forsaking her husband crowded upon her. She forgot the dreariness of the prairie, the emptiness of its landscape, the acres of solitude; she forgot her desolation and suffering. The vision of the empty home smote her. The words of Jack's last good-by sounded in her ears; the presence of his kiss was upon her lips.

She slowly straightened herself in her seat and brushed her face as if to drive away the sight of it. Then a new look came into her eyes; a holy fire suffused her countenance, such as might have shone in the eyes of the Christian maiden and blotted out fear of the beast.

Yes, she would return! It was not too late. She could take the next train back, and intercept that cruel note. He should never read it—should never know.

The sun was sinking low into the western horizon when she came again to the town, and its golden light glorified the tall, red-turreted elevators and softened the outlines of the gaunt frame buildings until they looked no longer hateful to her. She hastened across the sandy road to the postoffice with almost a light heart.

"You sent the letter out to my husband?" she cried sharply.

A numbing fear took possession of her. It was, then, after all, too late. Already he had read the lines, and knew of her unwifely intentions. Could he ever love her—now? And in her desolation the need of his love, above all things, grew apparent.

However, it should make no change in her resolve. Duty still pointed out the road. Wearily, regretfully must she take up the dropped stitch of life; perhaps, sometime, she could live it down.

The misery of the homeward ride she can never forget. She shut her teeth in firm resolve and clung desperately to the pony, while he flew over the road; all the while the dull thuds of his footsteps sounded in her ears like coffin clods.

She seemed to see in her mind's eye Jack's surprised greeting, his calm, cold, cutting words, than which she would rather face death, she sobbed, weakly, over and over.

Then, from the crest of the rise, the house came in view. The picketed horses came trotting toward her to the length of their ropes, with many an arch of the back and friendly neigh of recognition for their comrade. Prince came running down the road, frantic with welcome, and Jack came to the door with a skillet in his hand.

"Supper is ready," he cried gayly, coming to lift her tenderly from the saddle.

What—what, she cried to herself, dizzily, could it be he had never received the letter. Then she fainted in his arms.

When she revived she clung to him and looked earnestly in his eyes; hope leaped in her bosom. There was no cloud on his brow; he did not know.

When the dishes were cleared away they took their chairs into the front yard. The moon was rising in sleepy-eyed splendor.

"I have something to tell you," he said, drawing close to her. "Good news," he added hastily, alarmed by the look on her face. "I sold the farm to-day. The Illinois man bought it, paid every dollar in cash, and I have it here, and, best of all, the letter that came this afternoon"—she caught her breath—"was from the Journal. Briggs says I can have my old place again, and for me to come at once."

He silenced her with a wave of his hand. "I knew," he continued, "that you were dissatisfied; I saw it all along, and it nearly killed me. I blamed myself for bringing you to such a place, and—but—wait till I get my pipe——"

A moment later she heard him knocking about in the house. Then she noticed Prince digging in the dirt and caught the flutter of something white.

"Bring it here, sir!" she cried, sternly.

When he had brought it, with reluctant step and downcast demeanor, she saw it to be a letter—her own letter to Jack—the hateful letter, crumpled and earth-stained, but—unopened. With a cry of joy she seized the dog in her arms and kissed his earthy nose. She ceased her demonstrations a moment to answer Jack's voice from the doorway.

"Oh, in that package!" she replied. "Why, cigars. I bought them for you to-day—the biggest ones I could find."

"Um, um," said Jack, sniffing at them suspiciously; "they are nice. I will save them for Sunday."

When he had lighted his pipe and taken a few satisfied puffs, he remarked: "Copley said he left two letters for me under the door, but I could find only one. I suppose the wind blew it away."

Annette said nothing, but stroked Prince, and he thumped his tail on the ground and looked fondly, first at one, then at the other.—Indiana State Journal.

QUEER STORIES

An acre devoted to the culture of bananas yields 133 times as much money as an acre of wheat.

Japan was originally civilized by way of China; to-day Japan sends scholars and men of science to instruct the Chinese.

France pays in pensions every year 70,000,000 francs, of which 25,000,000 are substracted from the salaries of officials.

Java is said to be the region of the globe where it thunders oftenest, having thunder storms, on an average, 97 days of the year.

It takes thirty-seven specially constructed and equipped steamers to keep the submarine telegraph cables of the world in repair.

Deafness is more common in cold countries than in warm climates, the ear being very sensitive to atmospheric changes.

There are something like 40,000 public schools in Japan. The buildings are well built and very comfortable, education being compulsory.

It has been stated that there are in the United States over fifty distinct secret orders, with over 70,000 lodges and 5,000,000 members.

A story is in circulation to the effect that the city of Washington stands on leased ground, and that the lease must be renewed in 1899.

There have been over sixty lions in the London Zoo during the last fifty years, many being presents from the Queen or members of the royal family.

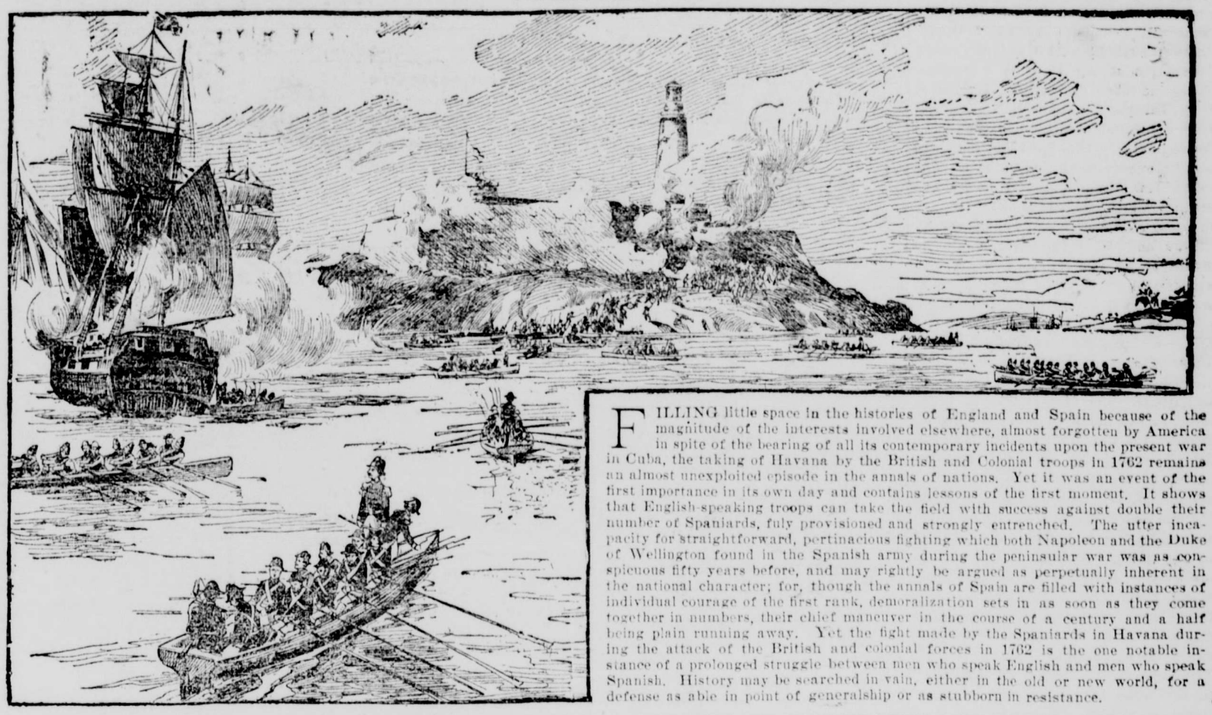
A writer in the Arena declares that 500,000 men now do the work, with the aid of machinery, which needed 16,000,000 persons to do a few years ago.

Hair Turns White from Fright.

Dr. Parry, in the Dublin Medical Press (1861), gives the following instance of hair turning white from fright. On Feb. 19, 1859, the command of General Franks, operating in the southern part of the kingdom of Oude, had an engagement with a body of rebels. Several of the enemy were taken prisoners. One of them, a Sepoy, was led before the authorities to be questioned. "I then had occasion," said Parry, "to observe in this man the events that I propose to relate. The prisoner for the first time seemed to be conscious of his danger when, deprived of his uniform and completely nude, he saw himself surrounded by soldiers. He then began to tremble violently, terror and despair were depicted on his face, and, though he responded to the questions addressed to him, he seemed actually stupefied by fear. Then, under our very eyes and in the space of scarcely half an hour, his hair, which we had seen was a brilliant black, turned gray uniformly over the whole head."

There is nothing so terrible about the sign "Keep Off the Grass." If a man has a nice lawn, he has a right to order the loafers off.

HOW THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS ONCE BRAVELY STORMED AND TOOK THE FAMOUS MORRO CASTLE.



FILLING little space in the histories of England and Spain because of the magnitude of the interests involved elsewhere, almost forgotten by America in spite of the bearing of all its contemporary incidents upon the present war in Cuba, the taking of Havana by the British and Colonial troops in 1762 remains an almost unexploited episode in the annals of nations. Yet it was an event of the first importance in its own day and contains lessons of the first moment. It shows that English-speaking troops can take the field with success against double their number of Spaniards, fuly provisioned and strongly entrenched. The utter incapacity for straightforward, pertinacious fighting which both Napoleon and the Duke of Wellington found in the Spanish army during the peninsular war was as conspicuous fifty years before, and may rightly be argued as perpetually inherent in the national character; for, though the annals of Spain are filled with instances of individual courage of the first rank, demoralization sets in as soon as they come together in numbers, their chief maneuver in the course of a century and a half being plain running away. Yet the fight made by the Spaniards in Havana during the attack of the British and colonial forces in 1762 is the one notable instance of a prolonged struggle between men who speak English and men who speak Spanish. History may be searched in vain, either in the old or new world, for a defense as able in point of generalship or as stubborn in resistance.

THE STRATEGY BOARD.

Ex-Fighting Men Who Direct the Movements of Ships.

Admirals Dewey and Sampson, with Commodores Schley and Watson, do the fighting, but there are four men in Washington who tell them what they shall do and when. These are the members of the Board of Strategy, who have charge of the conduct of the war on sea, and so far as possible direct the battles, leaving only the details to the fleet commanders. Each man on the board has seen a good deal of real service and can fight as well as any man in the navy. Aside from this they are well skilled in the science of war and are able to plan battles with almost mathematical certainty. The members of the board are Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, Captains A. T. Mahan, A. S. Crowninshield and A. S. Barker, all experts.

Rear Admiral Sicard was born in 1836, graduated from the Naval Academy in 1861 and was a first lieutenant during the war. He fought in the West, at Forts Jackson and St. Philip and Vicksburg. Like Dewey, he was at Fort Fisher. Since the war he has had charge of important stations, the last

THE STRATEGY BOARD.
Sicard. Mahan.
Crowninshield. Barker.

being the command of the North Atlantic Squadron at Key West, from which he was released in April owing to ill health, Sampson being placed in command. Capt. Mahan saw service during one year of the civil war. He is an expert in naval affairs and has always held important land positions. Capt. Crowninshield is a native of New York, and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1863, his first service being on the steam sloop Ticonderoga with the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He reached his present grade of captain in 1894 and preceded Capt. Sigsbee in the command of the Maine. He has lately been a member of the Naval Advisory Board. Capt. Barker was at the Naval Academy when the war broke out, but was ordered into active service on the frigate Mississippi and took part in the capture of New Orleans and the fight at Port Hudson, when the Mississippi was lost. He commanded the Enterprise in 1883-86, when a line of deep sea soundings was run across the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and from New Zealand to the Straits of Magellan. He was the first man in America to use guns loaded with dynamite.

Military Justice.

Old Judge Dole, an early settler of Pike, in the county of Wyoming, New York, was a military man in his early days, having, to quote his own words, "fit the Britishers" in the war of 1812. And he carried his habits of military discipline into the management of his farm.

One hot summer day his hired men, five or six in number, decided to take a nap after their luncheon of doughnuts and pie, instead of setting to work again at haymaking. They selected one of their number to act as sentinel and keep watch for the old judge, and the rest of them stretched themselves at full length in the shade of a big tree.

Unfortunately, or fortunately, the sentinel also yielded to the desire for slumber, and at the end of ten minutes was fast asleep at his post.

Just five minutes later the judge appeared, to see how the work was going on, and he saw at once the state of affairs. From the sentinel's position the judge knew what duty the man had been expected to perform, and without waiting for any explanation, he proceeded to administer a sound drubbing with his stick.

When he had sufficiently admonished the sentinel, the old judge let him go saying, "There, I guess that'll learn you not to sleep on your post!" And without taking the least notice of the other sleepers, the disciplinarian marched off, perfectly satisfied.

UNIFORMS IN AFRICA.

The Natives Show a Love of Soldiers' Cast-off Garments.

"In the course of my travels in South Africa I have been greatly struck by the fondness of the natives for gaudy apparel, particularly uniforms. These are the cast-off uniforms of the various regiments that have been stationed in the country from time to time. Here at Durban one can see every day scores of natives dressed in most ludicrous fashion, partially clothed in military apparel, the coats usually having all the buttons, stripes, and the like complete. You will see a ragged, unkempt Kaffir leading a team of oxen, wearing a much soiled scarlet tunic, or a dark blue tunic with tattered yellow braid or gold lace, and woefully dirty; or else a stable jacket out at elbows, with the yellow braid or gold wire "lines" probably round his waist—no shoes, stockings or head-gear, and merely a cloth round his loins, or, at least, a ragged pair of breeches.

"The coolies, who are employed here so largely, are just as great offenders. All about the place one sees shops with large quantities of uniforms displayed for sale. It is not very long ago that the authorities at home woke up to the fact that it was derogatory to the dignity of the cloth to allow sandwich men and others to wear cast-off uniforms, and thus degrade the soldiers' garb. It was bad enough, in all conscience, to see the loafers in England wearing uniforms, but far worse is it to see dirty niggers and loafing Indians strutting about the streets partially dressed in our gallant soldiers' clothes. It is an insult to the whole British army, and a strong representation should be made to the colony that the wearing of military uniforms by civilians should be discontinued, and made a punishable offense, as in England."—Correspondence of the London Graphic.

Dinah Might.

The Syracuse Post says that a girl baby was recently brought to a clergyman of the city to be baptized. The latter asked the name of the baby:

"Dinah M.," the father responded.

"But what does the 'M.' stand for?" interrogated the minister.

"Well, I do not know yet; it all depends upon how she turns out."

"How she turns out? Why, I do not understand you," said the dominie.

"Oh, if she turns out nice and sweet and handy about the house, like her mother, I shall call her Dinah May. But if she has a fiery temper and displays a bombshell disposition, like mine, I shall call her Dinah Might."

Making-up Horses.

Ladies have not got the art of making-up all to themselves. The silvery-hued mane, tail and forelock which contrast so beautifully with the coats of dark colored horses are produced by the use of peroxide of hydrogen. It is stated that a well-known fashionable New York job master gets in a five-gallon jar of peroxide of hydrogen every week.

Town Without Doctors.

A place for physicians to emigrate to is the City of Hamah, south of Aleppo. Though it contains 60,000 inhabitants, among whom diseases of the eye, in particular, are rampant, there is not a single physician in the city.

Cure for Fresh Colds.

Nine cases out of ten of ordinary colds can be cured in their early stage by a hot bath and drinking a glass of hot lemonade immediately before going to bed.

CAPTAIN WILDES' COOLNESS.

Ordered Coffee While on the Fighting Bridge at Manila.

If you want to say that any man is always cool, calm and collected, say that he is as cool as Captain Wildes of the cruiser Boston. He is one of the officers with Dewey's fleet at Manila, and all the world is wondering at his calmness. While the Boston slowly steamed into the bay of Manila, while two opposing storms of projectiles swept the waters, while a man could not hear himself think in the thunder of the guns, Wildes stood on the Boston's bridge watching, when the smoke raised, the deadly accuracy of his gunners. Wildes was as cool as a cucumber, but the weather was warm. So he called for a big palm leaf fan, and, calm as a woman at the opera, fanned himself.

So cool and calm was this Yankee fighter while the Spanish ships were sinking under the hail of iron that he remembered he had not had his breakfast. It speaks well for Wildes that, under the circumstances, he bethought

SIPPING COFFEE UNDER FIRE.

himself he was hungry. If a man has a good appetite he is in good health, and if he's healthy he can fight. Feeling the cravings of his appetite, Wildes ordered a cup of coffee to be served to him on the bridge. One can easily imagine he hears Wildes 'order, punctuated by orders, thus:

"I'd thank you for a cup of coffee—Lieutenant, you've got the correct range—and not too much sugar. Another smash like that and the Castella's a goner."

This is probably the first cup of coffee ever served and consumed on a fighting bridge during battle. "Cafe a la Wildes" will be a popular drink in Uncle Sam's navy.

But Wildes was not the only hungry man in that fleet during the first part of the magnificent fight. Dewey was hungry, and being kind and thoughtful, he remembered that all his men and all his officers must be hungry, too. So when breakfast time came Dewey drew off his fleet, and every Yankee on the fleet enjoyed his breakfast very much indeed. Having finished breakfast, they went back and finished the Spaniards.

HABITS OF THE FUR SEAL.

Sea Animal That Has Many of the Traits of Sheep.

The fur seal is a land animal, of perverted tastes, who, living at sea, has had his paws changed into flippers very like the long black kid gloves of a woman. His heart, liver, and kidneys are exactly the same as those of a sheep, and just as good to eat, but his flesh, although just like fat mutton to look at, is rank and distasteful from his habit of eating fish. The whole package is put up in a parcel of thick white fat to keep the body warm, while from the skin grows a heavy crop of beautiful brown fur, protected with large flat oil-bearing hairs, making a glossy surface which slides through the water without friction. Perfectly fearless, overflowing with fun, a perfect little athlete, marvelously strong, the fur seal is the most delightful of all wild creatures. But although they live at sea the seals, being heavily clothed in fat, skin, fur, and hair, find the temperate latitudes much too warm for comfort during the summer months. Since they cannot shed their garments like ourselves, they migrate to a subarctic climate, gathering in immense multitudes where there are fisheries to support them. Their ration is fifty pounds of cod every day, which for a creature the size of a sheep is considerable.

When the little pups appear their mothers go a-fishing to feed them, and likewise teach them to swim. The pups howl with fright when first thrown into the water. Now, outside the sea city, with its regular streets and hai[illegible]ems, assemble the young bachelors no[illegible] yet grown enough for love or wa[illegible] Here man steps in, driving the poo[illegible] bachelors away inland to be clubb[illegible] for their precious fur.

How Pullman Was Name[illegible]

The town of Pullman was no[illegible]sibly named after the late [illegible] man himself. The story is th[illegible] Beman, the architect of the [illegible]ing justly proud of his wor[illegible] the proprietor and asked [illegible] named "Beman."

"Um'm," said the magnat[illegible] is, I had thought of calling the [illegible] 'Pullman,' from the man who b[illegible] and paid for it. However," Mr [illegible] man added, as he observed a l[illegible] disappointment on the architect's [illegible] "I am not particular. Now, wh[illegible] you say to a compromise? S[illegible] we take the first syllable of [illegible] 'Pull,' and the second sylla[illegible] name, 'man.' There [illegible] 'Pull,' 'man'—Pullman [illegible] combines your idea."

Mr. Pullman's s[illegible] and the name, it [illegible] promise, though it [illegible] Architect Beman [illegible] thereby.

Friendly [illegible]

True friendship [illegible] fluence, and takes [illegible] things which might [illegible] the charms of mere [illegible]

"Are you habitually [illegible] limp caused by some te[illegible] ble?" inquired the lawyer i[illegible] assault and battery, addressin[illegible] ness for the defendant. The man [illegible] every indication on his face and pe[illegible] son of having been in some recent catastrophe which the lawyer hoped to prove was the particular affray then before the court.

"Oh, Ol'll be all right in a day or two," said the witness, cheerfully. "It was jist a friend of mine kicked me the other evening, and Ol'm a bit stiff in the j'ints, that's all!"

Cheating the Government.

Sir Francis Cook, who married Tennessee Claflin, is reported to have just divided $10,000,000 between his two sons in order to cheat the chancellor of the exchequer out of the succession duty which would have to be paid if the money were left as an ordinary legacy. British millionaires have never forgiven Lord Harcourt for increasing those duties to a point which made them an important source of public revenue. Several of them, and among the number the Duke of Westminster, have already divided the bulk of their personal estate among their sons and daughters. Sir Francis Cook is reputed to be worth $20,000,000 even after endowing his sons.

Artesian Wells in Australia

Artesian wells have proved successful in New South Wales, the area within which underground water is found extending over 62,000 square miles.

Frozen Butterflies.

Mountain climbers frequently find butterflies frozen on the snow and so brittle that they break unless carefully handled. When thawed the butterflies recover and fly away.

Less than Half Native Born.

Of the 1,500,000 inhabitants of New York only 700,000 are of American birth.

Good deeds always speak for themselves when they call for improved real estate.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 29 1898

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee was held at Independence last Friday enening, and was well attended. It was decided to hold the Democratic Primaries in the various precincts on September 10th, and the County Convention at Big Pine on September 20th. White Smith, P. H. Mack, A. W. Eibeshutz and Irv. H. Mulholland were appointed delegates to the State Convention, also the joint Congressional and State Senatorial Conventions. The voting test adopted is very broad and permits all the frieads of silver to have an equal voice in the selection of county officers, and places the silver issue paramount to all others. The only way to win the silver fight is by a thorough organization and consolidation of all the silver forces. The election of 1896 was a complete breaking down of old party lines. The gold Democrats broke completely away from their former party affiliations. The fact is, that it is an error to call them Democrats. A gold-Democrat is a misnomer—an impossibility. The majority of the Democratic party, in regular National Convention assembled, declared unequivocally for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, unassisted by any foreign country. That is now the main issue and principle of the Democratic party. All who had previously been Republicans, and favored the silver cause, voted for William J. Bryan, because he represented their principles. The supporters of the gold standard voted in the main for William McKinley, for the same reason. It is a curious thing the power a mere name possesses. The mere aggregation of certain letters of the alphabet, in a certain way. Take it as a general rule men are "Democrats" or "Republicans" because their fathers or brothers are, not from any actual study of the situatfon. A young man starts in life a "Democrat" or "Republican" and espouses, with youthful ardor, all the quarrels and strifes of "party." He is taught to look with suspicion upon all the utterances or acts of the opposing party. He becomes thoroughly imbued with the idea that he must "beat the other fellow," and party becomes a matter of personal jealousy, petty strife and a determination not to let the other side "get the best of him." That is the reason why in 1896 there were "Gold Democrats" and "Silver Republicans." The men who had been Democrats and who favored the gold standard were not sufficiently broad-minded to come square and call themselves Republicans, as they actually were, and the same of "Silver Republicans." They actually "Democrats," but the old name was over them, coupled with inherent determination not to let the other fellow. It takes the type of moral courage for a man to say that he is in error. Only the broad-minded and generous can do this. In this case there is not even error to err. The "gold Democrats"—save the mark—were gold men at all times, and the "silver Republicans" were men at all times. Every man voted for McKinley is a Republican and every man who voted for Bryan is a Democrat. It is a satisfaction that a man is thinking that only a strong party politics, as well as in the silver fight, the Democratic party gives all equal voice in the selection of officers, and a leader fight all along practically removed from that two questions which have been under discussion. It has proved, first, that there must be a ship canal across the isthmus, connecting by water ways the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. And it has determined that the United States alone must control such canal. Heretofore the need of such canal has rested upon commercial considerations altogether. The convenience of trade, of transportation, has been the end sought to be gained by the several schemes set on foot for this enterprise. To-day, in the light of recent events, commercial considerations are overshadowed by the manifest requirements of national protection. The facts of the advantage to trade flowing from such a water way between the oceans remain the same, but the absolute necessity in case of war presents itself as imperative. The isthmian canal appears in an entirely different relation to our national needs, now that we find ourselves engaged in a war with a foreign power.

For five years Congressman Maguire has made an able fight against the proposition of Collis P. Huntington to extend the time within which to pay the debts due the Government from the Central Pacific Railroad. The railroad has won at last, as Congress, by a clause attached to the general deficiency bill, authorized the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury to make a settlement with the Central Pacific, said settlement to be finally approved by the President. An amendment was adopted providing that unless a settlement was reached within a year then the President is directed to bring foreclosure proceedings to collect all money due the Government. Nobody supposes for a moment that Huntington ever intends to pay a cent of the fifty odd million given his corporation by the Government, and judging from the administration's acts in the San Pedro harbor matter he won't have to.

Something over $200,000 will be paid by this government as "head money" to the officers and sailors who destroyed Cervera's fleet. This is according to the law which provides payment of $100 a head for every man on the ships of the enemy when those ships are destroyed. A few of the officers will receive good fortunes. The law governing the distribution of this money is very explicit. Every man according to his rank will be paid in due season.

The State of Nevada, with a population of less than 45,000, has furnished the United States with 584 men for the volunteer army to fight the Spaniards. This is proportionately a larger number of troops than has enrolled in the volunteer service from any State in the Union. The boys left business behind and want a chance to fight.

The fact that it is costing the United States $1,000,000 a day to carry on the war should cause Spain a good deal more apprehension about the future than the people of this county have reason to feel—that is, if all the old Spanish possessions are worth that much.

One good result of the present war will be the splendid reputations American ship-builders have gained in Europe. The Pacific Coast will gain thereby more than Eastern builders, as the ships built in San Francisco have all made excellent records.

In spite of the war railroad building in the United States for the year will be equal to if not greater than that of the last three years. A very large proportion of this new mileage has been built for supplying feeders to roads now in operation.

Placer mining on the other side of the hills is almost at a standstill, owing to the scarcity of water, a condition that never before prevailed in California at this season.

Following were the average prices of metals quoted in New York for the month of June: Copper, 11 89 cents; lead, 3 82 cents per lb.; silver, 58 61 cents per troy ounce; quicksilver, $43 per flask.

Powder mill owners give as a reason for employing Chinese the fact that white men refuse to work because of the great danger. It is estimated that about 20 per cent of the Chinese lose their lives.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

AND

PRIMARIES.

A MEETING of the Democratic Central Committee of Inyo County was held at Independence July 22d and arrangements made for the holding of a County Nominating Convention, to assemble at

BIG PINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1898,

At the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such Convention.

Primaries for the selection of Delegates to said Convention were ordered to be held in the several precincts of the county on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1898,

In accordance with the following apportionment, upon the vote for Wm. J. Bryan in 1896, upon the basis of one delegate for each precinct and one delegate for every fifteen votes cast therein, and one for each fraction of eight or over, to wit:

Round Valley	2	Georges Creek	3
Lincoln	4	Lone Pine	5
Laws	1	Cerro Gordo	1
Bishop	4	Keeler	2
East Bishop	1	Olancha	1
Poleta	1	Darwin	3
Big Pine	6	Modock	2
Fish Springs	2	Panamint	2
Taboose	2	Mountain Springs	1
Independence	7	Ballarat	1
Citrus	1		56

Polls are to be open from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock p. m., at the following places and under charge of the following officers, viz:

Round Valley—Inspector, John S. McGee; Judges, John Shipley and I. F. Smith. Polls at the school House.

Lincoln—Inspector, John Barlow; Judges, T. F. Hutchison and Thos. Thompson. Polls at school House.

Laws—Inspector, Barton McGee; Judges, Jas. McNally and John Dehy. Polls at the school House.

Bishop—Inspector, Jno. E. Meroney; Judges, H. N. Gunter and A. L. McGee. Polls at Court House.

East Bishop—Inspector, W. L. Coats; Judges D. A. Bradshaw and A. Deli. Polls at office of W. J. Dunn.

Poleta—Inspector, George Storey; Judges, T. J. Reed and L. B. Heise. Polls at Collins' House.

Big Pine—Inspector, Geo. E. Mitchell; Judges, W. F. Baker and Geo. W. Hall. Polls at Callow's Hall.

Fish Springs—Inspector, Jas. Jones; Judges, A. W. H. Smith and J. H. Coe. Polls at School House.

Taboose—Inspector, L. C. Montague; Judges, Jas. Hall and J. W. Harbaugh. Polls at School House.

Independence—Inspector, George W. Brady; Judges, A. V. Davidson and David Stubblefield. Polls at School House.

Citrus—Inspector, J. A. Pfohl; Judges, M. H. Church and W. H. Ramsey. Polls at Pfohl's House.

Georges Creek—Inspector, J. S. Hunter; Judges, John Strohmeyer and G. W. Calbraith. Polls at School House.

Lone Pine—Inspector, Felix Meysan; Judges, Abraham Diaz and N. L. Apple. Polls at School House.

Cerro Gordo—Inspector, Patrick Clinton; Judges, J. Kelly and Jos. Stoffle. Polls at Clinton's House.

Keeler—Inspector, J. J. Morton; Judges, Sam'l Levy and Mike Anton. Polls at School House.

Olancha—Inspector, Ira W. Brown; Judges, W. T. Grant and W. H. Walker. Polls at Walker's House.

Darwin—Inspector, Paul Pfefferle; Judges, Henry Jackson and Henry Mettler. Polls at Store.

Modock—Inspector, John Doody; Judges, Thos. Gunn and Arthur Smith. Polls at Minietta Boarding House.

Mountain Springs—Inspector, A. V. Lewis; Judges, H. C. Hamilton and J. M. Davis. Polls at Company's Office.

Ballarat—Inspector, T. H. Hensbry; Judges, R. Decker and J. McHugh. Polls at Decker's Office.

Panamint—Inspector, John Curran; Judges, F. Russel and Pat Langley. Polls at Store.

VOTING TEST:

Are you now in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation?

F. ROBINSON, Chairman.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re election to the office of Sheriff and Tax-Collector, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

A. M. GIVEN.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of sheriff and Tax-Collector, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention

J. J. GUNN.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of assessor of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

GUILFORD P. BOURLAND.

FOR SHERIFF

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. W. YANDELL.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

MATZEY MERTEN.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Nominating Convention.

D. J. HESSION.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

CLAY HAMPTON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to action of the Democratic Convention.

P. W. FORBES.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what unds, between March 31st and June 30th, 1898:

Total warrants drawn		13 692 84
Gen. Expense fund	3 522 53	
School "	4 579 56	
Hospital "	851 43	
Salary "	3 338 44	
Unapportioned "	5 64	
Big Pine Bond "	78	
Road District No 1 Fund	133 25	
" " " 2 "	227 10	
" " " 3 "	172 00	
" " " 4 "	199 00	
" " " 5 "	80 65	
Bridge "	268 56	
Irving Special School "	249 90	
Riverside "	34 00	
Teachers' Library "	20 00	
	23 692 84	13 692 84

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
county bonds		60 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	60 9 0 55	
Cash in Treasury		12 025 12
Remaining indebtedness		48 965 43
		60 990 55 60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed July 2, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved July 9, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending June 30th, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
April 1	To cash on hand	$16 950 80	
4	cash from A M Given, tax col.	1 414 68	
4	P A Chalfant, co. assessor	57 04	
4	cash from A M Given, tax collecs	22 00	
4	D J Hession, recorder, fees	101 80	
4	D J Hession, clerk fees	22 25	
7	John Johnson on State land	202 70	
7	Josephine Richards, State land	27 90	
7	J C Dunlap JP fines	5 75	
7	Margaret Andrews State land	202 45	
7	Geo. Lowenbarg, State land	202 70	
12	E A Wentworth on State land	15 12	
22	A W Eibeshutz, on redemption	138 90	
22	P W Forbes, judgment, sheep c'ses	751 95	
		20 155 13	
May 2	A M Given, tax col.	7 077 74	
2	A M Given, sheep license	657 50	
2	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	711 83	
2	A M Given, Tax col fees	38 00	
2	A M Given, sheriff, fees	3 00	
2	D J Hession, clerk, fees	31 00	
2	D J Hession, recorder fees	36 15	
4	Jos Seely, on State land	185 95	
4	J A Linscott, on state land	16 00	
4	F H Edwards, on state land	32 00	
4	E H Edwards, on state land	11 20	
10	W A Lamar, int. on state land	22 40	
10	W A Lamar, int. on state and	22 40	
10	Wm Stewartson, on state land	22 40	
10	Carson & Colorado, 2d inst. taxes	1 578 90	
		30 599 40	
June 6	A M Given, tax col	604 10	
6	A M Given, sheep license	1 125 00	
6	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	704 57	
6	A M Given, Sheriff fees	43 75	
6	A M Given, Tax col fees	47 00	
6	D J Hession, Recorder fees	70 25	
6	D J Hession, clerk	70 75	
7	F A Hyde, redempt	35 93	
7	" "	67 37	
15	Mrs Elder "	20 52	
16	P A Chalfant "	1 39	
16	" "	2 11	
16	" "	2 11	
16	" "	3 52	
16	" "	3 48	
16	" "	4 20	
25	C F Runyon "	12 16	
20	A G Pugh, state land	145 03	
20	John T Morton, on state land	109 73	
27	E H Edwards, state land	22 40	
		33 694 77	

DISBURSEMENTS

April	Irving Sch'l sp Fund	9 90
	Valley	105 00
	Station	22 50
	Liberty	124 20
	Warm Spring	121 40
	Irving	159 50
	Lone Pine	339 54
	Bishop	250 00
	Milton	176 75
	Taboose	60 00
	Round Valley	40 00
	Independence	23 75
	Fish Spring	68 00
	Big Pine	103 54
	Wm Spring-library	33 00
	Liberty "	8 05
	Taboose "	23 00
	Union "	12 20
	Irving "	43 55
	Lone Pine "	26 33
	Independence "	15 00
	Big Pine "	40 00
	Bishop "	39 90
	Road Dist No 5	80 65
	" " " 3	172 00
	" " " 4	199 00
	" " " 2	223 10
	" " " 1	100 25
	Bridge	268 56
	Hospital	695 43
	Property tax	4 25
	Salary	1 278 48
	General Expense	3 467 28
	County Bond	2 100 05
		10 494 11
May	Big Pine Sch'l Bond	535 00
	Union "	535 00
	Bishop "	812 50
	State General Fund	4 094 81
	Salary	1 099 98
	Hospital	116 00
	General Expense	55 25
	Road Dist, No. 2	4 00
	" " 1	33 00
	Property tax	139 00
	Big Pine Sch'l Bond	78
	Milton School Fund	5 00
	Station	7 00
	Taboose	60 00
	Valley	67 55
	Liberty	74 82
	Bishop	420 15
	Lone Pine	209 65
	Union	273 20
	Round Valley	62 15
	Big Pine	50 17
	Warm Spring	23 5
	Riverside	67 96
	Irving	188 00
	Independence	114 91
	Fish Spring	107 60
	Irving Library	44 95
	Lone Pine "	9 95
	Riverside "	8 45
	Union "	1 00
	Round Val. "	3 00
	Riverside special	20 00
	Irving "	250 00
		19 738 73
June	Hospital Fund	40 00
	Salary	959 98
	Irving	83 15
	Milton	26 50
	Station	141 00
	Round Valley	61 86
	Big Pine	176 36
	Warm Spring	105 00
	Liberty	12 00
	Union	126 28
	Valley	33 35
	Independence	116 40
	Teachers' Library	20 00
	Riverside special	14 00
	Valley Schl Library	14 84
	Cash	12 025 12
		33 694 77 33 694 77

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

July 1		
	Salary Fund	5 149 43
	General expense	151 07
	County bond	614 62
	Bishop school special	5 12
	State general	752 41
	State school	1 389 60
	Hospital	8 88
	General road	174 80
	Road District No 1	300 59
	" " " 2	391 47
	" " " 3	236 77
	" " " 4	102 72
	" " " 5	147 11
	Road Poll tax	554 50
	Unapportioned county	126 80
	Bridge	429 30
	Institute	5 00
	Teacher's library	33
	Property tax	664 11
	County school	42 85
	Milton school library fund	24 48
	Round Valley	25 48
	Irving	37 20
	Bishop	21 55
	Station	29 16
	Warm Spring	1 04
	Big Pine	11 66
	Independence	1 96
	Union	67
	Riverside	10 43
	Lone Pine	22 86
	Fish Spring	9 92
	Liberty	16 31
	Taboose	3 81
	Valley	8 82
	Keeler	11 87
	Independence school building fund	3 00
	Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02
	Same (new)	74 75
	Union school bond fund	79 58
	Big Pine	75 33
	Fish Springs	34 75
	Lone Pine	1 222 30
	Taboose	29 30
	Station building fund	20 14
	Round Valley special	1 99
	Irving special	19 07
	Riverside special	96
	Fish Springs School	80 30
	Riverside	25 77
	Bishop	345 19
	Lone Pine	167 14
	Big Pine	2 47
	Warm Spring	8 75
	Irving	309 69
	Independence	461 81
	Round Valley	54 24
	Station	10 38
	Milton	83 46
	Union	66 40
	Valley	183 41
	Liberty	36 60
	Taboose	68 74
	Cash on hand	12 025 12
		13 423 00 13 423 00

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Filed July 5, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor

Approved July 9, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

LAND NOTICES.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS

Of School Lands in Inyo County

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1898.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO.	DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP	RANGE.	SECTION	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL DUE.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE JULY 1ST 1898.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE JANUARY 1st 1898
Moore, A W	151	Nov. 28, 1887	7	7,848	M. D.	10 S	35 E	16	640	W ½	$80 00			$64 00	
Moore, Wm	152	" " "	10	10,407	"	15 "	35 "	36	640	NW ¼ of SW ¼, N ½ of SW ¼, N ½ and E ½	160 00			128 00	
Rudolph, Henry	172	Dec. 19, 1887	12	12,097	"	14 "	34 "	16	480	E ½ of NE ¼	120 00			67 20	
Rudolph, Patrick Henry	173	" 19, "	12	10,634	"	14 "	34 "	16	480	W ½ of NE ¼	120 00			67 20	
Mace, P H	174	" 8, "	12	10,637	"	14 "	34 "	16	160	SE ¼	40 00			22 40	
Lake, William B	175	" 6, "	12	10,638	"	14 "	34 "	16	160	SW ¼	40 00			22 40	
Cashbaugh, Augustus A	176	March 11, 1888	12	12,128	"	14 "	35 "	36	160	NW ¼ of SW ¼ and NW ¼ of SE ¼	40 00			22 40	
Porter, Marion L	183	Feb. 6, 1888	12	12,518	"	14 "	35 "	36	640	All	160 00			134 40	
Porter, Elizabeth	184	June 8, 1888	12	12,508	"	14 "	35 "	36	640	All	160 00			134 40	
Hastings, Elizabeth	1925	April 13, 1894	12	12,724	"	14 "	35 "	36	320	S ½	80 00			112 00	
Benson, John A	1926	Dec. 27, 1892	12	12,726	"	14 "	35 "	36	320	S ½	80 00			112 00	
Benson, John A	1950	Dec. 2, 1892	12	12,734	"	14 "	35 "	36	80	Lots 1 and 2 of NW ¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW ¼	20 00			28 00	
										NW ¼ of SE ¼	20 00			28 00	
									160	NE ¼ of SE ¼	40 00			56 00	22 40

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Independence, Cal., June 28, 1898.

THE said delinquent purchasers of School Lands, above named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due, as above stated in the above delinquent list are not paid within fifty days from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purceasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney of the County of Inyo, State of California.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., July 19, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, September 3, 1898. David Vaughn, for the S. W. ¼ of sec. 2. Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John C. Willett, of Citrus, Cal.; William J. Lake, Julius C. Roeper and David A. Johnson, of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph V. Skinner of Citrus, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 760, for W ½ of SW ¼ Sec. 19, W ½ NW ¼ Sec 15, T 14 S, R 36 E, MDM, before Register and Receiver of Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 13th day of August, 1898.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finnian McIvor of Citrus, Cal., John T. Beale of Citrus, Cal., Chas. A. Skinner of Thebe, Cal., Wells Barnes of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Pub li patronage Solicited A. C. HARVEY

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

OFFICIAL.

ORDINANCE NO. 63.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION 1. All persons doing business in the County of Inyo, State of California, shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

SECTION 2. Auctioneers are divided into two classes, and must obtain license from the License Collector as follows:

1. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upwards constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

2. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $5 per quarter.

SECTION 3. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State, County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes, and must pay licenses as follows:

1. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter or over constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

2. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the Second Class, and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SECTION 4. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table $5 per quarter; and for each bowling alley $15 per quarter; but no license must be granted for a less term than three months.

SECTION 5. For the exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performances, vocal or instrumental concert, $7; and for each show of any figures, jugglers, necromancers, magicians, wire or rope dancing, sleight of hand exhibition, $5 for each performance. The provision of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for benefit of churches, schools, or other charitable entertainments by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SECTION 6. Each pawn-broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SECTION 7. Every keeper of intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SECTION 8. Every person who at a fixed place of business sells any malt or fermented liquors, wines or distilled liquors, whether on commission or otherwise (except viticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, a license, and must pay quarterly therefor the sum of Forty Dollars; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors, who sells the same on the premises on which such liquors may or shall be manufactured, must obtain from the Tax Collector, for such business, a license, and must pay quarterly therefor the sum of Twenty Dollars.

SECTION 9. Every person who at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, drugs or medicines, jewelry or precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise (except agricultural or viticultural productions or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm, when sold by the producers thereof, and except such as are sold at public auction by auctioneers under license) and all persons who keep horses for hire, except such as are used for the transportation of goods, must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, a license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

1. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $5,000, or more, constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

2. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 and less than $5,000 constitute the second Class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

3. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring less than $2,500 constitute the Third Class, and must pay a license of $5 per quarter.

SECTION 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler who carries a pack, and vends goods, wares and merchandise, must pay a license of $5 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, must pay a license of $10 per month.

SECTION 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull, and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, and pay therefor as follows:

1. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the First Class, and require a license of $75;

2. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the Second Class and require a license of $50;

3. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the Third Class and require a license of $40;

4. At $35 and less than $50 constitute the Fourth Class and require a license of $25.

5. At $15 and less than $35 constitute the Fifth Class and require a license of $15;

6. At less than $15 constitute the Sixth Class and require a license of $10;

7. For each Jack, $10.

8. For each Bull, $10.

Provided, however, that each and every license granted under or by virtue hereof shall expire on the last day of December of the year for which said license was so granted.

SECTION 12. The Tax Collector of said Inyo County shall have the collection of licenses provided for by this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same; and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance who fails or neglects or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of such license, and in case either the said Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for and a writ of attachment may issue without any bonds being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 13. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed suitable blank licenses for the said Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the Tax Collector when sold.

SECTION 14. The said Tax Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 15. All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said County as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of said County.

SECTION 16. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinances No. 8, 43, 44, 47, 49 of said Board of Supervisors, passed on the 8th day of January, 1895, April 6th, 1892, April 5th, 1893, and July 11th, 1893, respectively, are hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 17. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo at least once a week, said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 63, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 18th day of July, 1898, by the following vote:

AYES—A. C. Freeman, J. J. Stewart, Ben T. Williams, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred.

NOES—None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
[Seal.] Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

Endorsed:
Ordinance No. 63.
Filed July 13, 1898.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

INYO COUNTY, CAL., March 15, 1898.

To Mrs. E. R. Stellmann:—

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred ($300) dollars in labor and improvements upon the mining claims known as the Golden Treasure, Bunker Hill and Hidden Treasure, being situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., one mile west of Anvil spring in Butte Valley, as will appear by certificate filed August 1896 in the office of the recorder of said county in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1897, and if in ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner your intetest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

SANDY MACDONALD

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Great Register of Inyo County is now open and will remain open up to and including the 14th of August, 1898.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of the Peace or Notary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All unregistered citizens are notified to apply for registration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts:

Round Valley—C. A. Hilton.
Bishop—W. O. & J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Engley & S. G. Gregg.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
George's Creek—W. L. Hunter.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—J. J. Morton.
Darwin—Henry Miller.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—R. Decker and T. H. Heneby.
Mountain Springs—H. C. Hamilton.

D

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 29..... 1898

J. W. Murphy starts for Randsburg to-day.

Stated meeting of Masonic Lodge tomorrow night.

Robert O'Neal of Bishop was a visitor in town early in the week.

Harry Meads passed through town this morning on his way to Bishop, with a 10-horse load of merchandise.

Last Monday the Supreme Court denied a re-hearing to the plaintiffs in the Broder-Conklin suit. This ends the litigation.

A social dance was given at Mairs' Hall last evening, which was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed, despite the heat.

Miss Maud Truscott come down from Bishop last Monday and attended a meeting of the Rebekah Lodge at Independence.

Allie Shannon was in town to-day. He says that his brother Ernest, who had his arm broken at the Molus mine some time ago, is getting along nicely.

C. E. Johnson of the Inyo Soda Works is kept busy supplying Independence with ice-cream. He puts up a first-class article and it gets here in good condition.

Harry Cook came down from Mazourka yesterday with a badly mashed finger for repairs. The boys are now in some 1450 feet and have encountered some hard ground.

Those who were not registered for the last election and who have not attended to that business for the coming political contest, should remember that all registration of voters closes August 14th.

The Sherman-Wrinkle suit, affecting the title to 640 acres of land on the Keeler water front, which was decided in favor of Sherman by Judge Arnot, was reversed by the Supreme Court last week.

Will some agricultural sharp rise and explain just why the local potato crop is so near a failure this year? All other vegetable products are up to a standard and the potato matter appears inexplicable.

E. L. Cross, a mining man from San Francisco, and who has been interested in Panamint mines for some time, arrived at Independence on Monday and in company with Arlie Mairs and Arthur Smith left for Monache yesterday on a hunting and fishing excursion.

The Superior Court has been occupied all week with the case of the People vs DeBorba. The prosecution closed their case yesterday and the defendant is now on the stand testifying in his own behalf. The case may go to the jury tomorrow.

At the meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee held on Friday last, A. W. Eibeshutz, J. White Smith, P. H. Mack and I. H. Mulholland were appointed Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, with power to act in Senatorial and all district nominating conventions except Assembly.

During the past quarter Inyo County paid off $2,000 of the principal of her bonded debt, reducing the annual interest charge by $140. The remaining indebtedness is $60,000, not considering $614 62 in the bond fund applicable to interest account. The $900 "old indebtedness" carried along in the official reports might as well be omitted someway, as it covers old county general fund warrants issued and lost over twenty-five years ago before the old debt was refunded.

Special Meeting of Rebekah Lodge.

On Monday evening at a special meeting of the Olive Rebekah Lodge, No 222, Miss Maud Truscott, District Deputy President, installed the following officers: Miss Maud Cook, Noble Grand; Mrs. J. R. Moffatt, Vice Grand; J. D. Blair, Recording Secretary; Mrs. F. Rhine, Treasurer; John Alexander, Warden; Mrs. P. H. Mack, Inside Guardian; Wells Barnes, Right Support Noble Grand. After the business of the meeting was concluded, the members spent the time socially and partook of ice-cream and cake.

Notice.

The last quarterly Conference of this conference year will be held at Independence M. E. Church on Wednesday, August 3, to commence at 4 o'clock p.m.

All the official board and all interested in church work on the charge are cordially invited to be present.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS.

A rather remarkable incident was the return, unattended, of nine horses from the Inyo County pasturage to Ventura, whence they had been driven several months ago by F. S. Cook. It is presumed the animals broke away from the pastured band and immediately started for home, and as they were missing but three days the distance—several hundred miles, and that mostly through desert country—must have been traversed in that time. Lack of feed and water and sore feet caused by the long trip have left the horses in poor condition. Most of them are the property of J. R. Willoughby.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

In traveling on the desert this year the absence of rattlesnakes, horn toads, lizards and all small animals is very noticeable. Whether this is due to the exceptionably dry year, or from some other cause is not known; but it is a fact that one can travel all day on the desert and scarcely see a living thing, where rattlesnakes, toads and lizards used to be seen by the hundreds.—*Randsburg Miner.*

Various Items from Big Pine.

BIG PINE, July 27.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—The heated term has hastened ripening of grain in this section, and the hum of the thresher will soon be heard in the land. Wheat is unusually fine this season. Samuel Meredith has 15 or 20 acres which will run close to 2 tons per acre. Hay has yielded nicely, and it is hoped that it will bring a fair price.

It is rumored that Archie Farrington will put in a few hundred cords of wood at Alvord for the C. & C. R. R. Co

Some mining locations have lately been made near the old Warrior claim, on Big Pine Creek; good assays of gold indicate the possibility of paying mines in that neighborhood.

S. H. Spratt is running the Baker Creek saw mill to its full capacity, and is turning out excellent lumber. The same is sought for by our loyal citizens for home use. The new saloon and restaurant going up in the south end of the town will be built with Baker Creek lumber. The product of Spratt's mill—where suitable—will also be utilized in the construction of the new school edifice.

The completion of the interior of Josephs' store and the orderly arrangement of his goods and wares makes this emporium an ornament to the business feature of the hamlet.

Charley Walter, of Black Rock, has visited the hamlet, making political prognostications galore—predicting defeat to the "fusion ticket," forecasting nominations, measuring the effects of issues still unborn—all of which was duly entered on the book of remembrance of this pious village for the purpose of aiding the memory of the prophet when the "I told you so" period arrives.

The good people of the hamlet are thankful to the Central Committee for honoring their request in the matter of holding the Convention here, and will strive to acquit themselves properly in their efforts to entertain the delegates and visitors to the meeting.

SWAMPER.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending July 29, 1898:

Highest barometer	29.895	23d
Lowest "	29.706	27th
Highest temperature	104	28th
Lowest "	64	24th
Mean "	82.7	
Average dew point	23.0	
Average humidity	13.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	27. SE	26th
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

There is every prospect that the old Chinese habeas corpus mill will shortly be started up again in the United States Courts. What effect the Chinese treaty and the Exclusion Act will have upon the status of the Hawaiian Chinese is a question that is at once important and interesting. The calamity that would result from the landing of those forty or fifty thousand Chinese in California cannot be overestimated. Every one landed will deprive a white man, woman or boy of employment.

The Supreme Court has just rendered an important decision in regard to promissory notes, which is of interest to any one in business. One who indorses a negotiable instrument before it is delivered to the payee is liable to the payee thereon as an endorser. Each one who writes his name on a promissory note is a party to it, and from its original undertaker. A person may be an endorser upon a promissory note and also a guarantor at the same time.

Blanco claims that he did not consent to the surrender of Santiago. A little later, however, he will consent to the surrender of Havana, and there will be no opportunity for squirming out of it. It is to be hoped that the report that Spain intends to add to her shame by court-martialing Toral is untrue. The general is not to blame for not being a fool.—*Call.*

Somewhere about 15,000 tons of tailings are being treated monthly at the local cyanide plants—the South End, Standard, Syndicate, Victor and Sunshine. All are producing quantities of bullion, according to capacity. The Dunderburg is not counted, though in operation. When the new Copper Mountain and Lundy plants get to work there will be an enormous lot of sand handled in Mono County. This stuff, which was considered a nuisance a few years ago, is valuable now.—*Bodie Miner.*

General Shafter has expelled a lot of newspaper correspondents from Santiago, and a much-suffering public will rejoice thereat. The newspapers—the "third estate"—in this democratic country of free speech, may be all right in civil affairs; but on the seat of war, and about the war, they are becoming almost intolerable. The big newspapers are all "yellow." "Fakes," not facts, are the rule.

Oscar Hilton of Bishop arrived in town from Alaska Sunday. He says it cost him $750 to get to Dawson and $350 to get home. He got the scurvy, and says he would not repeat the trip for all the gold in the Klondike.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

BORN.

SMITH—At Lone Pine, July 28, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith, a son.

RUIZ—At Lone Pine, July 28, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Ygnacio Ruiz, a son.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

SODA WATER.....
.....ALL FLAVORS
75 Cts. per Case.

No. 1 ICE CREAM
$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates.
Will ship to all points, in first-class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,
Bishop, Cal.
C. E. JOHNSON.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

HORSE SHOEING
AND
General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,
AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP. INDEPENDENCE
Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

CHAS. DEMITRUS,
TONSORIAL ARTIST
Norman House, Independence.
SHAVING, 15 cents; Hair Cut, 25 cents; Children's Hair Cutting, 15 cents. First-class work guaranteed.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY,
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. MCKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. MCQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 1st
"	February 1
"	March 1
"	April 2d
"	April 30th
"	May 28th
"	July 2nd
"	July 30th
"	August 27th
"	September 24th
"	October 22nd
"	November 26th
"	December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.
AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
Mail orders will receive prompt attention.
Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

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NATHAN RHINE
BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of--
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines——
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
—o—x—o—
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
Meals furnished on the American or European plan.
SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.
—o—x—o—
SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
—x—
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.
—x—
THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.
AT THE BAR
will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.
BOARD AND LODGING
by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.
THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	41	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	46	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	2:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. W Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevad rapidly to an imposing height and access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, th the Sierras, and to the cataracts ons of the south fork of Kings the tourist a new and unsurpas soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND
VIRGINIA AND
RAILRO
RAILR
GENERAL OFFICES, C
H. M. YERINGTON, GENERA
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRE PA
	FO R
Reno	Lv 8
Steamboat Springs	8
Franktown	9
Carson	9:3
Mound House	10:12
Gold Hill	10:55 a
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a
	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p
Gold Hill	6:06 p
Mound House	6:43 p
Carson	7:10 p m
Frankfown	7:44 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m Ar

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE
A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

HOITT'S SCHOOL,

Burlingame, Cal., (*accredited*) and limited to 50 boys. The location and surroundings, together with the almost perfect climate, and careful attention to mental, moral and physical training, easily places Hoitt's among the foremost schools for boys on the Coast.—S. F. Chronicle.

Eighth year begins Aug. 9th.

IRA G. HOITT, Ph.D., Principal.

"Biggest Show 'Cept One."

A circus was coming to town and every barn and every fence within a radius of 50 miles or so had been billed with the usual lurid circus announcements. An old time darky and a young yellow "dude" were gazing at the bills and wondering.

"Barnum and Bailey's circus. The biggest show on earth," read the youngster.

"What—what's dat?" asked the old time darky, pricking up his ears.

The other read again the legend of the show bills.

"You don' know what you is talking about, nigger. Dat show kain' touch John Robinson's. He useter cum' fro here and dat was a show wuth seein. Dat was the bigges' show on dis earf', sho nuff."

The old man had evidently not been to a circus for many years. The darkies swear by John Robinson throughout the south, anyway.

"Read it for yourself, then," said the dude. "I tell you that thing says this is the biggest show on earth."

The old man proceeded to spell out the big letters. He waded through "Barnum and Bailey," and after a rest began on the remainder of the sentence:

"B-i-g-g-e-s-t s-h-o-w o-n e-a-r-t-h, S-e-p-t. 1."

"I knowed it! I knowed it!" shouted the old man, jumping up and down in his glee. "'De bigges' show, 'cept one,' and dat one was John Robinson's."—Washington Post.

The Effect of Drink.

Senator Vest has a favorite story which he has told on the occasion of many a political speech, but, so far as known, never on the floor of the United States senate.

"A temperance lecturer was struggling against odds in Kentucky," says the senator. "He was talking to a not very large audience that had been drawn to the hall by curiosity. 'The effect of alcohol is to shorten life,' said the lecturer.

"An old man at the rear of the hall rose at that juncture and said, 'You're a liar.'

"'Why?' inquired the advocate of Adam's ale.

"'Because, sir, I've been drinking for 75 years, and I'm 90 and am likely to live to be 100. I am strong enough to lick you if you'll step outside.'

"'Oh, no doubt, sir! You're an ex-[illegible]n, sir. If you keep on drinking'—[illegible]nger paused.

"'[illegible]?' asked the impatient old [illegible]

"'[illegible] keep on drinking, you'll [illegible]t on judgment day.'"—[illegible]o-Democrat.

Cleanliness.

[illegible]ost important factors in [illegible]alth in good order is [illegible] comprised in measures [illegible] the organs clean and [illegible]o perform all their [illegible]eanliness of the skin [illegible]y of the air) that we [illegible]sential for the proper [illegible]ealth. Any impurities [illegible]n breathing find their [illegible]d, and thus serve so [illegible] of disease and are the [illegible]any infectious diseases. [illegible] skin is not kept clean the [illegible] that are to be secreted are [illegible]umulated in the blood and [illegible] rise to severe and often [illegible]rders, such as skin dis-[illegible]oisoning.—New York [illegible]

[illegible]ntified.

[illegible] his law examinations [illegible]?"

[illegible]mining committee pro-[illegible] principal laws to him, and [illegible]o of them could be evaded."

[illegible]urnal.

[illegible]cavalry gun, which fires 700 [illegible]ds, weighs but 30 pounds [illegible]e carried strapped to a sol-[illegible] The gun he made for the [illegible] fires 770 shot a minute, but it is [illegible]ulpiece on wheels.

Liver Complaint

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Health Now Good.

"I was a sufferer from liver complaint in its worst form, but Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me and I have been in good health ever since and able to do the work on a large farm. Many of my friends have also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit." MISS DORA CUMMINGS, Minersville, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness

Mail Orders filled the day received.

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Our book that tells *what will be worn this Spring and Summer*—just what you want—profusely illustrated—free on application to

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San Francisco.

California's largest—America's grandest Shopping place

THE RISE OF PEGGY.

PEGGY knew, when she saw her father hurrying up the path, that he was coming to get her to bug potatoes.

This knowledge caused her heart to swell in fierce rebellion. If there was any one thing Peggy disliked more than another it was bugging potatoes. She sighed and began to read, with intense interest, where she had left off a moment before.

"Lady Alfreda's beautiful golden hair was crowned with a tiara of sparkling diamonds. Her slender white wrists were——"

"Peggy, Peggy," called Mr. Hibbard, peremptorily.

"Her slender white wrists," resumed Peggy, "were clasped with many bracelets, each of which was set with precious stones amounting in value to many thousands of dollars. Her taper fingers were——"

"Peggy, do you hear?" called her father again.

Peggy gave one more regretful glance at the paper, with its half-page illustration, then arose and stalked out into the yard with sullen slowness. Mr. Hibbard went around behind the smokehouse, whence he presently returned with two old tin pails and two narrow wooden paddles, which he set down at her feet.

"I guess you'll have to help me a little while again to-day, Peggy," he said, "but it won't be very hard on you. The sun's gone under a clold an' I don't b'leeve the bugs is very thick."

Peggy looked disconsolately at the pail and the paddle. Her father took up his own implements of potato bug torture and began to retrace his steps toward the potato patch. But Peggy did not follow.

"I don't think," she called out bitterly, "that you've got a right to ask me to do such work as this."

He turned and looked at her in unbounded surprise. "She don't think," he repeated, blankly, "that I've got a right to ask her. Now, who," he continued, addressing his remarks to some invisible third person, "do you think has got a right to ask her if I ain't?"

For an instant Peggy hung her head, guiltily. Then, being highly incensed by the painful contrast between her own hard lot and that of Lady Alfreda, she looked up and said, with considerable spirit:

"My own father, sir."

There was a moment's silence. "Her own father," echoed Mr. Hibbard, at length, still directing his conversation to the invisible third person. "Now, will you kindly tell me who is her own father, if I ain't?"

The invisible third person evidently did not feel equal to an explanation of the matter and Peggy took it upon herself to answer.

"Io do not know, sir," she returned, firmly, "but I shall soon find out. You are not he, I am sure. Where you found me, or how you obtained possession of me I cannot tell, but of this much I am positive: you are doing me a great injustice by grinding me down in this manner, and it will not be long until I will be restored to my—my—my——"

Peggy paused then in some confusion. She was not quite sure whether these were the exact words Lady Alfreda had used when declaring to her captors her intuitive knowledge of her noble birth. Peggy had long thought that when she proclaimed her identity to the people with whom she lived and who claimed to be her relatives, she would repeat Lady Alfreda's declaration of independence verbatim, and it flustered her to think that she might have failed to do so. Still, even though she might have made a mistake, she felt that she had put it pretty strong. And she certainly had. At least, so it seemed to Mr. Hibbard.

He hurried forward and laid his hand tremblingly on her shoulder.

"Peggy," he said, anxiously, "I'm afeard you're a losin' your wits, ain't you? Don't yo' feel a little queer in your head? Think a minute. Now, don't yo'?"

Had not Peggy's heart been steeled to an extraordinary degree, it would have been melted by the tender solicitude in his voice and manner. As it was, she drew back unresponsive and regarded him coldly.

"No," she said, "I'm not at all sick—father, and I'm ready to help you. Come on."

She gathered up the paddle and pail allotted to her, and led the way to the nearby corner lot, where the hard-shelled black and yellow potato destroyers were making a morning meal off the tender, juicy leaves. Mr. Hibbard followed, as one in a trance. Neither Peggy nor her father referred to the momentous subject again that day. Mr. Hibbard's heart and head were filled with uneasy speculations on the newly-revealed side of his little daughter's nature. He was laboriously revolving her words in his somewhat dull mind, and striving to comprehend their meaning. Until he arrived at a solution of the problem he would have nothing to say.

As for Peggy, she was too busy with day dreams to talk. She felt confident she was in reality the child of wealthy parents and that the time was near at hand when she should come into possession of her rightful property. That was what happened to Lady Alfreda and other lovely heroines of whom she had read in the weekly illustrated papers, and it was but a natural conclusion that she was destined to enjoy the same good fortune. To be sure, there were many striking differences between herself and Lady Alfreda. For instance, it would require a lively stretch of the imagination to transform Peggy's scant ragged locks into the luxuriant tresses of which Lady Alfreda boasted, and the fancy that could see in Peggy's red, bony hands any resemblance to Lady Alfreda's "slender white wrists" and "taper fingers" would have to be still more elastic.

Peggy unceremoniously dropped her pail, much to the discomfiture of the caged colony of potato bugs, when she realized this and stuck her unprepossessing hands in her pockets and blushed for very shame.

II.

Before breakfast next morning Peggy finished reading the adventures of Lady Alfreda. She had grown quite bold by that time, in consequence of her talk with Mr. Hibbard on the preceding day, and when washing the breakfast dishes she enlarged on the subject with enthusiasm to her cousin George.

"Never mind," she said, with grandiloquent air, when he refused to empty the coffee grounds as requested, "I won't be here long for you to quarrel with."

"I'm going away," she returned blandly. "I'm going to have a rise in the world. My name is not Peggy Hibbard, at all. Bah, what an ugly name! I've tried my best to hit into something pretty and interesting, but I can't do it. It always remains just plain Peggy. I don't know what my last name is, but I'm sure I was christened Queenie or Edith or Elaine or something like that. My own parents are coming for me soon."

"Huh!" said George, in derision. But he emptied the coffee grounds and was quite obedient for almost an hour afterward, all of which Peggy regarded as unmistakable evidence that he had more or less faith in what she had told him.

Peggy was kept unusually busy in those days. She and her aunt, Mrs. Morrison, did all the housework, and as a sick neighbor, who had been a life-long friend of the family, required a great deal of her aunt's attention, many new duties devolved upon Peggy. This additional work was not exactly relished, but in one sense the situation was delightful. Peggy was left alone more than she had been heretofore, and the unusual solitude gave her ample opportunity to converse with her relatives undisturbed when they should come to claim her.

III.

The next day, when carrying in an armful of stovewood, with which to cook the noonday meal, she heard the sound of wheels on the white turnpike. They stopped at the front gate, and Peggy, peeping furtively around the corner of the house, beheld a sight which drove every drop of blood in her veins with a rush to her heart, and made her arms so limp and lifeless that the load of wood fell with a crash on her bare toes.

A carriage had been driven into the shade of the apple tree that grew near the roadside. Undoubtedly it was the carriage. It was not exactly what she had expected, for there were only two horses instead of four, and the harness was not made of gold, but it was a very stylish turnout withal, and Peggy thought she could be satisfied with it. A middle-aged woman and gentleman alighted and came rapidly toward the house. Peggy went forth to meet them, looking shame-facedly the while at her bare feet and little red hands.

"Ah," said the gentleman, kindly, "I believe we have her here, Susan. My child, are you Peggy Hibbard?"

"No, sir," returned Peggy, promptly.

A shadow of disappointment passed over the faces of the lady and gentleman.

"That's too bad," said the lady, "but perhaps you can tell us where to find her."

Peggy plaited the corner of her apron nervously for a moment, then, looking up courageously, she said: "I am called Peggy Hibbard."

"My goodness, and are you not she?" exclaimed the lady.

"No," said Peggy, glibly. "I must have been changed when I was a baby, or something, and the mistake has never been rectified. I have never been able to find out what the name of my father really is. I hoped, sir, that you were he. Are you not, and have you not come to give me a rise in the world and take me home to your palace?"

Peggy spoke with great earnestness, for she had dreamed over this phase of her life so much that she had come to believe in its reality. The lady and gentleman stared at her in bewilderment.

"I don't understand what you mean," said the lady, sadly. "We have no little girl. Our granddaughter died, too, a few weeks ago. But we will think

"I DON'T THINK YOU'VE GOT A RIGHT TO ASK ME TO DO SUCH WORK."

over what you have said, and make further inquiries about you. After we have seen Mr. Hibbard perhaps you will hear from us again."

They drove away down the dusty turnpike and Peggy threw herself down on the garden mold and wept bitterly. "Even they have gone back on me," she sobbed. "They have left me here and I'll have to go back into that hateful kitchen and cook something for father and the boys. I can't do it, so there."

But she did, and her father praised her effort by saying that he had never sat down to a better meal.

In the meantime the lady and gentleman, all unconscious of the grief their visit had occasioned, were wending their way thoughtfully back to Squire Hooper's house, whence they had started out an hour before.

"I don't see what you sent us over there for," said the gentleman, as soon as they entered the sitting-room. When we told you that our errand in this neighborhood is to pick out a bright little girl whose parents are poor and unable to educate her as she deserves and wishes we were in earnest, and expected you to recommend somebody who is worthy. But that Hibbard girl is a regular little lunatic. She said her name is not Hibbard; that she is the child of wealthy parents who will give her a rise in the world, and all that sort of tommy-rot. We were so surprised we came away without seeing Mr. Hibbard."

"I don't know what to make of it," sighed Mrs. Hooper. "Here comes her aunt, Hannah Morrison, down the road, now. I'll call her in and consult her."

"It's the very thing that's been worrying her father to death yesterday and to-day," said Mrs. Morrison, when the quest of the middle-aged couple had been explained to her. "I'm afraid her mind's upset by reading so many impossible, sensational stories. I can't watch her all the time, having so much to do, and she will borrow those papers and read them when I'm not looking. I'm sure I'm obliged to you all for your kind intentions toward Peggy. She's sharp as a whip. It's a shame we can't afford to give her more advantages. I hope you'll overlook her crazy notions and give her a trial."

But the middle-aged couple were extremely matter-of-fact people. They felt rather dubious about taking under

"MY NAME IS NOT PEGGY HIBBARD."

their protection a child who talked in riddles, and after due deliberation they returned to their home without having made any arrangements for the education of a bright little girl who was unable to help herself.

IV.

But they came again a year later. "We are looking for Peggy Hibbard," said the old gentleman, with a merry twinkle in his gray eyes.

Peggy had learned many things during those twelve months. She had come to realize that a "rise" had come in her way, which, although not the kind she was looking for, was the best "rise" that can come to a person in this world, and she deeply regretted having lost it. In view of all this, she answered, modestly, "I am she."

When they went away Peggy accompanied them. They did not startle the neighbors with gold harness and "an unlimited wardrobe," but for all that Peggy was very happy. The next summer, when she was home during vacation, she voluntarily hunted a tin pail and a wooden paddle, and went with her father to the potato patch.

"I don't really like this kind of work," she said, "but I've come to the conclusion that I can't have everything my own was, as did Lady Alfreda. Somehow I've lost all interest in her golden hair and slender white wrists."

When they returned to the house her father brought out the big family Bible and opened it at the record of births. "See," he said, pointing to the top line. "Peggy, daughter of Hiram and Alice Hibbard. Born December 12, 1881." There it is as plain as life; every-day, commonplace 'Peggy.' Have yo' given up tryin' to make somethin' flowery out of it?"

Peggy blushed to the roots of her hair, which was still carrotty and stringy. "Long ago," she said, meekly.

"An' yo' b'leeve the record in the Bible, now, don't you, dear child?" he asked, anxiously. "Yo' b'leeve that 'm your sure enough father, an' you ain't expectin' any great rise, are yo'? Yo' ain't ashamed o' me an' my name?"

Peggy held his hard hand in hers, and when she saw a teardrop glistening there, she did not know whether it had fallen from his eye or her own.

"Father, dear father," she said, softly.—Omaha Bee.

A Cat's Loyalty to Home.

Black Tom, the big cat who made his headquarters at Mermod & Jaccard's for years, escaped from the fire with barely a whisker singed. He doesn't approve of the new location of the firm. The Monday after the fire one of the clerks caught him prowling around the ruins, and carried him over to the new store.

Tom inspected the premises carefully, and received the greetings of his old friends. Then he hoisted his tail and sallied out to watch the salvage men at work.

As soon as the ruins cooled sufficiently he established headquarters in them, and steadfastly refused to return to the new store.

Where he gets his provender is not known, but he seems well satisfied. Divers inducements have been held out to get him to go to the new store, but he scorns them as efforts to draw him into a refutation of the theory that cats become attached to places and not to individuals.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

No Taxes to Pay There.

Klingenberg-am-Main, in Franconia, as a result of the municipality engaging in business, has no taxes to pay and distributes profits to the individual citizens. The town runs terra cotta works, the profits of which last year, after the town expenses had been paid, were 90,000 marks.

Children complain because they are compelled to go to school five days in a week, but after they are grown, they will find it necessary to go to school seven days a week, and occasionally at night.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Manila.—The God of nations intervened in the harbor of Manila for the suffering, famine-stricken and dying Cubans.—Rev. E. C. Dutcher, Methodist, Jersey City, N. J.

Dwarfed Manhood.—Man is a social being. He was born so. His faculties are dwarfed if he remains isolated from his fellows.—Rev. Robert Macdonald, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Woman's Sphere.—Woman has a peculiar sphere in life that is all her own. This sphere is not antagonistic but supplemental to man's sphere.—Rev. W. A. Stanton, Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pa.

Unselfishness.—Grand as the Puritan principles were, they are not enough. It is time to know that no man can call Christ his and forget his neighbor.—Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Episcopalian, New York City.

The Great Cities.—The government of cities is truly a present-day question. They will continue to increase. The drift of the multitude is toward them—a drift greatly to be deplored.—Rev. H. C. Swentzel, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Progress.—The people of the United States stand before the nations of the world to-day in the van of the march toward real progress and the maintenance of equal rights for all men.—Rev. J. B. Shaw, Presbyterian, New York City.

Well Doing.—God wants you to serve him just where you are, and with just what you have, and he rewards not according to achievement, but according to faithfulness. It is the well-doing that meets from him the "well-done."—Rev. H. H. Barbour, Baptist, Columbus, Ohio.

Not in Solitude.—You are never alone. Like an amphitheater throng, gazing breathlessly upon a contest in the arena, an unseen audience ceaselessly watches you. Your soul's destiny threads the farthest eternity.—Rev. S. E. Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pa.

Freedom.—As a moral agent, the nation should be the incarnation of freedom. Its freedom consists in the assertion of its personality. To be free is simply to be itself and to fulfill the mission for which God has given it existence.—Rev. H. MacAyral, Congregationalist, Omaha, Neb.

Life Eternal.—The most complex organism is the longest lived. The bird has a more complex organism than an insect, hence it is longer lived. Redeemed man in Christ is the climax of creation, and he shall have life eternal.—Rev. W. G. Patridge, Baptist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Old Glory.—We do not want Spanish land, but we want heaven's justice, and millions of men dare to march behind Old Glory to recover it. The stars and stripes never stood so near the blood-stained banner of the cross as they do to-day.—Rev. Cortland Myers, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Light of Day.—Let the nation, let the individual, indulge no secret and selfish purpose that will not bear the light of day. Let it be our supreme prayer to be like him who is love itself, in whom is no darkness at all, and who has put all manner of self-life under his feet. Let his image and likeness reign supreme in our heart of hearts.—Rev. John Goddard, Swedenborgian, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Nation's Character.—A nation is only for the purpose of developing character. The nations of the earth are calling to each other and saying, "Show us your typical character." Slav, Latin and Saxon are answering the question. As was recently said, "some nations are dying and some are growing strong;" but below the superficial signs it is a question of character which each nation develops that determines life or death. This is all a lesson in patriotism.—Rev. L. M. Clarke, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Roll in Billville.

We called the roll in Billville: "Major General Jones!"
Wouldn't do for service, for he's only skin and bones.
"Captain Stutter Splutter!" Rheumatism (bad);
And it's settled for the summer in the only leg he had!

"Colonel Slumpkin Bumpkins!" At present out of sight;
Went off to chase a private who escaped him in the night.
"Lieutenant Billup Fillup!" Can only fight on land;
Is only used to swimming in a millpond—over-hand.

"Major Shoddy Toddy!" No bullets make him wince;
Fought through to Appomattox, and been half-shot ever since.
"General Morgan Moonshine!" His patriotism fills
A brimming gallon measure, and he'll fortify the "stills."

Colonels, generals, majors and captains by the score—
Train loads of officers, and trains still bringing more and more!
Commissioned officers enough to fill the world with woe,
And just one living private, and—he's hired to a show!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Strong Minded.

"Your wife is somewhat strong-minded, isn't she, Littlejohn?"

"Strong-minded? A furniture polish peddler came here yesterday, and in five minutes' talk she sold him some polish she had made herself."—Detroit Free Press.

Why They Do It.

"Why is it that prima donnas always sing 'Home, Sweet Home' for an encore?"

"That's to show their gratitude. In return for the applause they naturally want to give the people something they can understand."

Diamonds from Babylon.

Over 400 diamonds are known to have been recovered from the ruins of Babylon. Many are uncut, but most are polished on one or two sides.

A New Synonym.

Bobby—Pa, what is a nemesis?

Pa—The first wife of a bigamist, Bobby.—Judge.

Why He Wondered.

A man who went away from home some time ago to attend a convention of church people was struck with the beauty of the little town in which the gathering was held. He had plenty of time, and while wandering about walked into the village cemetery. It was a beautiful place, and the delegate walked around among the graves. He saw a monument, one of the largest in the cemetery, and read with surprise the inscription on it, "A Lawyer and an Honest Man." The delegate scratched his head and looked at the monument again. He read the inscription over and over. Then he walked all around the monument and examined the grave closely. Another man in the cemetery approached and asked him:

"Have you found the grave of an old friend?"

"No," said the delegate, "but I was wondering how they came to bury those two fellows in one grave."—St. Joseph News.

A Pertinent Query.

The little boy was with his mother at a theater in Louisville. The play was "Jim, the Penman," and was the scene where Jim displays 65 £100 bank notes. The little boy was very inquisitive, and while he heard Mr. Eagle speaking of the pound notes he asked his mother how much money a pound was.

When he was told that it was about $5 in American money, he sat silent and thoughtful for awhile. Then he said, "Sixty-five thousand pounds would be quite a big fortune for a man to have, wouldn't it, mamma?"

Answered in the affirmative, he thought for awhile. Then he asked, "Mamma, if Mr. Eagle has so much money why does he work so hard at this theater when he could be having a bully good time spending those bank notes?"—Louisville Commercial.

Hawthorne and D'Aubepine.

As a nom de plume for a great deal of his work Hawthorne assumed the French translation of his name. His stories in The Democratic Review of this time are attributed to M. d'Aubepine. Lowell says of him in his Concord address: "You would think me extravagant, I fear, if I said how highly I rate the genius of Hawthorne in the history of literature. At any rate, Hawthorne taught us one great and needful lesson, and that is that our own past was an ample storehouse for the brightest works of imagination and fancy."

CAN OUR COAST BE EFFECTUALLY BLOCKADED?

If confidence can be felt in the opinion of military and naval officers in high places at the seat of government, such is the vast extent of our sea coast to blockade it effectually, even if our navy and sea coast defences could offer no adequate resistance, seems to be impossible. When a blockade of the bowels exists, relieve constipation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which conquers dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

A Matter of Standing.—Wallace—We Americans do not stand by our Officials as we ought to. Ferry—May be not; but think how willing we are to stand in with them.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Risky. Patience—I saw a couple making love right under the mouth of one of those big guns. Patrice—The guns can't hear, my dear. "This was one of those repeating guns."

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

Mistress (to new servant)—Do you know how to clean a bicycle? "No, but I can give you the address of the place where I get mine cleaned."

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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Relieved of Periodic Pain and Backache.

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"For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house, and I sat right down and read it. I then got some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. I can heartily say that to-day I feel like a new woman; my monthly suffering is a thing of the past. I shall always praise the Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me.—MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 363 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

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THE TYRANT OF THE HOUSE.

While baby sleeps—
We cannot jump, or dance, or sing,
Play jolly games or do a thing
To make a noise. The floor might creak
If we should walk! We scarcely speak,
Or breathe, while baby takes a nap,
Lest we should wake the little chap!
A strict watch nursie always keeps
While baby sleeps!

When baby wakes
But little gratitude he shows,
When other people want to doze!
At night, when folks have gone to bed,
He rouses them all up instead,
To wait on him. Ma lights the lamp,
And warms milk for the little scamp!
Pa walks him up and down the floor,
Sometimes two hours and sometimes more!
And nurse comes running in a stew,
To see what she for him can do!
And Will and Harry, at the row,
Call: "What's the matter with him now?"
And I'm waked up at all the clatter
To wonder what on earth's the matter!
Such uproar in the house he makes,
When baby wakes!

So if asleep, or if awake,
The house exists but for his sake,
And such a tiny fellow—he
To be boss of this family!
—Independent.

HELEN'S TWO LOVERS

WAS he glad? Was he sorry? Did he feel triumphant? Did he feel bitterly ashamed?

Will Spencer asked himself these questions over and over, wearying of the repetition and yet never able to end it by saying heartily that he was glad and triumphant, or bitterly that he was sorry and ashamed. The plain face stared him in the face, that Helen Raymond did not love him and that Mrs. Raymond had urged his suit, and exerted her maternal influence and eloquence until Helen had consented to be his wife, telling him very frankly that her heart was in the grave of her lover, George Vanhorn, who had been killed in a railway collision nearly one year before.

"Mother was never willing I should marry George," Helen said, sadly, "because he was poor and we have suffered all that poverty can inflict. He was on his way to Colorado, where his brother had been successful, when he was killed.

Will Spencer winced, for he was rich, very rich, but then he put to the wound that soothing salve, "I will win her love when she is my wife," that has wrecked so many lives. It may come, this love that will not be hidden, to a man and wife, after they are bound together for life, but the risk is great, and Will Spencer knew it.

Yet he cherished the delusion that love in the end would win a return, and he knew his own love to be strong and enduring. He had stepped back when George Vanhorn was met with such a smile, as he could never win, had kept from pressing his suit when the name of Helen's lover appeared on the list of the killed in the account of the railway collision, but after the lapse of several months he had won Mrs. Raymond to his side and so, by proxy, wooed Helen and won—what? a cold, reluctant consent to be his wife.

Yet she was not cold, this girl of 20, whose heart had been crushed ever since the day when George Vanhorn's name was recorded as dead. He could have told how her eyes could soften with love's tenderness, her cheeks burn with love's blushes, her low, sweet, voice tremble with love's whispered words. He had won what all the Spencer gold, the riches of long generations, could not buy.

Before that fatal railway collision she was a bright, beautiful girl, with large, expressive brown eyes, a voice of music, the step of a fairy, singing as a bird sings, from sheer joyousness of heart, bringing a jest to all the household worries, laughing merrily over her own blunders in the culinary department, turning old dresses, renovating old bonnets without a complaint, living on love and hope.

After that day she moved about slowly, her eyes were dull and weary, her duties met with a rigid mechanical precision, her lips compressed, her cheeks pale, as shadow of her joyous self.

Mrs. Raymond was often afraid that she would yet miss the golden prize she had partly won, and heartily seconded Will in his preparations for a speedy wedding. It was Mrs. Raymond who went with him to open the house that he had bought to adorn for his bride, who aided him in the selection of carpens, curtains, furniture, and gave him instructions regarding the kitchen department, of whose needs he was as ignorant as most young bachelors. It was Mrs. Raymond who received an anonymous letter containing a liberal sum, which she quietly appropriated for a trousseau and a suitable dress for the bride's mother.

She was a woman of rare tact. Having won Helen's consent to be Will Spencer's wife, she never bothered her by complaints about her listness indifference to her lover or her future prospects. She simply made all the arrangements for her, without once admitting a possibility of change. The betrothal was spoken of on all occasions, the preparation of the house, the selection of the trousseau referred to, in matter of fact words that made Helen feel, as it was intended she should, that she had walked into a net from which there was no escape.

And Will Spencer know it all, and writhed under the knowledge, being a frank, loyal man, whose impulses were generous and honorable, and who loved Helen with all the strength of his heart. Often he asked himself how he could endure life, if he found his wife a faithful slave, instead of the happy companion he had hoped to make her.

"If she never loves me," he thought, bitterly. "If all my love fails to win hers, what will my life be?"

He did her justice. He knew that if his love failed to win her heart, his gold was powerless to make her happy. He knew that if her mother died or could not be benefited by her marriage, she would rather beg her bread herself than be his wife.

While matters stood in this unsatisfactory state, Mrs. Raymond made a suggestion: "I want you to go away for a month," she said to him, "and let Helen miss the constant devotion that she has had ever since your betrothal. Let her feel that a void has come into her life, and how dull and cheerless it would be if she lost you. The wedding day is set for June 10, and this is April. Stay away until the 5th or 6th of June."

It seemed to him good advice and he had business in the West that would fill his time profitably. It gave him the first really happy moment of his engagement, when Helen said gently, yet with a shudder:

"I cannot bear to think of you on railway trains, Will. Write often, that I may know you are safe."

Her lips met his in a tender pressure, such as a loving sister might bestow, but with far more affection than she had ever before given him. Was he winning her? The hope made this unexpected absence endurable, and for two weeks life held more pleasure than it had done in all the days of his courtship.

Then came a blow, sudden, sharp, overwhelming! He was in a large Western city, when, after night, returning to his hotel, a man on crutches asked for charity. The voice was familiar, and, in a shock of horror, the face struck him. One gasping cry escaped him:

"George Vanhorn!"

The man would have hurried away, but he followed easily.

"Let me go, Spencer!" the crippled man pleaded. "I did not recognize you! Don't you know I am dead?"

"I know you are coming in here with me," Will said gently, substituting his arm for one of the crutches and entering the hotel where he had a room. "Steady now!" and he led him, feeling how he trembled, until he had him seated in a great arm-chair in his room, and felt his heart stirred with deepest compassion at the havoc pain and poverty had made.

He would not let his guest speak until he had ordered a supper and made him comfortable. Then, turning to him, he saw he was weeping.

"See what a woman you make of me!" the poor fellow said. "You thought I was dead?"

"Yes! All your friends think so."

"It was a narrow escape, and I wonder why I was spared. Nine months in a public hospital have left me crippled and incurably ill. They would not keep me after I could get about on crutches, but I have begged or starved, and it will not be for long! I would not let anyone know for fear it would get to—to—Helen?"

"You want to hide from her?"

"Yes—yes! What would her life be tied to mine? You will not betray me, Spencer?"

"But you may recover."

"No. I should only be a wreck if I could, but I cannot. I have internal injuries that the cold and hunger of last winter have increased fatally."

Will Spencer literally could not speak. This man asked of him only the silence that would give him his wife. Could he let Helen remain in ignorance of this strange adventure the memory of her old love might die away in time.

When he could speak again he led the conversation to Helen. He was very frank, telling George Vanhorn how truly he had been mourned, but saying nothing of his own hopes, and it was easy to see how George had loved her, how utterly self-sacrificing his silence had been. To spare her pain, he had kept from her all knowledge of his own suffering.

But his pride yielded to Will's entreaties to be allowed to befriend him. He was very weak, very ill, and he allowed Will to get him a pleasant room in a quiet boarding house, to furnish him with necessary clothing, to engage a doctor, and to take a brother's place beside him.

And then true, unselfish love triumphed.

"She will never marry me," Will thought, ruefully, as he folded a long, long letter, "but she shall not be cheated out of what little happiness life may still hold for her."

He wrote, too, to Mrs. Raymond, a letter that caused that respectable lady to grind her teeth, but which she obeyed, packing her trunk and accompanying Helen in the journey westward.

It was Will Spencer who met the two at the depot, and accompanied them to the boarding house where he kept Mrs. Raymond in the parlor after sending Helen upstairs, alone. It was Will Spencer who smoothed away every difficulty, engaging rooms for mother and daughter and quietly effacing himself.

It were far too long a story to try to record the three months that followed. George Vanhorn was resolute on one point. He would not marry Helen. He had no hope of recovery, but if the unexpected should happen, he would not risk ruining Helen's life by binding it to his.

"Oh," she would cry, "what am I to deserve the love of two such men? Mother, it humbles me to think how they love me."

And by this love her courage was sustained through the three months when she and her mother smoothed George Vanhorn's path to the grave. Such happiness as could be hers, she knew that she owed to Will Spencer, who showed his love only by his care of the invalid. He never spoke of love to her, giving her up entirely, but upon her lover he lavished every kindness wealth could procure, or friendship dictate. He gave him a brother's devotion until the last parting came, and when he was laid in the cemetery, Will Spencer took Helen and Mrs. Raymond back to their home and left them.

It was three years later when he came home from a European tour and called on Mrs. Raymond.

"The old lady, sir, is dead," the servant told him, "an' Miss Helen's livin' in —— street. Maybe yees didn't hear she's come into some money from her uncle, sir, and Mrs. Gandy, she's took this house, sor."

Come into some money! Well, she did not need him. He would wait awhile. But in a few days a little note reached him:

"It was unkind to let me hear of your return by accident. Will you not come to see me?"

Would he not? And when he went he could not keep the love out of his eyes or his voice, and she—at last! Her eyes drooped under his gaze, her cheeks blushed for him, her voice faltered with tenderness. He had won his bride! And he had no secret hidden from her loving eyes, no treachery he would dread to have her discover. By the frankness he had thought would alienate her forever, he had won her true, faithful love, a devotion as entire as that she had given in her girlhood to the man he had so nobly befriended.—New York Ledger.

THE FIRST TORPEDO.

Exploded Too Soon to Destroy a Federal Gunboat.

Mr. R. O. Crowley, formerly electrician of the Torpedo Division, C. S. N., contributes to the Century an account of "The Confederate Torpedo Service." After describing the organization of the first torpedo service, Mr. Crowley says:

Having our system now perfected, we established a torpedo station, some five or six miles below Richmond, by submerging two iron tanks, containing one thousand pounds of powder each, in twelve feet of water, leading the wires ashore, and connecting them with a galvanic battery concealed in a small hut in a deep ravine. From the battery-house the wires were led to an elevated position near by, where the man in charge could keep a lookout for passing vessels. The position of the torpedoes in the water was indicated by two sticks, planted about ten feet apart on the bluff, and in a line with each other and the torpedoes; and the watchman's instructions were to explode them by contracting the wires as soon as an enemy's vessel should be on a line with the two pointers. All this being prepared, we awaited the approach of a Federal gunboat. As was usually the case, one came when least expected, on a beautiful clear day, when our entire force except the man stationed as lookout was absent in Richmond, preparing other war material.

We were apprised by telegraph of the rapid approach of the gunboat, and immediately hastened toward our first station; but we arrived too late. The man in charge had not seen the United States flag for a long period, and never having previously seen a gunboat so near, lost his presence of mind, and fired one of the 1,000-pound powder-tanks when the gunboat was at least twenty to thirty yards distant. A great explosion took place, throwing up a large column of water to a considerable height; and the gunboat by her momentum plunged into the great trough, and caught the downward rush of a wave on her forward deck. The guards were broken away, half a dozen men were thrown overboard, and other damage to the gunboat was caused. The steamer then turned about as quickly as she could, and prepared to retrace her route down the river, after picking up the men who had been washed overboard. There was a brilliant opportunity to accomplish her total destruction by firing the remaining torpedo as she passed back over it. But alas! the man had been so astounded at the first explosion that he had fled precipitately, without waiting to see what damage had been done, and the gunboat was thus enabled to return down the river in safety.

Hammer Toes.

Another one came into the room. He passed muster at first all right. "Take off your shoes." Off came the fellow's shoes, and it was found he had hammer toes.

"You'll never get through with hammer toes," said Capt. Baker. "Never in the world," repeated Capt. Hogan.

"I'm sorry for you," said Capt. Baker, and the boy's face grew to be three feet longer as he spoke.

"Hammer toes, what's them?" he asked. "I never heard of hammer toes before. They don't bother me none. I can walk ten miles quicker than any man in this room."

"The only thing you can do is to get that hammer toe cut off if you want to get through," said Capt. Baker.

The boy's face grew a shade paler and he left the room quickly and without further remark. Perhaps he intended to get the hammer toe amputated. Hammer toe is the name given to toes which turn downward at the tips.—Portland Times.

Turkish Octroi.

Most Turkish towns are surrounded by walls, and officials are usually stationed at the gates to collect a tax on everything that comes in for sale. A recent traveler tells a story of a peasant who wanted to take a cheese into town, but finding that the tax was beyond his purse, he sat down and ate the cheese, whereupon he was allowed to take it in free.—New York Evening Post.

Before marriage a man declares himself unworthy of his sweetheart's love and after marriage he spends about two-thirds of his time in proving it.

UNCLE SAM'S BLUE UNIFORMS

GENERAL MILES is reported to be contemplating important changes in the uniforms now worn by the soldiers of the United States regular army. At a recent reception at the White House the General appeared in a gorgeous new tunic of his own design, liberally adorned with gold and lace, and wearing a sash of alternate yellow and gold stripes. The most remarkable point about the uniform, however, was not the splendor of the facings as the prominence of the oak leaf and acorn decorations;

THE PURITAN SOLDIER. 1776.

a curious fact, as these are supposed to be the distinctive military emblems of the British crown. General Miles, however, intimates that he is going to take the best features of every nation's dress regulations and incorporate them into his new system for the clothing of the American army.

In the stirring times of the Revolutionary period the dress of many of the patriot regiments was at once quaint and picturesque. Many of the troops, prominent among them the First Virginia regiment in 1775, were clothed at their own expense in leather hunting shirts, leggings and caps, trimmed with fur—a dress that Washington recommended to all those who were unable to obtain the regular uniform, saying that "the leather hunting shirt inspired terror in the heart of the British soldier, as the latter believed that its wearer must necessarily be a sharpshooter." On reflection, one can hardly blame the Britisher for his timidity in approaching the fearless backwoodsmen. The Pennsylvania regiments, facetiously dubbed the "Quaker brigade," were remarkable for the excessive plainness of their uniforms, which were modestly made of buff-colored cloth, trimmed and faced with brown. What a contrast to the gay trappings of the troopers known as Moylan's dragoons, described as wearing "green short coats turned up with red, waistcoats of red cloth, buckskin breeches and a leather cap, trimmed with bearskin, a flowing mane of horsehair hanging from a curved brass crest at the top."

In 1802 the then commander-in-chief issued an order that the collars of all privates' coats should not be less than

MINUTE MAN. 1810.

three inches high nor more than 3½; ten years later the height was increased "to reach as far as the tip of the ear at the side and back, and in front as high as the chin would permit in turning the head." These preposterous collars were afterward replaced by the equally uncomfortable stocks but a more rational measure brought into vogue the present low collar of soft cloth, supplemented in the case of officers by an ordinary civilian collar.

In this connection it is interesting to recall some of the curious uniforms which the brave defenders of our great republic have from time to time adopted, either through choice or necessity. Who would ever imagine that our soldiers once wore the tall silk hat of the modern society gentlemen? Yet in 1810 an order was issued directing that all the privates be supplied with the "chimney-pot hat" of to-day, and this extraordinary kind of military headgear continued until 1812, when it was replaced by a more ornate covering, described in the regulations as "a leather cap, bell-crowned, adorned in front with a yellow eagle made of brass-work, embossed with the regimental number; a white pompon in front and a black cockade at the side, made of leather." Certainly it was a more serviceable hat than its predecessor, and more suggestive of the martial spirit that inspired its wearers to their brilliant deeds of valor in the struggle of that year. But the day of the pot hat was not yet done; in 1821 the cadets at the Military Academy at West Point were requested to adopt the pattern which had been condemned as an unsoldierlike hat-covering but nine years before, and great was the wrath of these embryo Washingtons and Jacksons at the indignity which, they declared, had been put upon them. But their dislike soon gave way to a feeling of respect for the uniform, and perhaps to this fact is due the enormous popularity of the tall hat among American citizens.

President Monroe decided, toward the end of 1821, that the uniforms of the various regiments should all be dark blue in color, and that this was to be in future the national color; the West Point cadets to have gray coats and trousers, while the regimental musicians were to be distinguished by their red coats.

Some of the uniforms of the old Continental army days were undoubtedly very picturesque and imposing; for instance, let us take the Governor of Connecticut's regiment of foot guards, organized in 1771. There were two companies, the first of which wore scarlet-colored coats, richly covered with gold lace and faced with black; buff cassimere waistcoats and buff cloth breeches, high bearskin hats or "bushes," and black leggings. The second company, however, outdid the first in magnificence by the adoption of white vests, breeches and stockings, ruffled shirts and silver buttons! In addition one must remember the long powdered ones and clean-shaven faces of the period, so as to form an adequate idea of the imposing appearance of those

1818. 1861.

tall, well-built sons of Mars. But think of a soldier wearing white stockings and breeches!

Washington's own uniform as commander-in-chief of the army was very simple and unpretentious as compared with General Miles' latest "turnout."

WOMEN'S AID IN THE WAR.

Relief Association Furnishing Money for Various Purposes.

It only costs 25 cents to become a member of the Woman's National War Relief Association. For the amount named any woman may secure the privilege of signing this pledge:

"I, the undersigned, hereby declare my allegiance to the United States of America and my desire to contribute to the general welfare, health and comfort of the men engaged in the military and naval service of the republic in the present war."

The executive committee of the association includes a number of society leaders in New York, including Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Helen Gould and Mrs. Daniel Lamont. Originally the plan was to outfit and man a hospital ship with nurses. On application to army and naval officials it was discovered that such a project was impracticable. Secretary Long, Surgeon General Sternberg of the army and Surgeon General Van Ruypen of the navy all advised that the relief association collect funds only, which the authorities would disburse for supplies and nurses as need demanded. General Wesley Merritt lent his influence to further the organization and the association promptly devoted itself to the collection of money. From time to time the surgeon generals will send a list of the objects for which the asso-

MRS. ASTOR AND MISS GOULD.

ciation's contributions are expended, so that the women may keep in actual touch with every dollar that goes to the relief of the wounded as well as if themselves applying it. Many auxiliaries are already formed.

We have our opinion of a man who writes us an item and marks it "confidential."

After a man has dropped a few thousand dollars in stocks it is useless to tell him there is no money in them.

UNSPOKEN SYMPATHY.

Children Who Were Careful Not to Hurt an Uncle's Feeling.

He was a big, burly, good-natured conductor on a country railroad, and he had watched them with much interest as they got on the train. They were two handsome, round-faced, rosy-cheeked boys, and three sunny-haired, pretty little girls of various sizes and ages. A grave, kind-looking gentleman, evidently their guardian, got in with them, and the conductor's attention was soon caught by the fact that the apparently eager conversation was carried on by means of a deaf-and-dumb alphabet, the gentleman joining in so pleasantly that the conductor beamed on him with approval. Naturally kind-hearted himself, it pleased him to see this trait in others. But his honest eyes were misty as he thought of his own noisy crowd of youngsters at home and contrasted them with this prim little company who smiled and gesticulated, but made no sound.

It was plain they were off on a holiday jaunt, for they all had satchels and wore a festive, "go-away" air, and the conductor, whose fancy played about them continually, settled it in his mind that they belonged to some asylum, and were going with their teacher for a vacation trip. He couldn't help watching them, and nodding to them as he passed through the car. They returned his greeting in kind, being cheerful little souls, and he began to look forward with regret to the time of parting.

At length, at one of the rural stations, the gentleman kissed the young ones hurriedly all round and got off the train. They leaned out of the windows and waved enthusiastic farewells as the car moved on; then the biggest "little girl" took a brown-paper bag from her satchel and distributed crackers in even shares. The conductor, in passing, smiled and nodded as usual, as the little girl held out the paper bag to him.

"Do have some," she said.

He started back in sheer amazement.

"Why," he exclaimed, "you can talk then—all of you?"

"Of course!" they cried in chorus.

The conductor sank into the seat across the aisle. "I thought you were deaf and dumb," he gasped.

"Oh, how funny!" cried one of the rosy-cheeked boys. "Why, that was Uncle Jack, poor fellow! He was born that way. We wouldn't talk while he was with us; it might hurt his feelings, you know. Hello! here's our station. Come on, girls!" And the five trooped noisily out, and waved their handkerchiefs from the platform as the train moved on.—St. Nicholas.

Paid His Creditors in Full.

A case of rather remarkable commercial honesty has just come to light. In 1875 one of Springfield's well-known shoe dealers found himself so embarrassed by depreciation in value of stock and the difficulty in collecting accounts that he failed and made a compromise with his creditors of 50 cents on the dollar. After twenty-two years the merchant, now considerably over 70 years old, has settled all these old claims in full, paying the balance unpaid at that time, amounting to several thousand dollars.

There was no claim on him other than that of his conscience. All his creditors had signed a paper acknowledging their satisfaction, and, in fact, a large number of original papers had been destroyed, so that the merchant had to settle in accordance with the figures he had in his possession, paying over the money in some cases to heirs or to surviving partners, who knew nothing or had nothing to show of the original transaction. The conscientious old shoe dealer is very anxious not to have his name appear—his act would lose its merit through advertising, he says. A good deal of the money that he has thus paid back has been pounded out on the shoemaker's bench.—Boston Transcript.

New Island Off Borneo.

A sensation has been created in the Straits Settlements and the far East by the sudden appearance of a new island off the coast of Borneo, between Nemtakol and Lumbidan. The island is 45 feet high, a third of a mile long, and a quarter of a mile wide. For the most part the island is merely an upheaval of the bottom of the sea, but at its highest point there is a distinct land crater, with the cone-shaped top and sides fallen in. The sides of the cone give evidence of having been forced up through a crevice in solid rock. The British North Borneo Herald says the cone, which is thirty yards in diameter, is surrounded by another and larger cone, which shows that with more pressure from beneath a much larger crater would have been formed. The rising of the island was not accompanied by any volcanic disturbance. The crater is seamed with crevices and cracks which emit gases. By applying a torch to a small crack in the crater the gas ignites and burns steadily.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Musical Aids to Marchers.

A French general has inaugurated a plan of permitting soldiers to sing when on the march, a privilege which has been strictly denied until recently. It has also been arranged that any soldier who can play on any of the smaller musical instruments shall be provided with such instrument at the expense of the State.

England's Pension Payments.

Every year Great Britain pays nearly £4,000,000 in pensions, retired pay and superannuated allowances to officers, warrant officers and others.

Suicides.

The number of suicides committed in this country last year was 4,912, or about seven in every 100,000 inhabitants.

JOLLY JOKER.

The Kindly Man—"Why stand ye idle here?" The Other Man—"De benches in de park's bein' painted."—Detroit Journal.

"By Jove, old chap, how I wish there was no such thing as money!" "Well, we have no positive proof that there is."—Life.

Snodgrass—"The world has a place for everybody." Micawber—"Yes; the only trouble is there's generally somebody else in it."

"Yes," said Quiggles, "I have a good deal on my hands just now." "So I perceive," replied Fogg; "why don't you try a little soap and water?"

"Do you think a man has a right to open his wife's letters?" "Well, he may have the right; but I don't see how he could have the courage."

Nellie—"Yesterday was my birthday, and Charlie gave me a rose for each year." Sallie—"What a perfectly immense bouquet they must have made."

Godfrey—"Doesn't Whackster ever get tired of his wife's continued sulkiness and ill temper?" Scorjel—"I think not. When she is good-natured she sings."

Mrs. Sweet—"Do you find it economical to do your own cooking?" Mrs. Burnem—"Oh, yes; my husband doesn't eat half as much as when we have a cook."

"Uncle, which breed of chickens is the best?" "Well, sah, de white one is de easiest found, an' de dahk ones is de easiest hid atter yo' gits 'em."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I have a splendid night lock here that locks itself," announced the canvasser. "That won't do me," answered Roundley. "What I want is one that will unlock itself."

"I asked the young woman in front of me to remove her big hat so I could see the stage." "Did she do it?" "No; she said if she held her hat in her lap she couldn't see the stage herself."

Promoter—"You needn't be a bit afraid; the company is perfectly safe." The Lamb—"Oh, I've no doubt about the company being safe enough. I was thinking about the safety of my money."

"Oratory is a gift," remarked the admiring constituent. "Well," replied Farmer Corntassel, "mostly it is. But now and then a man gets good enough at it to charge you fur listenin'."—Washinton Star.

"I see," said the shoe clerk boarder, "that there is a king of Africa who has been drunk for fifteen years." "That," said the Cheerful Idiot, "is what might be called a soaking reign."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I'll take my chances with posterity," said the poet whose effusions had been refused. "Of course you will," sneered the editor. "You know mighty well that posterity can't get at you."—Detroit Free Press.

"That man Crumlet has more invitations to dinner than any other man in town." "How does he work it?" "He tells every hostess with a grown-up daughter that she must have married much below the legal age."

First Daughter of the Revolution—"She says she'd like to know, for her part, what practical good our society does." Second Ditto—"Why, the mean thing! Just as if we hadn't made it almost fashionable to be patriotic."—Judge.

Traveler—Do the trains for Waxtonbury leave this station? Railroad Attache—They always have up to date; but the thing is getting pretty shaky, and it wouldn't be strange some day to see one of the trains carrying it off.—Boston Transcript.

An old Yorkshire woman being much distressed at the sudden loss of her only son, the dissenting minister assured her, consolingly: "He is now with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob." "That's the worst on it," she sobbed, "and he was always so shy among strangers."—Moonshine.

"I had a mighty queer surprise today," remarked a local broker. "I put on a winter suit on account of the cold snap—one of my suits of last year—and in one of my vest pockets I found a big roll of bills, which I must have forgotten, you know." "Were any of them receipted?" asked a sad-eyed bystander. And the look he received sent the mercury down about ten degrees further.

Gentleman (who has engaged an aged colored hackman to drive him from the station to the hotel)—"Say, uncle, what's your name?" Driver—"My name, sah, is George Washington." Gentleman—"George Washington! Why that names seems familiar." Driver—"Well, I should t'ink it ought to. Here I been drivin' to this station fo' 'bout twenty years, sah."

Si Plunkard—"Hiram, when be you goin' to pay me them eight dollars fer pasturin' your helfer? I've had her now fer about ten weeks." Hiram Agin—"Why, Si, ther critter ain't wuth more'n ten dollars." Si Plunkard—"Well, s'posin' I keep her fer what you owe me." Hiram Agin—"Not by a jugfull! Tell you what I'll do; keep her two weeks more an' you can have her."—Up-to-Date.

Little Tommy and his younger sister were going to bed without a light. They had just reached the bottom of the stairs, when Tommy, after endeavoring to pierce the darkness, turned round and asked: "Mother, is it polite for a gentleman to go before a lady when they have to walk in single file?" "No, my son; the lady should always take the lead," replied the mother. "I thought so," said Tommy; "go ahead, Ethel."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY. AUFUST 5.....1898

From the great Sierra Nevada water flow to Owens Valley sufficient power could be derived to operate a railroad from Bishop to Mojave and not half try. Dr. Charles Van Norden, of Sacramento, has solved the problem of utilizing and applying to machinery the power contained in the water that the snow-capped peaks of the Sierra Nevada mountains have been shedding for centuries. Colis P. Huntington considers the plan feasible and before very long his trains may be moved back and forth over the divide by power generated from mountain snow. The South Yuba Ditch Company owns a water-shed covering twelve square miles in Summit Valley, at the extreme top of the Sierras. Van Norden's scheme is to operate the road by electricity between Sacramento and Verdi, a distance of 144 miles, the power in each case being generated from the water stored in the water shed at Summit Valley. It is impossible at present to run more than fifteen trains over the divide in one day. The projector claims that his scheme will permit the operation of sixty, and as many more as can be placed on the rails with safety.

In an article in a recent number of the *Rural Californian*, of Los Angeles, speaking of irrigation in Nevada, Col. Maxon said in part: "The Humboldt River alone, rising near the eastern boundary, flows westward 350 miles, and then spreads out in a lake ten miles wide and twelve long and is evaporated by the winds and a dry atmosphere, whereas with the proper storage of water along its tributaries, to be used during the irrigation season, probably one million acres of good land could be cultivated from it, and probably more." In the main, the conditions the same as to Owens River. There is no question as to what water storage will do, but how is it to be done—financially? On the same principle that it drains rivers and harbors for the benefit of commerce, the United States Governmeet ought to provide for irrigation for the benefit of the people, and the problem would not be so hard to solve if the Government had not already let so much of the desert land go to private ownership.

Great activity, says *Bradstreet's*, is reported at the various United States mints. The Director is reported bending every energy to supply the demand for coinage and at the same time perform the additional work devolving upon the mints by reason of the provisions of the war revenue law requiring the coinage of 1,500,000 a month out of the bullion in the treasury. "We are working the mints two shifts of eight hours a day now," said Mr. Roberts recently. "The New Orleans mint was put to work on silver dollars on July 11; the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints began the job last week. The intention is to first comply with the demands of the law, and then, so far as our facilities will permit, supply the calls for other coin. At present there is an immense stock of gold bullion on hand, and just as fast as possible we shall turn that into coin." All of which goes to show the contemptible pique the Government displays in regard to the Carson mint—nothing goes in a silver community.

The attitude of such of the corporations of the country as are resisting the war revenue tax by compelling their customers to pay it is foolish posing. They are simply intensifying sentiment against them uselessly, and which will possibly find expression some day in a way altogether unpleasant. At a time when every poor man, and every merchant and every wage-earner, the farmer, the publisher, the laborer and the artisan are paying their war taxes, the effort of corporations to escape theirs is the hight of folly.

At last we get what is evidently a truthful statement about the condition of affairs in the Klondike region. A statistical labor expert in the government service, who has just returned from Alaska, thinks "the Government will have to furnish transportation out of Alaska for indigent prospectors." Along with this report we learn that the necessity for government aid in the provision line is again agitated. It will take a great deal of Seattle fiction to overcome such facts as these.

The California mining law has been again sustained. The County Recorder of San Bernardino applied to the Superior Court for a writ of mandate to compel the Recorder of Virginia Dale mining district to deliver to him all records of the district. Judge Campbell holds that the mining law is constitutional, and directs the District Recorder to turn all his records over to the County Recorder.

Lieut. Hobson knelt down and prayed when he started into Santiego with the Merrimac. Capt. Evans swore like a pirate when he started into the fight. Both have come out without a scratch, and we are waiting for some theologian to explain which is which and why which is wherefore.—*Bodie Miner.*

It begins to look as if this Government will obliged to thrash the insurgents both in Cuba and in the Philippines when it gets through with Spain.

The average duration of a human life in European countries is greatest in Sweden and Norway and lowest in Italy and Austria.

The very finest brand of Havana cigars fetches $1500 a thousand in Paris.

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO July 30, 1898.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty second session beginning on the Fourth day of January, A. D. 1897, two-thirds of all of the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy there f to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows;

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, t provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

Now, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898.

The said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) Yes
For the Amendment?

Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) Yes
For the Amendment? No

Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44, (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) Yes
For the Amendment? No

Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties.) Yes
For the Amendment? No

Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) Yes
For the Amendment? No

Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) Yes
For the Amendment? No

Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) Yes
For the Amendment? No

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of California, the day and year herein first above written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
[SEAL.] Secretary of State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of those certain mines, mill site and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this Second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.
[SEAL]
Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff; P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Publ li patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for Assessor of Inyo Co., Calif., subject to the action of the Democratic-Free Silver Fusion Convention.

J. R. ELDRED.

Dated Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif., July 30, 1898.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff and Tax-Collector, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

A. M. GIVEN.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff and Tax Collector, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention

J. J. GUNN.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of assessor of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

GUILFORD P. BOURLAND.

FOR SHERIFF

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. W. YANDELL.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to the action of the Republican County convention.

MATZEY MERTEN.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Nominating Convention

D. J. HESSION.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of superintendent of Public Schools, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

CLAY HAMPTON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to action of the Democratic Convention.

P. W. FORBES.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

AND

PRIMARIES.

A MEETING of the Democratic Central Committee of Inyo County was held at Independence July 23d and arrangements made for the holding of a County Nominating Convention, to assemble at

BIG PINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1898.

At the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such Convention.

Primaries for the selection of Delegates to said Convention were ordered to be held in the several precincts of the county on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1898,

In accordance with the following apportionment, upon the vote for Wm. J. Bryan in 1896, upon the basis of one delegate for each precinct and one delegate for every fifteen votes cast therein, and one for each fraction of eight or over, to wit:

Round Valley	2	George's Creek	1
Lincoln	4	Lone Pine	4
Laws	1	Cerro Gordo	1
Bishop	4	Keeler	1
East Bishop	1	Olancha	1
Poleta	1	Darwin	2
Big Pine	4	Modock	1
Fish Springs	1	Panamint	2
Taboose	2	Mountain Springs	1
Independence	7	Ballarat	1
Citrus	5		

Polls are to be open from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock p. m., at the following places and under charge of the following officers, viz:

Round Valley—Inspector, John S. McGee; Judges, John Snipley and I. F. Smith. Polls at the School House.

Lincoln—Inspector, John Barlow; Judges, T. F. Hutchison and Thos. Thompson. Polls at School House

Laws—Inspector, Barton McGee; Judges, Jas. McNally and John Dehy. Polls at the School House.

Bishop—Inspector, Jno. E. Meroney; Judges, H. N. Gunter and A. L. McGee. Polls at Court House.

East Bishop—Inspector, W. L. Coats; Judges D. A. Bradshaw and A. Dell. Polls at office of W. J. Dunn.

Poleta—Inspector, George Storey; Judges, T. J. Reed and L. B. Heise. Polls at Collins' House.

Big Pine—Inspector, Geo. E. Mitchell; Judges, W. P. Baker and Geo. W. Hall. Polls at Gallow's Hall.

Fish Springs—Inspector, Jas. Jones; Judges, A. W. H. Smith and J. H. Coe. Polls at School House

Taboose—Inspector, L. C. Montague; Judges, Jos. Hall and J. W. Harbaugh. Polls at School House.

Independence—Inspector, George W. Brady; Judges, A. V. Davidson and David Stubblefield. Polls at School House.

Citrus—Inspector, J. A. Pfohl; Judges, ——— and W. H. Ramsey. Polls at Pfohl's House.

Georges Creek—Inspector, J. S. Hunter; Judges, John Strohmeyer and G. W. Galbraith. Polls at School House.

Lone Pine—Inspector, Felix Mevsan; Judges, Abraham Diaz and N. L. Apple. Polls at School House

Cerro Gordo—Inspector, Patrick Clinton; Judges, J. Kelly and Jos. Stoffle. Polls at Clinton's House.

Teeler—Inspector, J. J. Morton; Judges, Sam'l Levy and Mike Anton. Polls at School House.

Olancha—Inspector, Ira W. Brown; Judges, W. T. Grant and W. H. Walker. Polls at Walker's House

Darwin—Inspector, Paul Pfefferle; Judges, Henry Jackson and Henry Mettler. Polls at Store.

Modock—Inspector, John Doody; Judges Thos. Gunn and Arthur Smith. Polls at Minietta Boarding House.

Mountain Springs—Inspector, A. V. Lewis; Judges, H. C. Hamilton and J. M. Davis. Polls at Company's Office.

Ballarat—Inspector, T. H. Henebry; Judges, R. Decker and J. McHugh. Polls at Decker's Office.

Panamint—Inspector, John Curran; Judges, F. Russell and Pat Langley. Polls at Store.

VOTING TEST:

Are you now in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation?

E. ROBINSON, Chairman.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS Of School Lands in Inyo County

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1898.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO.	DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP	RANGE.	SECTION	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID	AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE JANUARY 1st 1898
Moeller, A. W.	171	Nov. 28, 1887	7,447	June 17, 1887	M. D.	14 S.	36 E.	16	320	W ½	$80 00			$64 00
Beam, William	172	Apr. 19, 1887	1,597	Jan. 19, 1887	"	15 S.	36 E.	36	640	NW ¼ of SW ¼, E ½ of SW ¼, N W ¼ and E ½	150 00			120 00
Hubbock, Patric Henry	173	Dec. 7, 1887	1,598	Jan. 19, 1887	"	14 S.	36 E.	16	480	NW ¼		480 00	67 20	
Hubbock, Patrick Henry	174	Dec. 7, 1887	1,599	Jan. 19, 1887	"	14 S.	36 E.	16	160	E ½		160 00	22 40	
Nye, J. H.	175	Dec. 7, 1887	1,600	Jan. 19, 1887	"	14 S.	36 E.	16	320	E ½		320 00	44 80	
Campbell, Harry B.	176	Mar. 11, 1889	2,126	Dec. 4, 1888	"	14 S.	36 E.	16	160	NW ¼		160 00	22 40	
Campbell, Angus B. A	184	March 11, 1889	2,128	Dec. 4, 1888	"	14 S.	36 E.	16	240	SW ¼ of NW ¼, N ½ of SW ¼ and NW ¼ of SE ¼		240 00	33 60	
Smith, Marion L.	253	Feb. 6, 1893	2,805	April 4, 1892	"	14 S.	36 E.	16	160	All		160 00	22 40	
Posey, A. C.	254	June 8, 1893	2,806	May 7, 1892	"	14 S.	36 E.	16	320	Lots 1 and 2 of NW ¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW ¼		320 00	44 80	
Hastings, Elizabeth	1055	April 17, 1894	10,707	June 11, 1894	"	14 S.	36 E.	16	240	E ½ of NE ¼ and NE ¼ of SE ¼		240 00	33 60	
Bergum, John A.	1056	Dec. 7, 1895	12,734	Jan. 5, 1895	"	14 S.	36 E.	9	160	N W ¼ of SE ¼		160 00	22 40	
Jackson, John A.	1057	Dec. 7, 1895	12,735	Jan. 5, 1895	"	14 S.	36 E.	9	160	N W ¼ of SE ¼		160 00	22 40	

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Independence, Cal., June 28, 1898.

THE said delinquent purchasers of School Lands, above named, and each of them, are hereby notified that it the several amounts due, as above stated in the above delinquent list are not paid within fifty days from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney of the County of Inyo, State of California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

SODA WATER.....

.....ALL FLAVORS

75 Cts. per Case.

NO. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates. Will ship to all points, in first class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,
Bishop, Cal.
C. E. JOHNSON.

CHAS. DEMITRUS,

TONSORIAL ARTIST

Norman House, Independence.

SHAVING, 15 cents; Hair-Cut, 25 cents; Children's Hair Cutting, 15 cents. First-class work guaranteed.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., July 19, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, September 3, 1898: David Vaughn, for the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 2. Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John C. Willett, of Citrus, Cal.; William J. Lake, Julius C. Roeper and David A. Johnson, of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph V. Skinner of Citrus, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 760, for W ½ SW ¼ sec 10, W ½ NW ¼ sec 15, T 14 S, R 36 E, MDM, before Register and Receiver of Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 13th day of August, 1898.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Pinckney McIver of Citrus, Cal., John T. Beale of Citrus, Cal., Chas. A. Skinner of Thebe, Cal., Wellington Barnes of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Great Register of Inyo County is now open and will remain open up to and including the 18th of August, 1898.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of the Peace or Notary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All unregistered citizens are notified to apply for registration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts.

Round Valley—C. A. Hilton.
Bishop—W. O. & J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Fugley & S. O. Gregg.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
George's Creek—W. L. Hunter.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—J. J. Morton.
Darwin—Henry Miller.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—R. Decker and T. H. Heneby.
Mountain Springs—H. C. Hamilton.

D. J. HESSION,
Dated June 8, 1898 County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of M. J. Canadas, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of M. J. CANADAS deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his office in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of M. J. Canadas, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 6, 1898.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the application of Augusta M. L. White for a change of name.

To the Honorable, the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The petition of Augusta M. L. White respectfully shews:

First—That your petitioner was born at Berlin, in Germany, and that she now resides at the town of Lone Pine, in the County of Inyo, state of California. That the following are the near relatives of your petitioner: John Henry Lubken of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, Amy Fraser, of Inyo, Inyo county, California, Albert Lubken and Arthur Lubken of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California children of your petitioner, and J. C. Roeper, of Independence, Inyo county, California, a brother of your petitioner.

Second—That her present name is Augusta M. L. White and that she desires to have said name changed to Augusta M. L. Lubken for the reason that she has acquired real estate and other property under the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken. That she has since been married to Joseph White, of Inyo county, California, from whom she is now divorced, and that conveyances of her real estate may be made, and the record thereof be kept clear, she desires to again resume the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that your Honor the Court appoint a day for the hearing of this petition and upon said hearing that it be adjudged and decreed your petitioner again resume the name of Augusta M. L. Lubken.

AUGUSTA M. L. WHITE,
Ben H. Yandell, Petitioner.
Attorney for Petitioner. 15

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased, to the creditors of and persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo county.

Dated May 12, 1898.

MARIE V. FITZGERALD,
Administratrix of the estate of Frank Fitzgerald, deceased.
P. H. Mack, attorney for administratrix

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

HORSESHOEING

AND

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP, INDEPENDENCE

Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5 1898

W. C. Wilson of Mojave is taking a vacation in the Sierras.

There was a slight shower of rain yesterday morning, just enough to cool the air.

Master Eddie Eibeshutz returned to San Francisco last Saturday to attend school.

Dick Williams is filling the title role of "The Mixalogist" at Irwin's "Old Corner."

All the criminal cases that were pending in the Superior Court have all been disposed of.

H. Levy has lately added a handsome new piano to the furnishings of the Independence hotel.

Miss Nellie Reynolds left for Los Angeles last Monday, where she will remain a couple of months.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Webb and Miss Irma Webb left Long Valley for Yosemite Valley last Friday.

Dave Johnson went to Keeler last Monday where he will temporarily take charge of the bar at the Keeler hotel.

S. G. Sneden, Esq., and John Clarke came down from Bishop last Sunday, on business connected with the estate of George M. Clarke, deceased.

Superior Judge W. A. Lamar, accompanied by his wife, will leave for Mono County on Tuesday, where the Judge will hold Court for Judge Virden.

Mrs. D. J. Hession and Miss Mamie Hession, Misses Edna and Lizzie Matlack and Ida Kispert, John Kispert, Ben H. Yandell and Avah Fell left to-day for a fishing trip in the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Irwin, and Miss Nettie Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunn Miss Helen Gunn, and the Shetland pony left town on Wednesday for a couple of weeks camping in the high Sierras.

In this issue will be found the proposed amendments to the Constitution to be voted upon at the next general election. Every voter should study them carefully in order that he may vote intelligently thereon.

Hon. T. B. Rickey, W. M. Rickey and Chas. Summers arrived at Independence last Tuesday and spent the week in town, starting for home to-day. They came with their own conveyance from Carson.

The fact should be noted by interested parties that all proxies to conventions must bear a ten-cent internal revenue stamp, without which the proxy is illegal. Bear this in mind when the time of holding conventions comes around.

F. E. Densmore is removing a building that formerly stood west of his residence to a lot on Edwards street adjoining the Gill residence on the south. It will be remodeled and when completed will be occupied by S. W. Austin and family.

Ben Lasky came up from Lone Pine yesterday, returning to-day. He came in from Keynot a few days ago, where he has been engaged in mining and has taken out about sixty tons of good ore. Baldwin and Wilder are taking out good ore on their mine near the Keynot.

The trial of Manuel de Borba for the killing of Mariano J. Canadas, which occupied the attention of the Superior Court for the past two weeks was completed last Tuesday and given to the jury the same evening. After being out about five hours the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

Henry Rhine and Misses Alice and Emily Rhine returned to San Francisco last week, after a short but pleasant visit to the home of their childhood. They came over through the Sierra Nevada mountains and had a most enjoyable trip. They intended returning the same way, but owing to the illness of Miss Emily were compelled to return to San Francisco by rail.

A meeting of the Republican County Central Committee was held at Bishop last Thursday. The time and place for holding the convention was fixed for September 22nd at Bishop. Wilford W. Watterson, Finley McIver and Frank E. Densmore were appointed delegates to the joint State Senatorial convention and the two first named to the State convention, which meets at Sacramento on August 23rd.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Here is another indication of the delicate poise of national power in Europe. The British Admiralty had made provision for building, this year, two additional battleships. But because Russia has determined to add six battleships to her navy the British Admiralty promptly asks for means to make an addition equal to that of Russia's. It seems impossible that such tension can long resist a snap.

Bank of England notes are numbered backward—from 10,000, hence the figures 00,001.

Letter From Big Pine.

BIGPINE, August 3, 1898.

A few days since the following young braves of the hamlet visited the cluster of lakes at the head of Bigpine creek; Sam McMurry Jr., Joe Steward, Willie Steward, George Hall Jr. and John Tibbetts. They came down Monday with visible proof of a good "gamey" outing. They report the large denizens of these mountain lakes as being reasonably susceptible—thirty-eight whoppers landed in two days under adverse circumstances in the matter of boating facilities, was voted a piscatorial victory by the members of the Eli Perkins club of the hamlet. Although a minority report was filed setting forth as a fact that certain members of aforesaid club had heretofore reported much larger denizen; but sticking to the rule of "never put a fish in evidence" the aforesaid minority report admits that the late catch was the largest ever displayed to the public.

These young men made a thorough inspection of the lakes anent the water-storage proposition mentioned in the late Swamperites, and are enthusiastic in recommending the early appropriation of this extra fluid. Steps in that direction will be taken by the ranchers of this vicinity as soon as the busy season ends. The river opposite the village presents evidence of exhaustion and shows that many interruptions have been experienced since its first jump from the mountains in the north. Yet notwithstanding the ever present memory of the oldest inhabitant the crops in this section proclaim that this valley is mighty near drought proof and has been able to pasture hundreds of head of fine horses from the citrus belt, in addition to the vast number of stock owned here.

Mr. Callow of the Williams House is taking steps to meet the convention possibilities and no one need miss the event of the season through fear of hunger or hardship. Much horse talk indicates that racing will be in vogue outside as well as in the convention.

Robert O'Neal Esq. was in the court of the hamlet last Saturday representing the people in a misdemeanor case.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will give an entertainment on Friday night at their church building, proceeds to be utilized in liquidating the well-earned salary of the preacherman; ice-cream and "things" done by the boss cookists of this section are always a drawing influence with those who know the ability of our "wimmen folks" in getting up a feat."

The contractor who is building the new knowledge shop thinks he will have it ready by September. SWAMPER.

JULY WEATHER

Meteorological Summary

Mean atmospheric pressure	29.76
Highest pressure, 8th	29.95
Lowest pressure, 31st	29.55
Mean temperature	80
Highest temperature, 29th	105
Lowest temperature, 1st	49
Greatest daily range of temp., 1st	34
Least " " " 11th	11
Mean temp. for July in 1895	78
" " " 1898	80
" " " for 2 years	79
Average excess of daily mean temp	1
Accumulated excess of daily mean temperature since April	60
Av daily excess " " less than	1
Prevailing direction of wind	S E
Total movement of wind, miles	6455
Maximum velocity of wind, 30th, NW	39
Total precipitation, inches	Trace
No. clear days	23
No. partly cloudy days	8
No. cloudy days	0

The affair at Manzanillo resulted in the destruction of five gunboats and three transports belonging to the Spanish. It may be inferred that the work cut out for Commodore Told was as neatly performed as could be desired. Like Dewey and Schley, the Commodore destroyed the vessels he was sent to attack without losing any of his own men or suffering serious injury. This seems to be the method of our naval officials, and it is one calculated to win more approval and admiration than if the victories achieved were accompanied by a great deal of bloodshed. The system also leaves our brave men and ships handy in case of any foreign interference at the outcome.

An estimate has been made showing that the expenditures for carrying on the war thus far aggregate $123,000,000. This is at the rate of about $1,350,000 a day, an amount not likely to be greatly exceeded during the remainder of the contest. Perhaps $250,000,000 in round figures will suffice for our share of the expenses of forcing Spain to relinquish her hold on Cuba, even if the contest lasts three months yet.

It is estimated that there are nearly five million self-supporting women in the United States. Almost every branch of work known has been taken up by members of the gentler sex, and the trades and professions show the workers to have acquired skill and ability in the practice of their various callings.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

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BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO Co., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO Co., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO Co., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24 tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

- BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL -

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 1st
"	February 1
"	March 1
"	April 2nd
"	April 30th
"	May 28th
"	July 2nd
"	July 30th
"	August 27th
"	September 24th
"	October 22nd
"	November 26th
"	December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec

OFFICIAL.

ORDINANCE NO. 63.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION 1. All persons doing business in the County of Inyo, State of California, shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

SECTION 2. Auctioneers are divided into two classes, and must obtain license from the License Collector as follows:

1. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2500 and upwards constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

2. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $5 per quarter.

SECTION 3. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State, County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes, and must pay licenses as follows:

1. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter or over constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

2. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the second Class, and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SECTION 4. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table $5 per quarter; and for each bowling alley $15 per quarter; but no license must be granted for a less term than three months.

SECTION 5. For the exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performances, vocal or instrumental concert, $7; and for each show of any figures, jugglers, necromancers, magicians, wire or rope-dancing, sleight of hand exhibition, $5 for each performance. The provision of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for benefit of churches, schools, or other charitable entertainments by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SECTION 6. Each pawn-broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter

SECTION 7. Every keeper of intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter

SECTION 8. Every person who at a fixed place of business sells any malt or fermented liquors, wines or distilled liquors, whether on commission or otherwise (except viticultural products when sold by the producer thereof), and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which he same shall be manufactured) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, a license, and must pay quarterly therefor the sum of Forty Dollars, and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors, who sells the same on the premises on which such liquors may or shall be manufactured, must obtain from the Tax Collector, for such business a license, and must pay quarterly therefor the sum of Twenty Dollars.

SECTION 9. Every person who at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, drugs or medicines, jewelry or precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise except agricultural or viticultural productions of the producers of any stock, dairy or poultry farm, when sold by the producers thereof, and except such as are sold at public auction by auctioneers under license, and all persons who keep horses for hire, except such as are used for the transportation of goods, must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, a license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average monthly sales made or doing done, and at the following rates:

1. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $500, or more, constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $ per quarter.

2. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $250 and less than $500 constitute the second Class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

3. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring less than $250 constitute the third Class, and must pay a license of $ per quarter.

SECTION 10. Every travelling merchant, hawker or peddler who carries a pack, and sells goods, wares and merchandise, must pay a license of $5 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, must pay a license of $10 per month.

SECTION 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull, and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, and pay therefor as follows:

1. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the First Class, and require a license of $75;

2. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the Second Class and require a license of $50;

3. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the Third Class and require a license of $25;

4. At $25 and less than $50 constitute the Fourth Class and require a license of $15.

5. At $15 and less than $25 constitute the Fifth Class and require a license of $10;

6. At less than $15 constitute the Sixth Class and require a license of $10;

7. For each jack, $10.

8. For each bull, $10.

Provided, however, that each and every license granted under or by virtue hereof shall expire on the last day of December of the year for which said license was so granted.

SECTION 12. The Tax Collector of said Inyo County shall have the collection of licenses provided for by this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same; and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance who bills or neglects or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of such license, and in case either the said Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for and a writ of attachment may issue without any bonds being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 13. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed suitable blank licenses for the said Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the Tax Collector when sold.

SECTION 14. The said Tax Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 15. All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said County as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of said County.

SECTION 16. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinances Nos. 35, 44, 47, 49 of said Board of Supervisors, passed on the 8th day of January, 1892, April 6th, 1892, April 5th, 1893, and July 11th, 1893, respectively, are hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 17. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo at least one week, said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 62, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 14th day of July, 1898, by the following vote:

AYES—A. C. Freeman, J. J. Stewart, Ben T. Williams, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred.

NOES—None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(Seal.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSIGN,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

Endorsed:
Ordinance No. 62.
Filed July 15, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY!

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO Co., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 6:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:45 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	48	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	66	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:27 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:34 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—ou soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:20 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:50 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

Repartee In Congress.

In the Fifty-first congress there was a tilt between General Spinola and Elijah Adams Morse that was entertaining. The general always wore an enormous standing collar. It was so large that it is said that Tim Campbell approached him one day and tapped the collar with the ferrule of his cane, apologetically asking, "Is General Spinola within?" Mr. Morse was making a sort of a prohibition speech against the sale of intoxicating liquors in army canteens. General Spinola had interrupted him several times, and in reply the Massachusetts statesman finally twitted him upon the size of his collar. It stung the general to the quick. Taking the floor some minutes afterward, he called attention to Mr. Morse's language. "My collar," said he, "unlike the gentleman from Massachusetts, is immaculately clean, and if it was twice as high as it is and was placed around the neck of the gentleman from Massachusetts it would not serve to hide his ears."

The general was a political curio. He had a striking face and a martial air. In the Fifty-first congress he threw the house into convulsions by pointing to the painting representing a scene at the siege of Yorktown and gravely accusing Speaker Reed of counting the Hessians therein to make up a quorum.—Boston Herald.

Shot the Way the Dog Came at Him.

The other day Ole Hanson had trouble with a bellicose dog that belonged to his neighbor, a Russian of the name of Havva Drenkovitskey. The Swede shot the dog as soon as he discovered that he was not friendly to him, and the sequel found lodging in a justice's court. When Ole was propounded interrogatories by the attorney for the prosecution, he evidenced a sense of justice in framing replies that is rarely witnessed.

"What sort of a gun did you have, Mr. Hanson?" inquired the attorney.

"Es var two hole shotgun."

"Double barrel?"

"Yas, das et."

"Well, don't you think you could have scared him away?"

"Aye might of aye had not bane scare so lak deckens maesal."

"Why didn't you take the other end of the gun and scare him away?"

"Val, master lawyer, vy dedn't de dog com for mae oder end first ef hae vant to do det vay?"

The lawyer is still wondering if there wasn't extenuating circumstances connected with the shooting.—Denver Times.

SAILORS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

The grievances of sailors examined by the authorities in ports of entry, where the seamen belong, often turn out to be imaginary or greatly exaggerated. But there are plenty of cruel and conscienceless skippers who abuse their crews. Violence is always objectionable, and pointedly so when it is exerted upon an unfortunate liver, stomach or bowels by dosing with drastic purgatives which weaken the intestines. Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

"Clarence, dear boy, the papahs say that Commodore Schley, don't you know, has weal'y holed this fellow Cervera." "Has he, dear boy? Isn't war so much like golf?"

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Risky. Patience—I saw a couple making love right under the mouth of one of those big guns, Patrice. The guns can't hear, my dear. "This was one of those repeating guns."

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me. Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

"Mina, I am getting jealous of that man over there." Waitress. Nonsense! I scarcely spoke to him! "Yes I know, but you give him larger dumplings than you give me."

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

YOUR LIVER Is It Wrong? Get It Right. Keep It Right.

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

BUY THE GENUINE

SYRUP OF FIGS

... MANUFACTURED BY ...

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

NOTE THE NAME.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

CONSUMPTION

THE FAMILY STORY

CLIFFORD: SWAN'S * * * PANIC. * * *

"DEAR C.: Meet me at the Wheelmen's Rest on the South pike at 5:45 to-morrow evening. We can talk the matter over on our wheels. Very affectionately,

"ELSA."

Clifford Swan sat on an office stool and turned this little note in his fingers at the same time that he turned its import over in his mind. The clerk who sat near him could not resist an inquisitive impulse to look at Mr. Swan's face, and he saw that Mr. Swan was smiling satisfaction at himself; also, he saw that the little piece of paper in Mr. Swan's fingers was a feminine note, and he drew conclusions. That clerk would have greatly amused himself with putting teasing questions to Mr. Swan if the latter had not been his superior in the bank. So the clerk held his peace and wondered what there was in the note to make Swan look so happy.

Clifford Swan took another dive into the four lines of very modern feminine handwriting to refresh his memory as to the wording, and then he meditated again. It was, no doubt, an original way of answering his rather old-fashioned proposal, but her originality was always one of Elsa's great charms to this devoted lover. The idea of meeting a girl at a clubhouse on purpose to discuss a proposal of marriage with her while taking a spin! And then there was something so peculiarly sensible in the phrase "talk the matter over." Elsa really was a very sensible girl—so sensible as to be all the more piquant for this quite extraordinary good sense of hers. She was not the sort of girl to do anything rashly; she would calmly "talk the matter over" while riding out in the cool of the evening. Swan liked that deliberate way of looking at a serious matter; he judged from it that Elsa would be forever constant when she did make up her mind. True, she had already had four days to reply to his letter, but he had not the least doubt that in the end her decision would be favorable. Was he not her "Dear C." to begin with?

So Clifford Swan smiled as he sat at his desk. Then he looked at his watch and resolved to go and have lunch. He put the watch into his vest pocket and folded the little note and looked for the envelope from which he had somewhat precipitately torn it when Elsa's little brother had put it into his hands a quarter of an hour before. There it was—a pink little envelope.

The clerk next to Mr. Swan at this point indulged his curiosity once more. He saw Mr. Swan look with a tender smile at the envelope, and then he saw the smile faint and fade, and then he observed that Mr. Swan had turned pale.

"Are you feeling badly, Mr. Swan?" the young man ventured to ask with polite solicitude.

Swan started and stared resentfully.

"Feeling badly?" What do you mean?"

"You look so pale. I thought I might get you a glass of water—or something."

"Thank you, Mr. Edwards," said Swan with a forced laugh. "I don't know that I ever felt better in my life. I believe I'll go out to lunch now—very light breakfast this morning."

So Swan took up the envelope and the note and reached for his straw hat. He walked out of the bank, gazing at the address on the envelope, which was: "Miss Clara Henderson. Addressed." The inference was plain. That young brother of Elsa's—"Young Nick"—had had two notes to deliver. He was, in his own conceit, a born courier and scout, and it delighted him to ride his wheel all over the city, leaving notes and messages. If there had been no note for Swan the boy would not have stopped at the bank at all. The wretched urchin had no doubt whirled into the Henderson home, as he had whirled into the bank, dashed down his—Swan's—fate-fraught letter with a curt, "Letter for Miss Clara—no answer," and then sped away to chalk up his last record of letter-carrying. Therefore it was certain—morally—that Clara Henderson by this time had had the satisfaction of reading through her friend's reply to Swan's offer of marriage. So did Clifford Swan argue.

He ate no lunch worth mentioning, but sat and felt cold chills running about all over him, although the thermometer was far above 70 in the shade, and the sun was shining brightly. This was because he knew Clara Henderson so well. If it had been anyone else but that feather-headed——

That afternoon a ring at the door bell of the Davis residence was soon followed by a sound as if a hurricane had suddenly been let into the front hall. The rushing and rustling was mingled with laughter.

"Oh, I must see Miss Elsa. Yes, right away. Tell her I'm coming up to her room."

In less than one minute Clara was at her friend's door, standing behind the servant, who was supposed to be delivering her message.

"Elsa! Won't you let me in? I'm in a tremendous rush, dear——"

"I'm so glad to see you, Clara. Couldn't you go to-morrow?"

"Go? Go where? Ha, ha! Ha, ha, ha! Elsa, don't be angry. It wasn't my fault. I'm awfully sorry. Young Nick brought this for me, and it was meant for—for Mr. Swan. Ha, ha, ha! He, he, he!"

And with that the tempestuous young woman fell upon the bamboo couch, helpless.

"Clara! Did you open it?"

For answer Clara held out a bulky packet, the flap of the envelope torn.

"I give you my word of honor, Elsa, I only read as far as 'can confer on a woman'—'man can confer on a woman.' Then I nearly had a fit."

A less evenly balanced mentality than Elsa Davis' might have been temporarily upset by this revelation. As it was, Elsa's face was a bright scarlet. But she retained her self-command sufficiently to recognize a juvenile whistle that sounded shrill at that moment in the back yard, performing some variations on a popular air. Young Nick was oiling his bicycle. His elder sister threw up her window and called to him peremptorily to come up.

Clara was still on the bamboo couch, trying to recover her breath, when a youth of 8 years, in corduroy knickerbockers, appeared in the doorway.

"Can't go out now, sister. Got to oil up——"

"PLEASE GIVE ME MY LETTER," SAID CLARA.

"You took that note to Mr. Swan, did you?" his sister asked.

"Yes, sir. And I took the other to Miss Clara. Didn't I, Miss Clara? Did the whole trip in seven minutes an——"

"Never mind the time," Elsa interrupted. "Did you take that to Mr. Swan?" holding up the bulky letter Clara had brought.

"That's it," said the boy, nodding. "How did you get it back?"

"Go!" was all Elsa could say, and she slammed the door to, behind the puzzled youngster.

"Don't you think you'd better put the letter in a fresh envelope and send it to him?" Clara asked, becoming very serious.

"My dear Clara," said Elsa, "I shall never speak to Clifford Swan again."

"Oh, don't say that, Elsa! Please! Why won't you?"

"I shall never have a chance, I know that man too well. And you, of all people."

"Why me, of all people?"

"He's positively afraid of you. He thinks you the most formidable tease on earth, and he can't stand teasing."

"Then what do you think he'll do?"

"My own private belief," said Elsa, speaking very deliberately, "is that he will pack up and go to the Klondike, without saying a word to anybody."

The catch in her friend's voice as she spoke these last words brought a most unusually serious look to Clara Henderson's habitually jocund face, which was still glowing under the combined influences of laughter and a rapid bicycle ride.

"Elsa," she said, "give me that letter."

"What are you going to do with it? No, I can't, Clara. It will look like running after the man."

"Well, then, good-by. What time is it? Ten minutes to three. Good-by."

"What are you going to do?"

"I want my letter."

"Your letter?"

"Yes. You must have sent me some letter, or young Nick wouldn't have brought me Mr. Swan's."

"But it doesn't matter. I can tell you, now you're here. It was to meet me—about that picnic, you know——"

"Never mind," said Clara. "I'm going to have my letter."

And she whirled away, much as she had come, only without laughter.

Clifford Swan was sitting at his desk, on his high stool, experiencing cold chills, wondering how a man so easily upset as he was by a trifle could have held his position in a bank all these years and risen—repeating to himself mechanically, "Can these things be, and overcome us like the shadow of a cloud?" Still more vividly imagining what Elsa Davis had said in the letter, wondering how much of it Clara Henderson had read, and dreading her terrible laugh. But he would not face that terrible laugh, he thought; he would sooner make a will, leaving everything he had to Elsa, and then——

"Mr. Swan," said the young clerk, who was becoming really uneasy by this time, "a lady wishes to see you."

"Tell the lady I'm very busy."

The young clerk stared at what seemed to him the obvious untruth of the allegation, but nevertheless he took the message to the paying teller's window in the front office.

"Mr. Swan, the lady says she has some very important business to settle with you, and will you please speak to her for two minutes?"

"Who is the lady?"

"I know her face, but she didn't give me her name. She wears a brown velveteen bicycle——"

"Light hair done up in a coil?"

The young clerk nodded.

"Mr. Edwards," said Swan, "I don't think I'm very well to-day."

"I noticed that you weren't looking well before you went to lunch."

"Mr. Edwards, I think I'll go home for to-day. My wheel is in the back hall, I think. Please tell Mr. Glinn I'll be all right to-morrow."

The young clerk stared and walked away to the front of the bank. Then, as Clifford Swan reached his hat and turned to go to the back hall, he heard a ripple of feminine laughter, echoed by half a score of clerks.

"He'll go out the back way, I suppose. Thank you," sounded in the dreaded voice of Clara, the tormentress.

Clifford Swan thanked his stars and the city authorities that the street before the back entrance was paved with asphalt and not thronged with vehicles at that hour. Over the asphalt he sped, longing to look behind him, but afraid to attract attention. If he seemed anxious as to who was following, passers-by might think he was fleeing from the bank and the law. On he went, not knowing exactly where to speed to, until, after a brilliant quarter of a mile, he came to the South pike, and its familiar smoothness allowed him to turn into it. As he turned he ventured to look over his shoulder and saw nobody of whom he need be afraid. So on he pedaled.

After the most unpleasant three minutes' spin he had ever known on that road he was beginning to hope that he had escaped Clara Henderson's terrible teasing, when, "trr-r-r-ing," a bicycle bell sounded behind him.

"You must be very busy to-day, Mr. Swan," a clear voice called aloud—"and very sick. Do you always ride like this when you are very busy—and sick?"

Physically, Clifford Swan kept his balance, only turning to raise his hat; morally, he collapsed.

"Oh, Miss Henderson?" he said, "how d'ye do? No, I'm not feeling very well to-day."

"Still, you're not sick enough to be in bed, are you? I would like to speak to you, if you don't mind, just for a minute. You have a letter of mine, I believe?"

All this conversation was going on as they wheeled, side by side, out the South pike.

"I? Oh, yes, I beg your pardon. I didn't mean to read it."

"That's of no consequence," said Clara. "But please give it to me. I want to see what Elsa says——"

"Hi! Hi!" came from behind the two. "My! Can't you go when you get a move on you, Mr. Swan?"

It was young Nick.

"Sister says I gave you the wrong letter. So I brought you this when I got through oiling up my machine."

Young Nick held out a letter to Swan.

All three with one accord dismounted by the roadside.

"Please give me my letter," said Clara.

And Swan, with smiles and nervous apologies, produced Elsa's little note from an inside pocket.

"Will you allow me?" he asked, as he took his own letter from young Nick.

Clara nodded and turned her attention to her own little note. Young Nick stood wide-eyed while these two read:

"Sister changed her mind after you went, Miss Clara," he said.

It took Swan a long time to even glance through his three sheets of upright calligraphy. Clara displayed the patience and self-restraint of a waiting angel.

At last she said, "Now, it wasn't so very dreadful, after all, was it, Mr. Swan?"

"Oh, no," said Swan, "not at all. Nick, please tell sister for me that I'll be around this evening."

"No, Nick," said Clara. "You hurry on home and tell sister that I've caught Mr. Swan and I'm going to bring him with me right now." Then, as young Nick flew down a side street by way of making a short cut, she turned to Swan and asked, "How do you feel now—better?"

"Thanks," said Swan, "I feel decidedly better now."

And he had good reason to.—Chicago Chronicle.

Even the jay birds are hollering "Dewey." The next time you see a jay bird, listen to his note: you will find that it sounds exactly like "Dewey."

STORY ABOUT SCHLEY.

How That Eminent Naval Officer Got His First Command.

How Commodore Schley got his first command is an amusing episode in his early career. After leaving the Niagara he was promptly promoted to a lieutenancy and assigned as executive officer of one of the ninety-day gunboats, the Owasco of the Gulf squadron. Her commanding officer—his name is of no consequence, and he is dead now—was a devotee of John Barleycorn, and periodically had to retire to his cabin, where he usually stayed a week. The Owasco was stationed off Mobile, and was one of a small squadron of which Captain James Allen of the Richmond was senior officer.

One day a quartermaster of the Richmond reported to Captain Allen that the captain's gig of the Owasco was approaching, the captain's pennant flying. Supposing his visitor to be the captain of the Owasco, Allen put on his uniform coat, the side boys were ordered, and the boatswain's mate made ready for the three pipes at the gangway. When the Owasco's gig came alongside the man who sprang up the ladder was Lieutenant Schley.

"I expected to see Captain —— of the Owasco," said Allen, with slight sarcasm.

"I am commander of the Owasco, sir," said Schley.

"Since when?" asked Allen.

"An hour ago, sir," said Schley.

"Where is Captain ——?"

"Locked up in his cabin, sir, drunk."

"Who locked him in?" asked Allen.

"I did. I first put him under arrest, and then shut him up in his cabin. Then I took command of the ship, and here I am to report for orders."

Allen was fond of a joke, and he was at first disposed to laugh at the young man's summary action, but he said:

"Well, the first order I'll give you is for you to lower that pennant in the gig, go back to your ship, sir, unlock that cabin door, and restore Captain —— to duty. Then report to me in writing if the captain's illness still incapacitates him, and I will know what to do. Don't be in too great a hurry to get command of a ship, Mr. Schley!"—New York Ledger.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Two Kinds of Men.—We admire the man of strong choice who has a mind of his own, and is able to show a preference when the temptation comes to waver between two certain courses in life. We have no praise for him who is ever unsettled in his convictions, who is vacillating and cannot be found the same any two consecutive moments.—Rev. Robert MacDonald, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Divine Providence.—Lord God of the United States. Our nation is pledged unalterably to him. In the cabin of the Mayflower read the charter: "In the name of God. Amen." Which are the three cardinal propositions of the Declaration of Independence? "God created men equal," "Appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions," "A firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence."—Rev. S. E. Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pa.

Modern Warfare.—There are times like the present when it seems as though the animal were at the top, and the affectional nature suppressed, and the conscience were ruled out of court; and yet, if you study the methods of modern warfare, as compared with those of the past, you see how pity and tenderness and care walk by the side of every gun, hide in the rear of every battlefield to attend to the wounded and suffering.—Rev. M. J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.

Mission of the Church.—The final mission of the church is to permeate the community in which it is located with a religious and spiritual influence. It rests on every member of the congregation, however, to see to it that the religious influence of the church is not confined within its four walls, but goes out into the society on the outside.—Rev. C. B. Allen, Baptist, Omaha, Neb.

Moral Standards.—Many professed Christian business men have a double standard of honesty—one for religion and one for business. City, State and national governments deem it right to license iniquity, while denying the same right to the individual. The voice of Christ rings out clearly and emphatically against these double standards of morals.—Rev. T. E. Cramblet, Disciple, Pittsburg, Pa.

Heathen Scholars.—The thinkers of the East, India, China and Japan, have not been lacking in thinking ability. In many instances they have been men of giant intellect, they have written books in abundance, but have made no advancement. They are to-day, except when they have been enlightened by divine revelation, where they were a thousand years ago.—Rev. W. B. Hartzog, Baptist, Columbus, Ohio.

Obedience.—A bright and happy eternity awaits all who change their attitude of opposition or of indifference to one of willing obedience to the call of the Gospel. The wilderness of the world is full of voices. Voices call you to obedience. Voices are loudly vociferating their wide and angry disclaimers against such an attitude. To which voices will you listen?—Rev. E. T. Lee, Presbyterian, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Human Game in Maine.

A Maine humorist announces his intention of appealing to the next Legislature for the amendment of the game laws, limiting the number of guides or fellow-sportsmen who may be shot by deer-hunters to not exceeding three in any one season by any one hunter. He says this is an amendment greatly needed for the preservation of guides, who are now threatened with extinction.

Tallest of Royal Women.

The tallest of the royal women in Europe are the Queen of Portugal and the Crown Princess of Denmark.

Some enterprising manufacturer should put a Dewey 5-cent cigar on the market without delay.

Every Bullet Its Own Doctor.

In spite of the terrible increase in the destructiveness of modern warfare the tendency of the times is to make a conflict as humane as practicable. For this reason the use of copper covered bullets has been frowned upon, and a Philadelphia physician has a plan that he claims will wonderfully mitigate the suffering of a man whose body has been perforated by the modern small caliber bullet. It is well established that the velocity and penetrating force of these bullets are so great that unless they chance to strike a bone they will pass entirely through a man's body without his knowing it. The physician's idea is to attach a small wad of aniseptic cotton to the rear of the bullet. This would be covered by the shell of the cartridge and could not interfere with loading or firing. As the bullet passes through a person the wad will antiseptic ize the wound and prevent consequent suppuration. It may be possible to so nicely adjust the adhesion of the wad to the bullet that as the missile passes out it will leave the wad to plug the hole and stop bleeding. Ultimately this system might do away with the necessity of a large medical corps, as each bullet would carry medical treatment for the unfortunate it wounded.—Philadelphia Record.

Truth and Fiction.

"Struwwelpeter," one of the pictures, represents a little maiden, supine in bed, very ill—and no wonder—with an immense cherry tree growing out of her mouth. This was the sad result of swallowing the stones along with the fruit, in spite of all warnings. But we all know that truth is stranger than fiction, and the Petersburgskaya Gazeta of June 26 and July 8, 1897, quotes the following exemplification of this saying from the foreign papers:

"A little girl 7 years of age, Amelia L., whose father worked at the sawmills in Belgard (Ain), was at play the other day, when she managed to push the seed of a plane tree deep into her ear. Shortly after she began to experience acute pains, and it was found that the seed had taken root in the waxy secretions of the ear and was growing apace. The father proceeded to cautiously uproot the intrusive plant, and the girl has now recovered."

If this story is true, it is to be hoped that Miss Amelia L., now that her ear is once more free and in working order, will incline it to hearken to the exhortations of her elders and will not go on planting plane trees in such obviously uncongenial soil.—Notes and Queries.

Position In Society.

To all those who spend their time wondering how other people live we would suggest that an examination of the plaintiff's petition in the case of Schneider versus Hosier, 21 Ohio St. 98, might throw some light on the subject. It was a suit under a civil damage act, and the plaintiff alleged in her petition that she "was the wife of one Zimri Hosier, on whose good conduct, frugality and personal labor she was dependent for the support of herself and their seven minor children, for the proper culture and moral training of the latter, and, to a good extent, for her own position in society. The said Zimri Hosier, when not intoxicated or laboring under the effects of intoxication, was an industrious laboring man and regularly earned and received for his labor $1.50 a day." There's management for you. Seven children and a wife supported, the children properly cultured and morally trained and the wife's position in society maintained—all on $1.50 a day. Perhaps there may have been extenuating circumstances in the intoxication of Zimri.—Law Notes.

A Bag Full of Breath.

The "pneumatophor," an Austrian invention for enabling miners, firemen, etc., to breathe when surrounded by after damp, smoke or noxious fumes of any kind, consists of an airtight rubber bag containing a steel bottle of pure oxygen at a pressure of 100 liters and a metal protected glass bottle containing a 25 per cent solution of caustic soda. The oxygen can be admitted by a hand screw into the bag and drawn into the mouth through a rubber tube, the nose being closed by a clip. The turn of another hand screw breaks the glass bottle, allowing the caustic soda to flow out and be absorbed by a knitted network in the bag to absorb the carbonic acid exhaled, allowing the oxygen to be rebreathed, the apparatus being capable of furnishing oxygen enough to last from 30 to 90 minutes, as has been attested by numerous experiments.

Arithmetic and Medicine.

It is an honest quackery that confesses its own blunders, still ignorant that they are nothing worse.

A whaling skipper, in the old days, carried a medicine chest and a table of directions. One of the rules ran, "For sore throat with fever, give a tablespoonful of No. 15."

"Well, it so happened," explained the captain, "that No. 15 was all used up, so I gave the man a dessertspoonful of No. 5 and another of No. 10, and I don't think the chap that drew up the table could have been good at figures; or else, what's just as likely, the medicines were all shams. Either way, it was hard on poor Bill. He died in half an hour, with a dreadful pain in his inside."—Exchange.

Misapprehension.

Wickwire—If you do not work, you ought not to eat.

Hungry Higgins—There you go ag in, jumpin on me for eatin. I eat cause I have to, not cause I want to.—Indianapolis Journal.

To "knock the spots off anything" is an allusion to the traditional skill of western cowboys and famous rifle shots, who would shoot the spots out of a card held between the fingers of a friend.

The color of snuff depends on the extent to which fermentation has been allowed to it.

You Need It

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A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—MRS. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.

The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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REMEMBRANCE.

We never can forget her, we would not if
we could;
A flower so she seemed, too frail for
earth's cold storms;
A woman, far too gentle for human lips
to chide;
A mother, true, forgiving, who all life's
ills withstood.

A wife, so faithful, patient, who lived a
life so pure,
A sister, loved and loving, so kind to one
and all;
No wonder why we mourn her; none ask
us why we weep,
The loss that we have suffered, how will
our hearts endure?

A friend she was at all times, and worthy
of the name;
A truer never lived in this cold world of
ours;
Her face, a benediction, shed light wher-
e'er she went,
Through life's too fitful fevers she always
was the same.

And she has gone before us, and left us
for a while,
Within our hearts her memory forever is
enshrined.
Oh, happy past! Oh, happier life in Eden,
soon to be,
There, thy thy arms will hold me; no
tears, but thy sweet smile.
—Boston Traveler.

STOLEN EVIDENCE.

NEW ever knew how it was first discovered that Miss Dinker was a kleptomaniac; but it was a fact, and people made the best of it. Old Miss Dinker was tolerably well off, or her habit of appropriating other people's property would have got her into trouble. But Cumminseed was used to Miss Dinker. When she visited the village store, and put a piece of tape up her sleeve, the watchful shopman added its price to her bill. When she took her neighbor's forks the neighbor sent a polite message to Miss Jane Dinker to have them restored; and Miss Jane, who was old Miss Dinker's niece, would find them up chimney or down cellar, and restore them.

Old Miss Dinker knew that she was deserving of blame in thus indulging her desire for stolen fruit, but as she often remarked when reasoned with, "she couldn't help it."

She was a generous old lady, too, and kindly, and if she taught Jane that man was a deceiver, and that spinsterhood was blessed, she meant well.

Capt. Richard Murphy told another story when his ship lay in port, and he himself rested at a little hotel in Cumminseed. And Jane, won over by his merry voice and jolly ways, forgot her aunt's precepts, and one day ran away with him, leaving a penitent little note for her aunt and begging her forgiveness.

The old lady was naturally indignant, but when, three days after, the Captain brought Jane back under his arms, established her in a beautiful little house, which he had purchased, and sent for "the old lady to make up," Miss Dinker relented, took tea with her niece and deigned to approve of her choice, and so the village scandal was silenced for a while, and people called on Mrs. Capt. Murphy.

They lived together for five years in great contentment and a little boy was born to them, and all went prosperously, but at the end of that time the sword that always hangs by a hair over the head of a seafaring man's life fell at last. The Captain's vessel was a wreck, and the Captain and crew perished in midocean, and Jane, after hoping against hope, and refusing to believe when no one else doubted, and listening night and day for a step that came not and could never come, accepted the truth at last and put on her widow's cap and took the awful truth in place of suspense, and tried to live and bear it for her boy's sake.

Then there came from some far-off place a man who proved himself the Captain's brother and who claimed his property, alleging that Jane Dinker had never been married to John at all. Jane was furious, but she could only vow that a clergyman of the Episcopal Church had married her. She could not remember the name of the church nor of its pastor, nor had she what the brother called "'er lines." The marriage certificate, as she declared, the Captain always kept among his private papers and had taken to sea with him. She advertised in a New York paper for the clergyman who had performed the service, but no answer came, and finally the law and popular opinion declared that the widow had never been a wife, and she was left povertystricken and helpless, and not a friend in the world but old Miss Dinker. She came out nobly.

Alas, all the rest of Cumminseed held a contrary opinion. They shuddered at the thought of having associated with such a creature, and wondered how she had dared to impose upon them so. They sent her to Coventry and tabooed her. I think some of the dearest creatures would have tarred and feathered her if they could. Jane Dinker had the comfortable Yankee pride of "respectability" in its Yankee sense strong within her soul, and this scorn quite crushed her. She hid herself from human eyes as much as possible, and went thankfully home with old Miss Dinker, whose income had grown smaller in these years, and who really showed great generosity in taking her disgraced niece to her bosom.

And now that she had countenanced poor Jane, and opened her house to her, she also had lost her friends, and people grew hard upon her.

"You'll tell your aunt, Miss Jane, that I shall proceed to law if I lose another spoon," said one angry matron, to whom Jane had been forced to speak.

When her boy grew older there were children near by who, if he ventured into their company, were dragged away as though he had the plague. And when Jane would have placed him at the one good school, Aunt Dinker having allowed the money, the lady who presided thereover gently hinted that it would not do.

And little Richard, clinging to her hand, asked, as they went home, "What is it, mamma?" Then poor Jane wished that she were dead.

Old Miss Dinker called in high dudgeon upon the schoolmistress, and remonstrated in vain. The fact that she stole a spelling book during her brief stay did not further her object. When a little boy was sent for it at dusk Jane wished herself dead again. If only she could have had pride in anything or anyone, she thought; but life was all shame to her.

"Habits are hard to break,' 'she said, "but I'll try. Only you oughtn't to be so hard on me when I've stuck to you so." And then she revealed a plan which she had concocted for giving the boy an education. "I'll put him to the best school in New York," she said. "I'll keep the story that they tell—lie as it is—to myself, and I'll pay his bills regular. 'Taint likely I'm agoing to see him grow up without eddication. We'll make him a clergyman or a doctor. We'll snap our fingers in the faces of these critters. I'll take him up myself to-morrow and he shall come down every Saturday night."

"I shall miss him so," said Jane. "But it's for his good, and thank you, aunt."

So Jane spent the night in tears, and in the morning Aunt Dinker went to the city, taking with her little Richard.

Jane suffered a great deal that day, and when at night she saw Aunt Dinker return alone she could not find voice to speak to her. But the old lady was in good spirits. She sat down before the fire with her shawl on and told Jane how pleased Richard was with the journey and how Miss Speers had admired him. And Jane brought her the tea and she took it sitting by the fire, but still kept her shawl on; and, moreover, the shawl looked curiously thick and bunchy.

Once before had Jane seen the same thing, and it had resulted in the appearance of somebody's work-box. Her heart misgave her.

"Aunty," she said, in trembling tones, "are you cold?"

"Not particularly," said Miss Dinker.

"Then sha'n't I take your shawl?"

"When I ask you to do so."

Jane was silent. Old Miss Dinker fidgeted. Finally Jane burst into reproaches.

"Oh, aunty! couldn't you help disgracing my poor boy, to steal in New York, where they have no mercy on you, and at the school, where I hoped he could hold his head as high as any one? Oh, aunt, aunt!"

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Jane. I've been a good aunt to you; and as for the school, I never touched a thing. I put my hands in my muff, and sat just so, and made a plat of it. And it's nothing much to make a fuss over it. I took it almost without thinking. It came in so handy."

"What is it?" asked Jane, desperately.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Aunt Dinker; "and if they want it they can have it. From the school to the depot there came up a rain. I had on my best bonnet, so I looked about me, and there was a church open and in I popped.

"Well, as I stood there, out came a gentleman that I knowed was the clergyman, and says he: 'Walk in ma'am, and wait for the rain to be over. There's a fire in the vestry.' And he left me before the grate in the nicest little room. And I waited until the streets were dry. The sexton came and talked to me, and told how they'd been a weddin' there, and they'd just gone. And, somehow, when I got into the street, this was under my shawl!"

"She's committed sacrilege at last," cried Jane. "Oh, dear! oh, dear!"

"'Tain't neither," cried Aunt Dinker. "It's only a shabby old book." And as she spoke she unfolded her shawl and tossed upon the table a dingy leathern tome, on the covers of which was marked in black letters:

"Marriage register of St. Grace's Church, 1860-1873."

Jane seized upon it with a low cry.

"St. Grace's Church!" she said. "Aunt, aunt, that was the name. That was where I was married." And her trembling fingers turned over the pages, and her eyes sought out the date, and suddenly glittered with joy. "It is here!" she cried, "here! here! here!" and cast herself down upon the floor and sobbed as she had never sobbed before for very thankfulness; while Miss Dinker, bending over the pages, saw written there, in a plain, old-fashioned hand:

"On the 20th of June, by me, Oliver Sparkle, Captain Richard Murphy to Jane Dinker, spinster, of the town of Cumminseed, N. J.

"Witness—B. Britters, Clerk."

When Jane Murphy arose from the floor she was an altered woman. Proof of her matron dignity and of her boy's birthright was in her hands, and before the next sundown all Cumminseed knew the truth. The pastor of St. Grace's came from New York at her summons to swear to his book and his deceased predecessor's signature, and legal proceedings were instituted to restore the widow to her rights. Of course they were successful.

To-day no one is more respected in all Cumminseed than Mrs. Captain Murphy, although she has never quite forgiven her neighbors' cruelty. And Aunt Dinker, growing quite old and unable to go abroad, indulges her singular propensity by stealing napkins from the linen press. There is good in all things, Jane Murphy often says. She never will deny that since such great good came to her of old Aunt Dinker's kleptomania.—Toledo Blade.

Some men go to war because they can't get married and some because they can't get a divorce.

OUR SUNDAY SERMONS

A FEW SUBJECTS FOR ALL TO PONDER OVER.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

Where Jesus Preached.

EVERY village, apparently, heard once and again the voice which spoke as never man spoke, and saw miraculous proofs of his divine mission. Among these, Capernaum, Bethsaida, and Chorazin are specially named as having seen "most of his mighty works" wrought in them. Capernaum, perhaps at the place now known as Khan Minieh, just above the little open plain of Gennesareth, was the border town of Antipas, and, as such—what with its position on the road from the north, and its busy fisheries, supplying in part the markets of distant towns—plumed itself on being a place of considerable importance, though Josephus calls it, more than once, a village. Bethsaida, or "fishtown," appears to have been at the spot now called El Tabighah, a little north of Capernaum—a delightful site at the mouth of a fine, rushing stream, which turns the stones of two mills, but has no other buildings near it—the mills themselves, indeed, being ruinous enough. It could never have been more than a village, but Jesus was contented with a humble theater for his labors.

Chorazin lies behind, a little farther north, on a swell of black lava, marking the volcanic activity of long past ages. I never saw such a place. Its little houses are still entire, the massive blocks of basalt of which they are made defying time. They are mere one-roomed cubes, flat-roofed, with a pillar of stone in the middle where they are larger than usual. The ground is strewn with countless black boulders, and the bed of a winter torrent in a hollow below is filled with them. Nothing could ever have grown in such a neighborhood, nor can I imagine what made such a site be chosen for the poorest hamlet.

Yet in these three paltry places Jesus, as I have said, "wrought most of his mighty works." That they should have turned a deaf ear to him, and ignored his wonders, was, no doubt, due in part to the prejudice excited against him by the religious leaders; but this, he tells them, was no excuse. That they are now silent desolations, and have for ages been equally forsaken, is a striking commentary on his words, that even Capernaum, though so proud and ambitious, would "go down into Hades."—Cunningham Geikie.

Comfort One Another.

Comfort one another;
For the way is growing dreary,
The feet are often weary,
And the heart is very sad.
There is heavy burden bearing,
When it seems that none are caring,
And we half forget that ever we were
glad.

Comfort one another;
With the hand-clasp close and tender,
With the sweetness love can render,
And looks of friendly eyes.
Do not wait with grace unspoken,
While life's daily bread is broken;
Gentle speech is oft like manna from the
skies.

Comfort one another;
There are words of music ringing
Down the ages sweet as singing
Of the happy choirs above.
Ransomed saint and mighty angel,
Lift the grand deep-voiced evangel,
Where forever they are praising the eternal love.

Comfort one another;
By the hope of Him who sought us
In our peril—Him who bought us,
Paying with His precious blood;
By the faith that will not alter,
Trusting strength that will not falter,
Leaning on the One divinely good.

Comfort one another;
Let the grave-gloom lie behind you,
While the Spirit's words remind you
Of the home beyond the tomb.
Where no more is pain or parting,
Fever's flush or tear-drop starting,
But the presence of the Lord, and for all
His people room.
—M. A. Sangster.

Personal Appearance of the Savior.

The following found on the fly-leaf of an old Bible printed at Oxford, in 1679, may be of interest to many of our readers: "A description of the person of Christ. It being the usual practice of the Roman governor to advertise the people and the senate of such material things as happened in their respective provinces in the days of Tiberius Caesar, Publius Lentulus at that time being president, wrote the following concerning Christ: 'Conscript Fathers: There appeared in these our days a man of great virtue named Jesus Christ, who is now living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted as a Prophet of Truth; but his own disciples call him the Son of God. He raiseth the dead and cureth all manner of diseases. A man of stature somewhat tall, and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as beholders may both love and fear. His hair is of the color of a filbert fully ripe, plain to the ears, whence downward it is more orient of color, somewhat curled and waved about his shoulders. In the midst of his head is a seam or partition of the hair, after the manner of the Nazarites. His forehead is smooth and delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a comely red; his nose and mouth exactly formed; his beard thick, the color of his hair, not of any great length, but forked; his look innocent; his eyes gray, clear and quick; in reproving, terrible; in admonishing, courteous; in speaking, very modest and wise; in proportion of body, well shaped. None have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep; a man for his singular beauty surpassing the children of men.'"

An Example of True Courage.

"Don't speak to that fellow; he's a coward."

Two young soldiers of Company F, of the Seventh, were crossing the parade ground on their way to company quarters, and one had saluted and spoken to a comrade passing by.

"Why; the boys in his company all seem to like him. What's the trouble?"

"There was a drunken fellow in front of a saloon, on Market street, last night, when this fellow from Company E came marching up. The drunken brute called him all sorts of names and dared him to fight, and he never even answered, but turned the corner and came right over to Mack and me.

"I asked him why he didn't lick the fellow, and he said he didn't believe in fighting.

"'I guess you're afraid to fight that drunken bully,' said Mack. And he just simply said, 'I guess I am.'"

"Well," said his hearer, he doesn't look like a coward."

Of course, this story soon spread through the garrison, and the young man was made the mark for the scoffs and jeers of a certain class among his fellows.

In a little while, however, the regiment was called to the front, and his detractors were astonished to find their so-called "coward" was one of the bravest of the brave, and by his gallant conduct he proved that it was not cowardice but true Christian manliness that made him afraid to fight a helpless, drunken man.—Ram's Horn.

The Mystery of God.

In their desire to search out the hidden things of the world men have climbed the sky in balloons, have braved the ice and cold of the polar regions, have circumnavigated the earth many times, have delved deep into the earth, have fathomed and measured the seas, yes, have even weighed the heavenly bodies and determined their distances, yet how far they are still from comprehending the mysteries of the physical universe. If, then, men cannot find out the wonders of creation, how much less can they expect to find out, and measure, and formulate the Creator.

A Great Question.

It is one of the great questions of our modern Christian life: How can one who is following Christ come into safe and saving contact with the world? There is but one answer, the example of Jesus. He met men as a man should meet his brother. A good man may meet a wicked brother in such a way as will encourage his brother in his wickedness, and at the same time work injury to himself; or he may meet him in such a way as will be helpful to himself, and may prove helpful to his brother.

Remember the Singer.

How precious the memory of a writer of uplifting hymns! The late Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, author of "Abide with Me," and other hymns sung the world over, has been dead half a century. Brixham church, Devon, where he ministered for many years, is now in course of rebuilding. With gifts and words of sympathy for the object, come loving and grateful expressions which testify to the service the poet yet fulfills. Such a ministry has an immortality of its own.

Zion.

"Zion" is a sacred name to us; it conjures up in our mind the past history of our people; it is a symbol of the law, which continues to be "our life and the length of our days." But for all that it can no longer be to us a watchword for a re-establishment of Israel as a separate nationality or a separate body politic.

Epigrams by Dr. Frank Crane.

Most thought is in ruts.

Christly heresy is modest.

Never teach the unteachable.

Orthodoxy is yesterday's heresy.

Jesus never made an issue of trifles.

Jesus tried his best to be a good Jew.

There is no peace save in compromise.

Beware of a heretic with a brass band.

The widest man belonged to the narrowest race.

Jesus never contemned his own people—the Jews.

Never unsettle a fool's convictions—he will find worse.

Institutionalism derives its power from human docility.

True reformers are primarily creative—only incidentally destructive.

The brain is laziest; we will submit to any formula rather than think.

If all men were independent thinkers there would be no solidarity or society.

The original and independent thinker may get fame; he is certain to get trouble.

No family, church or state exactly suits us; if we are to have comfort we must bend a little.

The morality of the masses will ever be more a matter of environment than of individual effort.

Ready-made clothes are driving out the tailors; and ready-made ideas are driving out originality.

Those who would sacrifice progress to security forget that there is no security without progress.

It is a poor move to leave the mysterious island of faith to betake one's self to the heartless sea of infidelity.

There is no permanent good in a new doctrine which does not have its roots deep in the common convictions of the age.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Uncle Sam's Animal Reservation.

Did you ever read about Uncle Sam's big menagerie out West? It is known as the Yellowstone National Park, but the great reservation is really a place of refuge for many varieties of animals now nearly extinct in America. The most prized of all the animals are the bisons. Half a century ago thousands of these creatures roamed at will over the Western prairies. Now there are only a few hundred in existence, and a small herd of them is in the national park.

In addition to these there are some 40,000 or more animals, many of the species being on the increase in numbers. There are great numbers of elk and antelope. There are beavers, porcupines, coyotes, mountain lions and so forth. Expert hunters and trappers have charge of Yellowstone Park and are paid handsome salaries by the United States government to protect the reservation from the encroachment of poachers.

Southern "Joggling Board."

Through the South and particularly in Louisiana the children have a plaything known as the "joggling board." One sees it under the big oak trees and pepper trees on the well-kept lawns about great houses, and on the hard-beaten earth in front of the negro cabins. It is a piece of plank an inch thick, a foot wide and twelve or four-

KEEPS THE CHILDREN QUIET AND HAPPY

teen feet long. Poor children place it between rails in fence corners or between two stumps; the children of the rich have frames made like the legs of a chair with rounds. This is sunk in the ground and the board placed on the top rungs. Some children use ordinary carpenter's horses.

The board is very springy and children will sit on it by the hour "joggling" away contentedly when nothing else will keep them quiet. A traveler through the South said he had not seen a swing or "teeter" in his whole journey, but that every child was provided with a more or less satisfactory "joggling board."

A Clever Pig.

When Jack entered the sitting-room the other day and found Mary on the floor with her farmyard toys arranged in orderly array before her, he bethought himself of a story he had read. Said he:

"Molly, that fat pig reminds me of a very clever one that got the best of a big dog on shipboard."

"Tell me about it," said Mary.

"Yes, I will. I read it only yesterday. This pig and dog were once passengers on the same ship, and became quite good friends. They used to eat their cold victuals off the same tin platter. They never quarreled or fought, and the only thing that made any trouble between them was the dog's kennel. Mr. Piggy did not understand why the dog should have a warm, sheltered house to creep into out of the cold and wet, while he should have to slip about on the deck in the cold.

"The kennel was not large enough to hold both, and piggy seemed to think that if he could get first possession of it at night, it should belong to him. If the dog found piggy in it, he would growl and show his teeth, but piggy would not come out.

"One wet afternoon the dog concluded to retire early, so he went to his kennel and curled down for a snooze. Piggy had the same mind; but, when he got to the kennel, he found it already occupied. He gave a grunt of dissatisfaction. A bright idea came into his mind. He would play a trick on doggy. Trudging off to the place where their dinner plate was lying, he pushed it to a part of the deck where the dog could see it. Turning his back to the kennel, piggy began to rattle the empty plate, and munch as though he had a good meal before him. That was too much for doggy! Piggy having a feast and he not there to enjoy it? Never! Out he ran to the plate, and he had no sooner got his nose in it than piggy was off like a shot and safe inside the kennel. Wasn't that cute of him?"

"Yes, indeed. Did doggy get him out?"

"No, indeed; he could not make piggy budge. That night he had to sleep on the soft side of a board, while piggy had his house all to himself."—Youth's Temperance Banner.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

"Say, mamma," asked little 5-year-old Willie, "are you goin' to give me another piece of pie?" "Why do you ask, Willie?" said his mother. "Because," was the reply, "if you ain't I'll eat this piece real slow."

"Why, Minnie," said a mother to her 4-year-old daughter, "you ought to be ashamed to have such dirty hands. You never saw my hands like that, did you?" "No, I dess not," replied the little miss, "but I bet my dwanma did."

"It seems to me, Henry," said a father to his 5-year-old son, who was very forgetful, "that everything I say to you goes in at one ear and out at the other. "Well," replied the youthful observer, "I reckon that's what I've got two ears for."

"Now, Tommy," said his mother, as she handed him an apple; "you must divide honorably with your little sister Bessie." "What's 'honorable,' mamma?" he asked. "It means the one that divides takes the smallest piece," was the reply. "Well," said the little diplomat, "then I'll give it to Bessie and let her divide."

Little Clara, aged 4, was in the habit of asking God in her prayers to bless her father, mother and Miss Brown, her governess. One evening, not feeling very kindly disposed toward the latter, she concluded her prayer as follows: "Dod bwess my papa and my mamma, but 'ou needn't bozzer 'bout Miss Brown zis time."

The teacher of a juvenile Sunday school class had been talking to her pupils about death and finished by asking: "Now, who can tell me when all men are equal and there is absolutely no distinction between the rich man and the poor man?" "I can," replied one little fellow." "When is it, Freddie?" she asked. "When they go in swimmin'," was the unexpected answer.

CAST IN HEROIC MOULD.

The Brave and Daring Fellows Who Man the Torpedo Boats.

The men who entered into the war against Spain with the greatest enthusiasm are the young officers of the navy. One reason why the navy youngsters welcome the war is that it affords opportunities for feats of daring and heroism, which open the doors to fame and promotion.

A few years ago it was freely asserted that the days of romantic daring and the chances for individual heroism had departed from the work of naval warfare forever. It was said that men-of-war were becoming simply big fighting machines, that they would have to be manned by engineers and machinists and that the manner in which they were intended to fight precluded the possibility of a display of personal daring. But there has been a change in this respect and the change has been brought about chiefly by that small, agile and exceedingly dangerous class of craft known as torpedo boats, which navy officers consider the greatest production of modern naval science.

The torpedo boat is so small and her guns are so few that she carries only about twenty men. They are commanded by a lieutenant, and so it happens that all our torpedo craft are under the direction of young men. They are the pick of the navy, too, for it takes a man of daring, steady nerves and cool judgment to direct a torpedo boat, and this combination of qualities is not found in every man, even among those in the higher ranks.

How brave a man it takes for torpedo boat work is easily seen when one looks at the work expected of them in time of war. The torpedo boats are the light cavalry of the navy; they are intended to travel much faster than the larger vessels and so carry little weight. Their sides are of steel, and are only a quarter of an inch thick. A single shot from the guns carried on the military masts of the big warships would send one to the bottom. Her own guns would make no impression on the thick plates of an armorclad.

The torpedo boat's only weapon of offense is the torpedo. That is a deadly weapon, and its 200 pounds of guncotton will destroy the finest ship that floats, but to fire it with accuracy the torpedo boat must be less than half a mile from her target, within easy range of the latter's guns.

Yes, it takes a brave and a cool man to sail one of these cockleshell craft up to a big man-of-war, to know that if one of the shots that rain about her strikes home it will mean death to all on board, to keep straight on, beneath the fire of heavy guns, to wait long enough and not too long before launching the torpedo on its mission, and then to wait again in calmness until that silent missile has reached the mark and wrecked her, or has failed and disappeared.

A Russian Admirer of Emerson.

Ambassador Andrew D. White has an article in the Century on "A Russian Statesman." Mr. White says:

But the most curious—indeed, the most amazing—revelation of the man I found in his love for American literature. He is a wide reader, and in the whole breadth of his reading American authors were evidently among those he preferred. Of these Hawthorne, Lowell, and, above all, Emerson, were his favorites. Curious, indeed, was it to learn that this "arch persecutor," this "Torquemada of the nineteenth century," this man whose hand is especially heavy upon Catholics and Protestants and dissenters throughout the empire, whose name is spoken with abhorrence by millions, within the empire and without it, still reads as his favorite author the philosopher of Concord! He told me that the first book which he ever translated into Russian was Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation of Christ;" and of that he gave me the Latin original from which he had made his translation, with a copy of the translation itself. He also told me that the next book which he translated was a volume of Emerson's essays; and he added that for years there had always lain upon his study table a volume of Emerson's writings.—Century.

SHEAR NONSENSE

She—Now, can you guess my age, Major? Gallant Major—No, I can't; but you don't look it.—Tit-Bits.

Josh—It's a wonder none of them fellers ever found the north pole. Hiram—Mebbe it ain't there.

Hoax—I'm not going to call on a single girl during Lent. Joax—Going in for the married ones, eh?—Philadelphia Record.

"Poor Timmie! Folve years in Sing Sing! I do feel sorry for him." "Bedad, an' yure shympathy's trowed away. He's surrounded by frinds."—Harlem Life.

Rastus, Jr.—Poppie, is we gwine toe hab turkey fo' mah birfday? Rastus, Sr.—'Pends on de moon, chile, de night befo'. 'Pends on de moon.—Inter Ocean.

Little Sister—What's the diff'rence 'tween 'lectricity and lightnin'? Little Brother—You don't have to pay nuthin' fur lightnin'.—Detroit Free Press.

Sponger—Say, old man, can you oblige me with a cigar? Fred (who knows him)—Sorry, but I've the only one I'm smoking, and another which I shall smoke shortly.

Mistress (severely)—If such a thing occurs again, Norah, I shall have to get another servant. Norah—Oi wish yez wud; there's aisily enough wurruk for two av us.—Puck.

Daughter—But, pa, Mr. Sweetser has accumulated a competence. Pa—Competence be blamed! Money is the thing. You want a husband who can support you.—Transcript.

"Johnson wants to borrow some money of me. Do you know anything about him?" I know him as well as I do you. I wouldn't let him have a cent."—Indianapolis Journal.

Perkins—Has Slopay ever paid you that ten dollars he borrowed last year? Dobson—No. I guess he has forgotten all about it; he is just as social and friendly as he ever was.—Puck.

Attorney (sternly)—The witness will please state if the prisoner was in the habit of whistling when alone. Witness—I don't know. I was never with the prisoner when he was alone.

De Short—You notice, perhaps, that I have sold my gold watch, and now carry a silver one. Harduppe—Yes, old man; it's only another proof of the old saw: "Circumstances alter cases," you know.—Life.

Brady—Did ye hear av the folght betuxt Hinnissey and O'Gawligan? Grady—Oi did not. Was it to a finish? Brady—That was Hinnissey's intintion, but Hinnissey was knocked out before he got that far.—Boston Transcript.

"Your son," said the professor, "has been laboring under a misapprehension." "Perfess," exclaimed Farmer Corntossel, with joy in his voice, "ye don't mean it!" "Mean what?" "That Josiar has been workin'."—Washington Star.

Paterfamilias — Look here, Dick, you've been a bit wild yourself in your day and I'd like some advice. What am I to do with Harry? The young rascal exceeds his allowance every month. Cousin Dick—Increase it.—Chicago Journal.

She—How is it you were not at Westend's reception? He—I stayed away on account of a personal matter. She—May I ask what it was? He—Will you promise to keep it secret? She—Yes. He—Well they failed to send me an invitation.—Collier's Weekly.

Mrs. Betterhawse—I am told that you allow your husband to carry a latchkey. Mrs. Graymair—Yes, but it does not fit the door. I just let him carry it to humor him. He likes to show it to his friends and make them think he is independent.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mosher—What are you doing with all those bits of card in your pocket? Wiswell—They are seat checks at different theaters. It says on each, "Retain this check." It's an awful bore, to be obliged to carry so much pasteboard around. But, then, what's a fellow to do?

Lady (in employment office)—As there is only my husband and myself in the family, I think you ought to be willing to come for less than you ask. There are only two persons to cook for. Domestic—But, mum, when I'm wid you there'll be three.

"Habberjohn doesn't seem to have a very lovable nature." "Well, no. If Habberjohn were at a banquet and some one should discover that there were thirteen at the table all eyes would instinctively turn toward Habberjohn as the one to go."—Indianapolis Journal.

Clara—Well, aunt, have your photographs come from Mr. Snappeschotte's? Miss Maydeval (angrily)—Yes, and they went back, too, with a note expressing my opinion of his impudence. Clara—Gracious! What was it? Miss Maydeval—Why, on the back of every picture were these words: "The original of this is carefully preserved."

A clergyman new to a living in the west of England was told that an old man in his parish was of an exceedingly crusty disposition, so he determined to make friends with him the first opportunity he had. Overtaking him in the village one day, he said: "This is cold weather, John." Receiving no reply, he tried again: "I said this is cold weather, John." Turning angrily around, the old man replied: "Well, who said it warn't? D'ye want to argy the p'int?"—Answers.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12 1898

PRINCIPLES OF THE IRRIGATION PROPAGANDA.

CREATING OF RURAL HOMES AS A NATIONAL SAFEGUARD.

1. We urge upon the American people the profound importance of the social, political and philanthropical features of the great irrigation movement, its ultimate aim being that we may become a nation of rural homes, rather than a nation of great cities.

RECLAMATION OF THE ARID DOMAIN BY FEDERAL IRRIGATION WORKS.

2. We favor the construction by the federal government of storage reservoirs and irrigation works wherever necessary to furnish water for the reclamation and settlement of the arid public lands.

STATE CONTROL OF WATER AND UNITED OWNERSHIP OF LAND AND WATER.

3. The value of the irrigated farm and the security of the homes thereby created are alike dependent upon sufficient public control of the water supply, and the prevention of water becoming a speculative commodity. We believe that the waters of all streams should ever remain public property, and that the right to its use should inhere, not in the individual or in the ditch, but in the land reclaimed.

OPPOSITION TO UNCONDITIONAL STATE CESSION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

4. We favor the cession of the public lands of the nation to the respective States and Territories only upon conditions so strict that they will insure the settlement of such lands by actual settlers in small tracts, and absolutely prevent their monopoly in large bodies under private ownership.

FEDERAL STORAGE RESERVOIRS TO SAVE WATERS NOW WASTED.

5. We favor the preservation and development of our national resources by the construction of storage reservoirs by the federal government for flood protection and to save for use, in aid of navigation and irrigation, the flood waters which now run to waste and cause overflow and destruction.

NATIONAL ARID LAND COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE WATER SUPPLIES.

6. We urge the creation by Congress of a National Arid Land Commission which shall, by surveys and maps, ascertain and show the area of arid public lands which can be reclaimed by irrigation, from both surface and underground sources, and shall enforce the preservation of the forests and woodlands as sources of water supply, and shall recommend to Congress such legislation as may be advisable and necessary to the end that the arid public domain and the water necessary for its irrigation may be preserved by the people and for actual settlers and home builders.

STATE IRRIGATION WORKS AND DISTRIBUTING SYSTEMS.

7. We believe that the irrigation district system has inherent defects which can only be obviated by a State system under which the State would acquire, construct, own and control the irrigation system, the right to the water for irrigation to be granted by the State and inhere in the lands irrigated, which should ultimately bear the cost of construction and maintenance in proportion to the benefits received, the share to be borne by each tract of land to be fixed and segregated, and no lands to be burdened without benefit or without original consent of the owner.

In response to overtures for peace the terms offered by the United States to Spain are substantially as follows: The relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and a like session of an island in the Ladrones. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manilla, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control and disposition and government of the Philippines.

Bismarck's life, even in the years of his retirement, exercised some restraining influence on the young Emperor. He did not hesitate in speaking his mind very freely at times. Now, however, the young man will probably feel more free to indulge in his weakness for seeing how close he can drive to the edge of a precipice.

Gen. Merritt evidently regards the situation as very grave. The insurgents, not the Spaniards, are the chief element of danger. There are ten million of natives in the Archipelago, and if the attitude of those about Manila is a criterion it is not strange that Merritt does fancy the situation.

The Supreme Court of the United States has at last affirmed the repeated decisions of subordinate Federal and State courts on the subject of extra lateral rights in mining locations—that is, the right of a locator to follow the dip of his vein outside of his vertical side line.

Adolph Sutro died in San Francisco August 8th. In the great drainage tunnel of the Comstock mines he has a memorial that will outlast the work of any other man of the Pacific Coast.

At the close of the war the troops will be subject to the same rigid physical examination as when enlisting. This is to prevent pension frauds.

A Chicago report says that the largest wheat crop in the history of the United States is being harvested. The winter wheat yield, which aggregates from 375,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels will be increased to the extent of nearly 350,000,000 from the spring wheat region. The "bumper" crop of 1891 will be eclipsed this year by 100,000,000 bushels, from present indications.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo Co.

WM. D. DERBY.

Dated Bishop, Cal., August 10, 1898.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself a candidate for County Assessor, subject to action of the Republican County Nominating Convention.

A. O. COLLINS.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

THE undersigned respectfully announces himself a candidate for Supervisor, Third District, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention.

JAMES JONES.

Fish Springs, August 11, 1898.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N½ 1-4 of Sec. 36, Township No. 12 south, Range No. 34 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,854, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

J. M. Keeler, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N½ 1-4 of Sec. 36, Township No. 12 south, Range No. 34 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,854, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $8.80, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation):

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of the certain mines, mining claims and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this Second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[SEAL]

Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., July 19, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, September 3, 1898: David Vaughn, for the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 2, Tp. 15 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John C. Willett, of Citrus, Cal.; William J. Lake, Julius C. Roeper and David A. Johnson, of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 5, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph V. Skinner of Citrus, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 760, for W½ SW¼ Sec. 19, W½ NW¼ Sec. 30, T. 14 S., R. 36 E., M.D.M., before Register and Receiver of Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 13th day of August, 1898.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Sandy McIvor of Citrus, Cal., John T. Veale of Citrus, Cal., Chas. A. Skinner of Thebe, Cal., Weis Garrick of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Great Register of Inyo County is now open and will remain open up to and including the 14th of August, 1898.

Further notice is hereby given that the additional days for registration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of the Peace or Notary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All unregistered citizens are notified to apply for registration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts:

Round Valley—C. A. Hilton.
Bishop—W. O. & J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Engley & S. G. Gregg.
Independence—Clerk's office.
Georgetown Creek—W. L. Hunter.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—J. J. Morton.
Darwin—Henry Miller.
Owenyo—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—R. Decker and T. H. Beneby.
Mountain Springs—H. C. Hamilton.

D. J. HESSION, County Clerk.

Dated June 8, 1898.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SODA WATER .....

..... ALL FLAVORS

75 Cts. per Case.

No. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates.

Will ship to all points, in first class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,

Bishop, Cal.

C. E. JOHNSON.

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Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address

F. A. HYDE,

630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

CHAS. DEMITRUS,

TONSORIAL ARTIST

Norman House, Independence.

SHAVING, 15 cents; Hair-Cut, 25 cents; Children's Hair Cutting, 15 cents. First-class work guaranteed.

HORSESHOEING

.... AND ....

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP, INDEPENDENCE

Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, July 30, 1898.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty-second session beginning on the Fourth day of January, A. D. 1897, two-thirds of all of the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows:

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898.

The said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No ___
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No ___
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44, (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No ___
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No ___
Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No ___
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No ___
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No ___

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of California, the day and year herein first above written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
Secretary of State.
[SEAL.]

NOTICE

OF THE

APPLICATION OF THE MODOCK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

No. 321.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 9th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Modock Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at the city of San Francisco, California, by L. F. J. Wressle, its attorney in fact, whose residence and postoffice address is Bishop, Inyo county, California, has made application for a United States Patent for the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst (location) lode mining claims situate in Lookout Mining District, Inyo county, California, consisting of 1500, 1500, 1500, 1500 and 1500 linear feet respectively of the lode and surface ground, 600, 600, 600, 600 and 600 feet wide respectively, being Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in the United States Land Office at Independence, California, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees east, as follows:

(MODOC LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 1 on a dump of an open cut at the point of location, in T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian,

Running thence on a true course, along the line of cropping; the variation being 15 degrees east,

South 24½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks marked M No 2; beginning again at stake No 1 at point of location; on a true course along the croppings north ½ degrees west 11.31 chains to a stake in mound of rocks marked M No 6, the northern terminous of ledge.

(MODOC EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

On a true course from south end of lode stake M No 2; hence north 65½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks, marked M No 3; thence on a true course, north 24½ degrees east 10.35 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 4 from which the lower Modoc tunnel bears north 62 degrees east 49 chains distant; thence on a true course north ½ degree west 12.47 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 5; thence on a true course south 65½ degrees east 10.03 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 7; thence on a true course south ½ degree east 10.24 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked M No 8, from which a point on the dump of Lookout tunnel No 2 bears north 25½ degrees east 1.70 chains; thence on a true course south 24½ degrees west 12.37 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 9, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 65½ degrees west 4.545 chains, back to the point of beginning on exterior boundaries at the stake M No 2 at the south terminus of the lode, containing an area of 20.67 acres.

The Lookout mine joins the Modoc on the east.

(LOOKOUT LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked L. No. 1, the point of location, in Township No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center of the lode north 61½ degrees east 19.69 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked L No 2, from which a point at the mouth of the Keyes tunnel bears south 7¼ degrees east 4.40 chains distant. Beginning again at stake L. No. 1, point of location, on a true course thence south 61½ degrees west 3.63 chains to stake L. No. 5, being the western terminus of the lode.

(LOOKOUT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES)

Beginning at stake L No 2, east end of lode; thence on true course north 28½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 3, the northeast corner of claim; thence south 61½ degrees west 18.50 chains to a stake at the intersection of the Modoc east boundary line, from which the stake L. No 4 in rock mound of original location bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains distant; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south ½ degree east 4.04 chains to stake in rock mound M. No 8; thence on a true course along the easterly boundary of the "Modoc" south 24½ degrees west 2.94 chains to a stake from which the stake L. No 5 bears north 28½ degrees west, 22 links distant, the westerly terminus of the lode 3.63 chains westerly from point of location; thence on a true course south 28½ degrees east 3.72 chains to a stake in rock mound L. No 6 and K. M. No. 4; thence on a true course north 61½ degrees east 22.72 chains to the southeast corner of the claim at a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course north 28½ degrees west 4.545 chains to the stake L. No. 2 at the point of beginning, containing 19.27 acres.

The Modoc mine joins the Lookout on the west, the Keyes mine on the northeast and the Hearst mine on the southeast.

(CONFIDENCE LODE LINE. "TRACT NO. 1.")

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked C. No. 1 below the mouth of Confidence tunnel No. 1, at the point of location. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East Mount Diablo Meridian and running thence on a true course along the center line of the lode north 4 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 2, the north terminus of the lode; from point of location C. No. 1 on a true course along the line of the croppings south 34 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake marked C. No. 6, the south terminus of the lode.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 1)

On a true course from stake in rock mound C. No. 2 north end of lode, north 76 degrees west 4.515 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 3, the northwest corner of the claim; thence on a true course south 14 degrees west 8.75 chains to a stake in the Modoc north boundary from which stake C. No. 4 bears south 14 degrees west 4.63 chains; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Modoc mine south 65½ degrees east 4.32 chains to a stake marked M. No. 7; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of Modoc mine south ½ degree east 6.21 chains to a stake from which the stake L. No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the "Lookout" mine north 61½ degrees east 6.35 chains to intersection of Confidence east line; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.33 chains to stake C. No. 8; thence on a true course north 14 degrees east 9.34 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 9, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 76 degrees west 4.45 chains back to the point of beginning of the exterior boundaries at the stake C. No. 2, containing an area of 10.82 acres.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 2)

Beginning at a stake on south boundary of "Lookout" mine, from which the stake C. No. 6 on the south terminus of the lode bears north 76 degrees west 2.52 chains, the stake L. No. 6 and K. M. No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 9.07 chains; then on a true course south 76 degrees east 4.27 chains to stake in rock mound C. No. 7; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.88 chains to stake on south boundary of "Lookout" thence on a true course along the south boundary of "Lookout" mine south 61½ degrees west 2.87 chains to point of beginning, containing 42 acres.

(KEYES LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake marked K., the westerly terminus of the ledge, from which the northwest corner of the Lookout mine bears north 50½ degrees east 3.30 chains distant. In T. 19 South, Range 42 East Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, running thence on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east running along center of the claim south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge.

(KEYES EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks mark d K, the easterly terminus of the ledge; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4.545 chains to a point on the easterly slope of the hill at a stake marked K. No. 1 and H. No. 1, the southeast corner of the claim and the northeast corner of the Hearst mine; thence on true course north 88¾ degrees west 1.42 chains to the intersection with the east boundary line of the Lookout mine, from which the stake L. No. 7 bears south 28½ degrees east 1.30 chains distant and stake H No. 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 8¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the easterly boundary of the Lookout north 2½ degrees west 7.7 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 3; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Lookout south 61½ degrees west 2.85 chains to stake, from which stake K on west of lode bears south 1½ degree west 765 links; thence on a true course north 1½ degree east 3.78 chains to stake K. No. 3; thence on a true course south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked K No. 4, the northeast corner of the claim, from which the section corner common to Sections 34, 35, 2 and 3, in T. 19 and 20 South, Range 42 East, bears south 48½ degrees east 114.41 chains distant; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of exterior boundaries at the stake K., the easterly terminus of the ledge, containing an area of 17.87 acres.

The Keyes mine joins the Hearst mine on the north.

(HEARST LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked H., the westerly terminus of the lode, in T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian and running thence along the line of croppings on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode.

(HEARST EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at stake marked H, the easterly terminus of the lode, thence north 1½ degrees east 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No 1 and K. No. 1 the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course along the south boundary of the Keyes mine south 88¾ degrees west 16.42 chains to a stake in the Lookout east line, from which the stake L. No. 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the east boundary of the Lookout south 2½ degrees east 1.30 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course along the south boundary of Lookout mine south 61½ degrees west 8.00 chains to stake, from which the stake H. western terminus of lode bears north 1½ degrees east 54 links; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 1.58 chains to the intersection with the Kentuck north boundary line from which stake in rock mound H. No. 3 bears south 1½ degrees west 2.42 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the Kentuck mine north 86 degrees east 8.03 chains to stake K. M. No. 3; thence on a true course along east boundary of the Kentuck south ½ degree east 3.14 chains to a stake at intersection, from which the stake H No. 3 bears north 88¾ degrees west 8.10 chains; thence on a true course south 8¾ degrees east 11.62 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 4, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 1½ degrees east 4.45 chains to the stake at the eastern terminus of the lode, at the point of beginning of exterior boundaries, containing an area of 16.28 acres.

The Hearst mine joins the Keyes mine on the north.

So of five claims being contiguous and constituting the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst consolidated mines.

The said mining claims being of record in Book "B," pages 171, 175, 176, ——, and —— respectively, records of Lookout Mining District, formerly Coso Mining District, Inyo County, California, and in the office of the Recorder of said County, at Independence, in said Inyo County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Locations at pages 131, 132, 132, 133 and 134 respectively. This group is bounded by the Cactus claim on the west and by the Bismark, Argus, Kentuck and Eclipse claims on the south.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lodes, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, State of California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

It is hereby ordered, that this Notice be published for the period of ten consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

P. H. MACK, Independence, California, Attorney for Applicant.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12 1898

Mrs. J. J. Morton came up from Keeler on Tuesday's train.

R. P. Hession came down from Big Pine this morning and expects to return to-morrow.

J. S. Gorman has been canvassing the political situation in the southern end of the county.

Irv. H. Mulholland leaves for Sacramento to-morrow to attend the Democratic State Convention.

R. P. Hession of Big Pine is rusticating in the mountains west of town with the family of D. J. Hession.

Mrs. H. Levy left for Oakland last Tuesday, where she will spend several months visiting with relatives and friends.

George Thorpe came in from the Keys mine on Wednesday. The engine broke down and repairs had to be ordered from San Francisco.

J. J. Gunn returned home Tuesday from a trip to the southern end of the county. He says that it is extremely hot on the desert.

Dan Hunt and Joe Travers left town this morning for Ballarat. They have been up here about two months and enjoyed their vacation immensely.

J. W. Murphy arrived home last Tuesday from a trip to Johannesburg. He avers that, in comparison to that country, Independence is situate in a frigid zone.

Wednesday last Miss Edna, youngest daughter of Supervisor Eldred, had her right leg broken by the kick of a horse. Dr. Middleton set the injured member and the patient is doing well.

Wm. Arcularious, the veteran freighter of southern Inyo, was in town the other day. His big wagons and train of "mools" have been on the road all the while, notwithstanding summer temperature.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz will leave for San Francisco to-moroow morning. A trip to Portland is contemplated before they return. Mr. Eibeshutz will attend the Democratic State Convention at Sacramento next Tuesday.

H. Levy has had Messrs. Cartier & Stecker prepare the necessary plans and has ordered the lumber for extensive improvements on the Independence Hotel. Work will be pushed as rapidly as possible and when completed the new building will be a great addition to the town.

The new smelter of the Inyo Development Company, on the Sorba-Lane mine near Darwin, has a success heartily hoped for but unexpected by older smelters of this county. Twenty-five tons of ore is reduced per day, and the shipments up to last week amounted to twenty tons of bullion and about thirty tons of copper matte. The operation will have a very important bearing on future mining operations out in the eastern mountains, where there is smelting ore of all kinds in quantities almost beyond estimating, and ought to stimulate our local railroad toward an extension in that direction.

Louis C. Finney, a native of Iowa, 56 years of age, died suddenly on the street at Big Pine about 6 o'clock in the morning of Friday last, August 5th. For the last forty years he has been a pioneer—ranging the Rocky mountain territory and thence to the western ocean. For the last ten years Mr. Finney has been afflicted with heart trouble, but possessed of the most indomitable courage and energy he has endured all the hardships incident to a pioneer's life with a stoicism which would have been the admiration of the old Spartans. Mr. Finney's brother, A. A. Finney, of Bodie, was in Big Pine last Monday and adjusted affairs of the deceased.

Will Make Borax.

It is now an assured fact that another valuable enterprise will soon be inaugurated in Southern Inyo. As the result of correspondence on the subject, J. W. Murphy left town about two weeks ago for Johannesburg and met George H. Bradford and Stephen L. Harris. They went direct to the borax marsh in Salt Wells Valley and the gentlemen were so well pleased with what they saw there that they came immediately to Independence and entered into an agreement with the owners, I. J. Woodin, A. V. Davidson and J. W. Murphy, by the terms of which a complete modern plant capable of manufacturing 100 tons of refined borax per month is to be placed at the marsh within 90 days, and within 6 months borax is to be placed on the market at the rate of 100 tons per month or more. The parties are possessed of unlimited means, and are wide-awake business men. This will be a great benefit to Southern Inyo.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending August 11, 1898:

Highest barometer	29.838	9th
Lowest "	29.677	5th
Highest temperature	102	11th
Lowest "	60	7th
Mean "	81.0	
Average dew point	26.0	
Average humidity	14.7	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	22. S	7th
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

United States postal receipts for this year are expected to reach the unprecedented total of $100,000,000. A large percentage of increase in receipts over last year is shown in all the larger cities of the Union.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Card of Thanks.

To the citizens of Big Pine, who performed the last sad rites for my deceased brother, Louis C. Finney, who died at Big Pine August 5th, 1898, I return my sincere thanks.

A. H. FINNEY.

Contracts have been let in Chicago which will result in supplying the cities of Tacoma and Seattle with electric light and power similar, if not far in advance of that now being furnished at Niagara. The Snoqualmie Falls Power Company has closed contracts for the completion of its plant. The enterprise is undertaken by Chicago parties, and the project is perhaps the most wonderful development of hydraulic power yet undertaken in this country. Snoqualmie Falls is twenty-two miles from Seattle and about the same distance from Tacoma in an air line, and has an unbroken vertical fall of 270 feet, and it is the only waterfall of commercial atility west of Spokane. The flow of the river is equal to 70,000 horse power at low water, and the plan of installation is such that at a small additional expense for dams and reservoirs the entire drainage from the snowfields of the Snoqualmie watershed of 1000 square miles will be available, making over 100,000 horsepower whenever business of the adjacent cities may demand. The power house is hewn out of the solid rock 250 feet beneath the crest of the fall, where the immense waterwheels connect direct with generators from which the electricity is transmitted by wire to Seattle and Tacoma.

Some Eastern papers refer to the fact that the war of independence lasted eight years and cost only $135,000,000. It is well to remember, however, that it costs about as much to fire one of the big modern guns as it did to fight a battle in "ye olden time."

The developments of war has robbed Key West of the distinction of being the most southerly city in the United States. Ponce now holds that position on the map.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29 tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Pub li patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 1st
"	February 5th
"	March 5th
"	April 1st
"	April 30th
"	May 28th
"	July 2nd
"	July 30th
"	August 27th
"	September 24th
"	October 22nd
"	November 26th
"	December 24th

THOS. C. ROLAND, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. MCKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. MCQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24 tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for Assessor of Inyo Co., Calif., subject to the action of the Democratic-Free Silver Fusion Convention.

J. R. ELDRED.

Dated Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif., July 30, 1898.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff and Tax-Collector, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

A. M. GIVEN.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff and Tax-Collector, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention

J. J. GUNN.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of assessor of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

GUILFORD P. BOURLAND.

FOR SHERIFF

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. W. YANDELL.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

MATZEY MERTEN.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Nominating Convention.

D. J. HESSION.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

CLAY HAMPTON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to action of the Democratic Convention.

P. W. FORBES.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

AND

PRIMARIES.

A MEETING of the Democratic Central Committee of Inyo County was held at Independence July 23d and arrangements made for the holding of a County Nominating Convention, to assemble at

BIG PINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1898,

At the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such Convention.

Primaries for the selection of Delegates to said Convention were ordered to be held in the several precincts of the county on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1898,

In accordance with the following apportionment, upon the vote for Wm. J. Bryan in 1896, upon the basis of one delegate for each precinct and one delegate for every fifteen votes cast therein, and one for each fraction of eight or over, to wit:

Round Valley	2	George's Creek	3
Lincoln	4	Lone Pine	3
Laws	2	Cerro Gordo	1
Bishop	4	Keeler	2
East Bishop	1	Olancha	1
Poleta		Darwin	3
Big Pine		Modock	2
Fish Springs	2	Panamint	2
Taboose	2	Mountain Springs	1
Independence	7	Ballarat	1
Citrus	4		56

Polls are to be open from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock p. m., at the following places and under charge of the following officers, viz:

Round Valley—Inspector, John S. McGee; Judges, John Shipley and I. F. Smith. Polls at the school House.

Lincoln—Inspector, John Barlow; Judges, T. F. Hutchison and Thos. Thompson. Polls at School House.

Laws—Inspector, Barton McGee; Judges, Jas. McNally and John Dehy. Polls at the school House.

Bishop—Inspector, Jno. E. Meroney; Judges, H. N. Gunter and A. L. McGee. Polls at Court House.

East Bishop—Inspector, W. L. Coats; Judges D. A. Bradshaw and A. Dell. Polls at office of W. J. Dunn.

Poleta—Inspector, George Storey; Judges, F. J. Reed and L. B. Heise. Polls at Collins' House.

Big Pine—Inspector, Geo. E. Mitchell; Judges, W. P. Baker and Geo. W. Hall. Polls at Callow's Hall.

Fish Springs—Inspector, Jas. Jones; Judges, A. W. H. Smith and J. H. Coe. Polls at School House.

Taboose—Inspector, L. C. Montague; Judges, Jas. Hall and J. W. Harbaugh. Polls at school House.

Independence—Inspector, George W. Brady; Judges, A. V. Davidson and David Stubblefield. Polls at School House.

Citrus—Inspector, J. A. Pfohl; Judges, ——— and W. H. Ramsey. Polls at Pfohl's House.

Georges Creek—Inspector, J. S. Hunter; Judges, John Strohmeyer and J. W. Calbreath. Polls at School House.

Lone Pine—Inspector, Felix Meysan; Judges, Abraham Diaz and N. L. Apple. Polls at school House.

Cerro Gordo—Inspector, Patrick Clinton, Judges, J. Kelly and Jos. Stoffle. Polls at Clinton's House.

Keeler—Inspector, J. J. Morton; Judges, Sam'l Levy and Mike Anton. Polls at School House.

Olancha—Inspector, Ira W. Brown; Judges, W. T. Grant and W. H. Walker. Polls at Walker's House.

Darwin—Inspector, Paul Pfefferle; Judges, Henry Jacesson and Henry Mettler. Polls at Store.

Modock—Inspector, John Doody; Judges Thos. Gunn and Arthur Smith. Polls at Minnietta Boarding House.

Mountain Springs—Inspector, A. V. Lewis, Judges, H. C. Hamilton and J. M. Davis. Polls at Company's Office.

Ballarat—Inspector, T. H. Henebry; Judges, R. Decker and J. McHugh. Polls at Decker's Office.

Panamint—Inspector, John Curran; Judges, F. Russell and Pat Langley. Polls at store.

VOTING TEST:

Are you now in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation?

E. ROBINSON, Chairman.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

-- -x- --

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:05 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4[illegible]	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:34 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:20 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

At Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal., is one of the most thorough, careful and practical "Home School" to be found on the Pacific Coast. Accredited at State and Stanford Universities. Thorough preparation for business. Send for catalogue. IRA G. HOITT, Ph. D., Principal. Re-opens Aug. 9th.

Cervera (shouting from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba to Sampson)—Just tell them that you saw me.

PROPOSED ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old-time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves and increases the appetite. Try it.

"What is a phenomenon, Uncle Billy?" "A phenomenon is a small boy about your size who never bothers anybody."

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

John—Did you invest in one of those sure thing games? Jim—No, John—There you show some sense. Jim—Save some, too.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

They Disappeared

Afflicted With Hives Until Hood's Purified Her Blood.

"My daughter was afflicted with hives, which terminated in boils. I urged her to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which she did, and in a short time the hives disappeared. I earnestly recommend this medicine to every one who may be afflicted with impure blood." MRS. CHAS. COYNER, Pleyto, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion

Mail Orders filled the day received.

"Summer Specials,"

Our book that tells *what will be worn this Spring and Summer*—just what you want—profusely illustrated—free on application to

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The Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar

San Francisco.

California's largest—America's grandest Shopping place.

S. F. N. U. No. 838. New Series, No. 29

Magnetizing a Soap Bubble.

Oxygen is a million times less "attractable" or "susceptible" than iron, and therefore experiments to show its attractability have to be extremely delicate. It was with one of them that Professor Fleming concluded his lecture. He took a soap bubble—soap and water, by the way, being diamagnetic—and filling it with air placed it in the field of a very strong electro magnet. The bubble did not quiver. Then he filled another bubble with oxygen, and again turned on the current. Instantaneously the bubble inclined itself toward the magnet. It bobbed back again when the current was turned off, but at a second attempt, when again the current was turned on, the attraction so unsettled it that it burst.—London Graphic.

The fatigue felt after exertion is now usually attributed to the presence in the muscles and blood of the chemical products that result from action.

PRETTY SHOW OF PATRIOTISM.

Any Girl with Dextrous Fingers Can Carry Out This Idea.

Put a small, circular table in the center of the room, and, after draping it with silken American colors, make an "Uncle Sam" hat out of pasteboard and fill it with flowers that represent

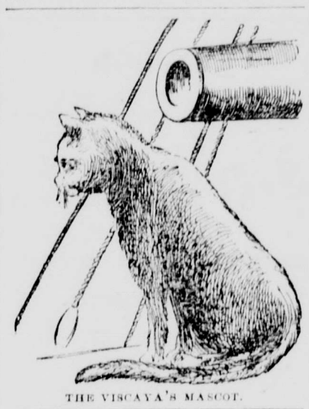
MADE BY DEFT FINGERS.

our country's colors. The band around the hat should be of blue, and the stars on it should contain miniatures of our latter-day heroes. This sketch shows the result obtained by following the above instructions. Any girl with dextrous fingers can carry out the idea.

CAT MASCOTS THE VIZCAYA.

Spaniards Have Pets on Warships Same as Do Americans.

The Spaniards have animal mascots aboard their warships the same as do American man-o'-warsmen. The pet of the Vizcaya, it seems, is a mammoth cat, with an unpronounceable



THE VISCAYA'S MASCOT.

name and very bad manners. This Spanish feline has a disconcerting habit of sleeping inside the big guns of the Vizcaya, and more than once she has been literally dragged from death at the cannon's mouth.

Emile Zola as He Is.

This is how Zola is described by Stuart Henry in "Hours with Famous Parisians:" A business-man, no emotion, no ideals, no imagination, no poetry, in his personal intercourse. He does not try to win or entertain you. He takes no personal interest in you, and does not expect you to take any personal interest in him. He talks frankly and freely about everything, but in a secular way. He makes life seem to you merely a commercial career. Fiction for him is editions of 100,000 francs a year. His magisterial and magnificent panoramas of descriptions, unequaled for their kind, are all measured off in his mind as so many rods of printed matter at so much a rod. No personal magnetism, no sentiment, no perfume, no rose colors. Life has been for him a blunt, rude, brutish thing. He has conquered merely because he has worked harder than any one else. With him naturalistic literature succeeds only by the sweat of the brow. What loins of strength, nevertheless! What Titanic capacities to achieve! He towers over all his Parisian contemporaries, as Victor Hugo towered over his epoch.—New York Tribune.

Biting the Nails.

A simple and very effective way to cure children of the bad habit of biting their nails is to wet the fingers with quassia tea and allow them to dry. When tasted it will be a bitter reminder to cease the practice. If there are no sore places on the finger tips, a very little colocynth powder, which is intensely bitter, may be dusted over them. When, however, dipping the finger ends in some bitter tincture falls, as it sometimes will, each finger end ought to be incased in a stall until the propensity is eradicated.

Heaviest Baby Ever Born.

The heaviest baby known is reported from a village near Brussels, where a farmer's wife has just given birth to a child weighing over twenty-one pounds, which is declared by experts to be the heaviest known.

The relations of a man's wife always expect more of him than he expects of himself.

CAMPAIGNING IN CUBA.

The Insurgent Army Divided Into Small Bands—The Day's Routine.

Emory W. Fenn, late major in the Cuban army, has written an article for the Century, entitled "Ten Months with the Cuban Insurgents." Mr. Fenn says: Our operations were confined to the province of Santiago de Cuba, a large proportion of the inhabitants of which are blacks, descendants of native Africans, imported in the days of slavery. Most of the men are of medium stature, with broad shoulders and well-developed muscles. They are peaceful in disposition, seldom, if ever, quarreling among themselves, and are brave and fearless in battle. As no attention has been given by the Spanish authorities to their education, less than one-quarter of the country people in this province are able to read and write; but they are gifted by nature with a large amount of intelligence. Their homes are hardly more than roofs. The families are large, often numbering from sixteen to eighteen. Children under five years seldom wear clothing. Lamps are almost unknown, candles being generally used.

Vegetables are plentiful, and meat is now furnished to the families by the prefect, an officer of the civil government appointed for each township to protect and care for the families, also to furnish horses, vegetables, and other articles necessary for the troops in his vicinity. As the Cuban soldier relies mainly upon vegetables, and, when the enemy is not near at hand, often camps in the same place for weeks at a time, it is necessary, in order not to exhaust the supply, to divide the forces into small bands of from fifty to five hundred men, according to circumstances. The vegetables chiefly used are green plantains or banana, but not the variety sold in this market), green bananas, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and the nutritious yucca. These vegetables are either boiled or roasted on the coals.

The camp is usually chosen in an opening near a road, where fresh water may be had and grass found for the horses, the officers and assistants being, as a rule, mounted. If the camp is for a short time only, no huts are built; but if it is expected to remain for several days, the soldiers erect small shelters. A majority of the officers are provided with a large piece of canvas, which is stretched as a roof over their hammocks. The hammocks are hung to trees, or to posts driven into the ground. Each soldier does his own cooking, but each officer is attended by an assistant. Fires are started with flint and steel, no matches being used, except, perhaps, for a short time after the capture of a town. The principal fire-wood is cedar.

As soon as a camp site has been selected, guards are placed, but only on the roads, as the Spanish troops never enter the woods. The horses are then unsaddled and taken to pasture, hammocks are hung, and fires are built. Soldiers who are not supplied with vegetables are allowed to look for them; and, while usually they are to be found near at hand, it is sometimes necessary to go several miles before finding them. At night staff-officers are required to do guard duty near headquarters, to receive any messages that may arrive, and to see that all is quiet in camp. Reveille is sounded on the bugle at daylight, and every one, officers included, is obliged to turn out. Coffee or sambumbia (sweetened water) is then made, and about one hour later roll-call is sounded, after which the soldier has very little to do but rest until 5 p. m., when roll-call is again sounded. Retreat is sounded at eight, when every man must be in camp, and at nine "silence" is sounded, and all remove their clothing and retire for the night.

The Cubans eat but two meals a day, one about 11 a. m. and the other about 3 p. m. They often march by moonlight, and many of their attacks are made at night, while the Spanish forces never march or attack except by day. In a Spanish camp the horses are not unsaddled during the day, and at night the men often do not remove their clothing, and the entire camp is well guarded. Medicine is scarce, and fever is common.

War Veterans in the Senate.

A Washington newspaper correspondent, glancing over the membership of Congress, directs attention to a fact as remarkable as it is interesting, says the New York Mail and Express. Out of a total of ninety men in the United States Senate, more than one-third—or thirty-two—are veterans of the civil war, which ended a full generation ago, while two of these thirty-two, who are to-day actively engaged in solving a new war problem, were participants in the struggle with Mexico more than half a century ago. The House, too, despite the lapse of time and the advancement of young men in political life, has a large percentage of men who were active in the rebellion. This is a record of American vigor of which the country may well be proud.

The Largest Bible in the World.

In 1857 Mindon-min, King of Burma, erected a monument near Mandalay called the Kutho-daw. There he built seven hundred temples, in each of which there is a slab of white marble. Upon these seven hundred slabs is engraved the whole of the Buddhist Bible, a vast literature in itself, equal to about six copies of the Holy Scriptures.

This marble Bible is engraved in the Pali language, thought to be that spoken by Buddha himself in 590 B. C. Photographs of some of these inscriptions have reached England, and Prof. Max Muller—perhaps the greatest linguist in the world—has examined them. But alas for all this merely human ingenuity and perseverance! If His Majesty Mindon-min thought to perpetuate the teaching of the Great Buddha by causing it to be graven on the rock, he nourished a vain ambition.

The climate of Burma is moist, and its effects have already wrought havoc on the surface of the white marble, and the photographs show a partial effacement of some of the Burmese characters in which the Pali text is engraved. This is certainly the largest known copy of any portion of literature. Even the National Encyclopedia of China, in five thousand volumes, occupies a comparatively small space.—Saturday Evening Post.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

In Australia spring begins Aug. 20; summer, Nov. 20; autumn, Feb. 20, and winter, May 20.

All the flowers of the arctic region are said to be either white or yellow, and there are 762 varieties.

There are three times as many muscles in the tail of the cat as there are in the human hands and wrists.

If the surface of the earth were perfectly level, the waters of the ocean would cover it to the depth of six hundred feet.

The first botanical garden in Europe was laid out by Cosmo de Medici at Pisa, in 1544. It was enriched by plants from every part of Europe, and with many from Africa and Asia.

The age of whales is ascertained by size and number of laminae of the whalebone, which increase yearly. Ages of three hundred and four years have been assigned to whales from these indications.

The New York Legislature has given $10,000 to Cornell University to establish a college of forestry. A tract, not exceeding 30,000 acres in extent, is to be purchased in the Adirondack State park, and the college, with a faculty comprising one professor, two instructors, a forest manager, and a proper number of rangers, is to give practical instruction in the latest forms of scientific forestry.

According to an English weekly journal it is estimated by a competent foreign authority that only nine hundred persons out of one million die from old age, while 1,200 succumb to gout, 18,400 to measles, 2,700 to apoplexy, 7,000 to erysipelas, 7,500 to consumption, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 25,000 to whooping-cough, 30,000 to typhoid and typhus and 7,000 to rheumatism. The averages vary according to locality, but these are considered accurate as regards the population of the globe as a whole.

A few miles southwest of Syracuse, New York, in a cavity whose bottom is 220 feet below the surface of the adjacent upland, lies Janesville Lake, a body of water 500 feet in diameter and 60 feet in depth. Eastward from the lake extends a gorge through which flows Butternut Creek. Professor Quereau of Syracuse says that in former times a river flowed here and that Janesville Lake is the pool that was formed under a great waterfall. Steep cliffs rise around it on three sides, and "all the features of a dry Niagara are here disclosed in great detail."

One of the methods of testing the question of the existence of a perceptible atmosphere on the moon is the observation of a star at the instant when it disappears, or emerges from behind the moon. If there were a lunar atmosphere it should produce some effect on the appearance of the star. No such effect has ever certainly been observed. Recently this method has been rendered more delicate, perhaps, by the application of photography. Photographs of stars, made as they are about to disappear behind the lunar disk, show no indications of change in the intensity of the image, such as would be expected to occur if the moon had a perceptible atmosphere.

Attractive to Customers.

How to attract "trade" is the successful shopkeeper's consideration. In certain portions of Germany the telephone is introduced by tobacconists as an additional attraction to customers. Any one who buys a cigar may, if he desires, speak over the tobacconist's instrument to a subscriber to the telephone service.

The Cumminsville Sage.

"Analayze a great man," said the Cumminsville Sage, "and 10 to 1 you will find he is only some common, ordinary chump who did not know any better than to take himself seriously."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Every mother of a pretty girl is a board of strategy.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Dishes can be quickly washed and rinsed by a new apparatus which has racks to hold the dishes in a revolving pan, which has a perforated bottom to drain the water into a pump cylinder, when it is forced to the top of the cover and discharged against the dishes repeatedly.

A Tennessee woman has patented a thread holder and cutter for spools, consisting of a clamping band to engage the end flange of the spool, provided with a flat spring on its outer face, with a cutting blade at one end, the end of the thread being held under the spring to prevent it from unwinding.

Dirt can be eradicated and handled easily by a newly patented machine, which is mounted on rails, an overhead track being provided on which a carriage supports a series of pulleys, over which the ropes run. The buckets are hoisted up to the carriage and locked, when the carriage is drawn over the track to any desired point for dumping.

Carpets can be cleaned without removing them from the floor by a new machine which has metal strips set inside a casing to beat the carpet as the cleaner runs over the floor, a fan being mounted in the top of the casing to draw the dust into a water compartment which has an air passage covered by a moistened screen to retain the dust particles.

Bicycle riding can be learned alone without the danger of falling by using a new English trainer, which has a pair of rollers set in a frame to support the bicycle wheels and revolve as the pedals are turned, a pair of rods preventing the wheel from overturning and yet leaving enough play to enable the rider to balance himself as he learns.

The free edges of newspapers are sealed, to prevent resale or reading without buying, by a new machine which has a paste receptacle, which feeds onto a roller mounted on levers, in such a manner that it is brought in contact with one edge of a partially folded paper, after which the last fold is made and the edges are pressed together.

A European inventor has designed a steam candy kettle which is hung on a pivoted shaft with a lever to rock it back and forth, a coil of pipe being placed around the kettle and connected with a steam pipe by a universal joint. A covering of asbestos surrounds the steam pipes to force the heat in toward the kettle.

LITERARY LITTLEBITS

Another of Laura E. Richards charming idyls of the Maine coast, entitled "Love and Rocks," is soon to appear.

Louis Zangwill, whose new novel, "Cleo, the Magnificent," has recently been issued, will now drop his pseudonym of "Z. Z.," under which he wrote "A Drama in Dutch," "The Beautiful Miss Brooke" and other novels.

It may not be generally known that the late William James Linton, the poet and engraver, whose death recently occurred, was the husband of the distinguished English novelist and essayist, Mrs. E. Lynn Linton.

The late Alphonse Daudet is said to have been an ardent music-lover. At his Thursday evenings there was always music. The masters he admired particularly were Gluck, Beethoven, Wagner, and, above all, Chopin.

The University of Jena has conferred the doctor's degree on Pater Leontius Alishan, an eminent Armenian scholar, who is also popular among his countrymen as a poet. He is 77 years old. One of his former friends was Alexander von Humboldt.

Justin McCarthy has two volumes nearly ready for the press; one, entitled "England's Nineteenth Century," to be issued in the Story of the Nations series; the other, reminiscences of distinguished Europeans and Americans whom Mr. McCarthy has known, and the title of which he has not yet decided upon.

The title of the new book which W. H. Mallock will publish through the Macmillan Company in the course of a few weeks will be "Aristocracy and Evolution." Its aim is to demonstrate that the chief progressive movement of society is due to a minority, the part played by the majority being altogether subordinate, alike in the sphere of thought, government, and wealth production.

The third of the Critic's new series of "Authors at Home" is devoted to Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the most famous of living American physicians. Like Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dr. Mitchell is no less eminent in letters than in medicine, and bids fair to become even more so. Unlike Dr. Holmes, however, it is in fiction that his greatest success has been made. Dr. Mitchell's father was a physician who dabbled in verse and prose; one of the grandsons is a poet and playwright, and another a physician. The family home is in Walnut street, Philadelphia, and the account of the author's home life is written by Harrison S. Morris, director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

Continuous Laughter.

Strange as it may seem, John Breiner falls into convulsions of laughter because a clot of blood is pressing his spinal cord. At least the doctors attribute his laughter to that cause. For three hours one night recently the man laughed uproariously without a moment's hesitation.

Two weeks ago Breiner was taken sick while at work in an iron mill. Since then he has been confined to his bed. He has almost lost the power of speech, and is unable to utter a word. But his laughter is free and apparently natural, as if he were intensely amused.—Bethlehem (Pa.) special to New York World.

Imitation may be the sincerest flattery, but more men acquire wealth by doing as they see others do not do.

Much of the experience a man gets comes too late to benefit him.

In a Bad Way Anyhow.

George Ober once overheard some acquaintances in the hotel lobby at Hastings-on-the-Hudson discussing the demise of one Bill Jones, a well known character in that lively country village. Ober immediately joined the group, whereupon the following conversation ensued:

"'Did I understand you to say Bill Jones was dead?'

"'Yep. Died last Thursday.'

"'Is that possible?'

"'Yes, that's right.'

"'So Bill Jones is dead. Well, well!'

"'Yes, he's dead.'

"'Do you know, I can scarcely believe it, poor chap! Poor Bill! I knew him well. So he's really dead, is he?'

"'Well, if he ain't dead, he's in a darned bad predicament. I saw him buried.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Where They Marry to Kill Time.

One strange feature of Australia social life is the perfectly casual way in which men marry for no ostensible purpose except the purpose of vanishing wearily around the corner immediately after the ceremony. In a Sydney case now on hand the husband, it is alleged, married in 1894 and shortly afterward made his tired, indifferent exit around the corner and never came back. In 1896 he married again and immediately faded away up the street. He never lived with his second wife. When he was arrested on a charge of aggravated harem, he offered no explanation whatever. Apparently he only did it because a fellow must do something.—Sydney Bulletin.

A French Way to Cure Baldness.

A French surgeon announces a novel cure for baldness, which, however, is only within the reach of the wealthy. The first thing is to find some poor, starving wretch with a fine head of hair of the color which the patient desires. The former having consented to part with his hair for a stipulated sum, the doctor scalps the pair delicately and applies the hairy scalp of the subject to the bald client, and vice versa. With luck the graft is said to be a success.—New York Sun.

Theatrical Villain.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Was there any villain in that play you saw last night?

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Not on the stage. He sat a few seats from me, though, and insisted upon climbing over my lap to go out between the acts.—Yonkers Statesman.

In France it is illegal to capture frogs at night.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

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RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now pefectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes:

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhœa and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. **It is the greatest remedy of the age."**

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Plain or with Cutter. The Best Needle in the Market. Used by all Sack Sewers. For Sale by all general Mdse. Stores or by

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TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

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Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

ADNEY, CARR & CO.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

This Paper is printed with Nathan's News Ink.

OPIUM MORPHINE COCAINE LAUDANUM Stopped at once.

DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, 484 Isabella Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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In order to further introduce **ELASTIC STARCH** (Flat Iron Brand), the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to **GIVE AWAY** a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures

They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

Lilacs and Pansies.

—

Pansies and Marguerites.

Wild American Poppies.

—

Lilacs and Iris.

These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public.

The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the originals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art.

Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.

One of these pictures will be given away with each package of **Elastic Starch** purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture.

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Stop drinking colored tea. Try Schilling's Best.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898.

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AN AMBITION.

The person to be envied most
In this eventful life
Is not the one who counts his gains
Afar from storm and strife;
Nor yet the potentate who wears
A crown upon his brow;
It is the man who stands around
And tells the others how.

And if the project finds success,
The benefit he'll share;
And if it fail, he'll simply say
'Twas none of his affair.
He joins the triumph every time
And dodges every row,
The man who simply stands around
And tells the others how.

I would not be a warrior great
Nor hold a sceptred sway;
I would not be a bard to wake
Emotions grave or gay.
If fate would graciously consent
My choosing to allow,
I'd be the man who stands around
And tells the others how.
—Washington Star.

GRANDFATHER'S COURTSHIP.

"DO YOU youngsters want a war story," sighed Grandpa Sawyer, glancing fondly over the merry group of children and grandchildren that had assembled to celebrate his sixtieth birthday; and wondering what he could possibly say on this august occasion that had not been repeated at least a score of times.

"You might tell them about the time you fainted dead away," suggested grandma, with her tender, pensive smile, as she bent caressingly over his latest namesake fast asleep in her arms.

Yielding to the clamorous entreaties of more than a dozen young voices, the veteran slowly proceeded: "You see, I was just out of Andersonville, and a little shaky even on an ordinary occasion, and this was a most extraordinary occasion, being the day your grandma graduated at Holyoke.

"I first enlisted for three months, full of fight and sure of victory, and I looked so fine and tall in my blue uniform, I thought I'd go and say good-by to Dr. Miller's daughter. I was only a common farmer, and she had another beau, a student at Amherst, but I remembered once at a party, when she had to choose a partner, she selected me instead of Jim; so I thought I'd go and tell her I was off for Dixie in the morning. I thought maybe she'd cry a little as my mother did, or say something fine about my laying down my precious life for the dear old flag; but she didn't say much, and I didn't stay long, for Jim was there.

"Martha went with me out to the gate. I reached out my big, sunburned hand, and she took it in both her own and held it quite a bit, and she said: 'Bennie, I'm sorry you're going to the war; you're too young a man, and too good a man to stand up and be shot at.' Then Jim appeared on the scene, and I went away half cursing my honest hand for being so big and so brown, while Jim's was as white as a lily with a great flashing diamond on the smallest of his slender fingers.

"Talk about standing up as a target for bullets; that's nothing—nothing at all compared with lying down to starve in a foul prison. As the days passed into weeks and the weeks so long, into months so much longer, that I lost all count, how many and many a time I looked at my white, bony hands and wished they were as big and as tanned as they used to be, and when I would have prayed for an ending of my misery, how well I remembered that Martha had said I was too young to die, and the way she had held my hand still thrilled me, and kept me alive and out of the clutch of old Giant Despair, and I said over and over to myself a thousand times, with grim determination, what Dr. Miller had so often repeated: 'While there is life there is hope,' and at last I was exchanged and discharged. Oh, how happy I was to be set free! I did not 'regain my freedom with a sigh,' like the poor prisoner of Chillon, but with a great joy that buoyed me up for the long, weary journey home, and enabled me to assist others who were still weaker.

"When at last the stage set me down in the familiar village postoffice I was so weary and wasted no one seemed to recognize me, but looked at me in a pitying way I could not understand, and so I did not speak to any one, but staggered down the hill to the old farmhouse, trying in vain to scent the supper or the clove pinks. I did not know my precious mother had been dead almost a year, but when I reached the gate I felt the change. It hung by one hinge, and swayed and creaked with a dismal sound that seemed to me like the groaning of a ghost. It weakened me so that I had to rest a while before going down the long walk still lined by my mother's flower beds; but oh, how neglected they looked! As I neared the porch I saw a red calf tied to a lilac bush, one that my mother had herself planted on the very day she was a bride, and then I seemed to know that she was gone. War kills women as well as men. She thought her only boy was dead, and she had nothing to live for—nothing but an empty home.

"That was too good a house to be long unoccupied, and Dr. Miller had rented it to a needy family of foreigners, requesting that my room should be left just as my mother had last arranged it.

"Oh! how I had cheered myself with a picture of that waiting tea table! But I didn't drop down into my accustomed place, for even the table had been moved into the little, overcrowded kitchen, and the robust woman who did her best to serve me could not understand my simple language, but she did comprehend my sorrow and weariness and bitter disappointment, and after I had taken a glass of milk she allowed me to go right up to my ownary chamber, where everything was sacredly familiar. How deliciously soft and clean the bed seemed, and I cried myself to sleep like a tired, homesick baby.

"The first thing I heard in the morning was, not the chirping of the robins, as in the olden time, but the loud bawling of that steer calf under my window. I covered my head with the bedclothes, and was the poor, weak baby over again. When I awoke later in the day good Dr. Miller was sitting by my bedside. He helped me dress, and took me home to breakfast, where the talking, as well as the cooking, was all United States, but somehow I wasn't hungry, and longed to ask what had become of Martha.

"I soon found out. Her father was going to Holyoke the very next day to hear her valedictory, and he took me along with him. It was a long drive, but we took it slow and easy, and I had my fill of fresh air, and recovered my appetite. We were a little late to the exhibition, and found the chapel already crowded, but the good doctor finally succeeded in getting a seat well up in front, and there, right before us, was Amherst Jim, just as slim and white as ever. He fingered his watch chain and petted his mustache and made his diamond glisten and devoured the platform with his eyes, just as he used to in the old red schoolhouse when Martha was going to speak her piece. Now he was a full-fledged physician, and Dr. Miller's partner. We had a long time to wait. The essays were lengthy and learned, and Martha's was the very last. The other graduates wore white, but she was all in black, with a crape collar. I looked questioningly into her father's face. He put his arm around me, and whispered: 'She wears mourning for your mother—and for you.'

"For my mother and for me—oh! the pain of it! oh, the joy of it! and whether it was the pain or the joy, or the crowded room, or the way Jim looked at Martha, I cannot tell, but somehow everything slipped away into nothingness.

"When I came back to consciousness the folks were all gone, all but Dr. Miller and his daughter, and Martha was holding me as handy as she is holding that blessed baby now, and I was just as quiet and submissive.

"I don't know much of anything but submission for a long time after that. I didn't know I was helpless in bed in the Miller mansion, with Jim for night watch, mixing the medicine to suit himself, and always telling Martha I was slowly improving, and I could not see the noiseless hand that was stretching a pontoon bridge over the last river, but when my hand was wet with the cold surf, I reached it feebly toward Martha's, and she took it firmly, just as she did when I was going away to the war, and she said: 'Bennie, oh Bennie! you are too young to die; if only you will live, my mother shall be your mother,' and then she laid her warm cheek down on that cold hand and it thrilled me back to life again, and the good old doctor whispered, 'While there's life, there's hope,' and after that he was the night watch, and Martha was the day watch, and Jim dropped out, and Martha's mother was my mother.

"Martha's children are my children; her grandchildren are all mine, too, and poor Jim never had any. I have outlived him by a quarter of a century, and I'm good for twenty-five years more, but I want you youngsters distinctly to understand this is my last war story—positively the last."

Two chubby arms were wound around grandpa's neck, and a reproving little kiss was dropped upon the veteran's forehead. Little Mattie well remembered that he had said those very words, "positively the last," on his very last birthday, and so her grateful caress must needs be a little reproving, for had he not often counseled her, "Tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and did not grandma sometimes say, "Consistency is a jewel?"

Possibly the tender rebuke was quite lost upon grandpa, but the others all appreciated it, and truly, a little child shall lead them.—New York Ledger.

The Proper Care of Umbrellas.

Judge Dustin, in speaking of his stay in England, said: "Umbrellas are carried every day, for showers there are liable to occur at any moment." It seems, therefore, that we cannot do better than to follow the directions of an Englishman on the proper care to take of an umbrella:

"Do not let it dry while opened, as this strains the silk and makes holes at the seams.

"Do not place it to dry with the handle up. In this case the moisture lodges in the center, where the ribs meet, causing the silk to decay.

"Never put it in the wardrobe without unrolling it, for after a long period of dry weather you may have the misfortune of finding that the continuance of the pressure has cut the silk between the ribs.

"If you are satisfied for the present with your umbrella, and are not anxious to be obliged to purchase a new one, see that it drips on end with the handle down, unless the handle is valuable and easily injured by damp. Such an umbrella cannot be cared for according to any fixed rules."—Scientific American.

Revive a Southern Scene.

A Southern husking bee, with slaves, slave-drivers, and all, is to be one of the exhibits at the Paris exposition in 1900.

A girl seldom objects to a young man stealing something from under her very nose.

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

How We Know God.

MANY people say they know God in nature. They see him in the lofty trees or in the beauty of the flowers. Others find God in His word. Every gracious invitation is His voice of love, and in the thunders of His law they feel His majesty.

But we believe there is another and more certain way by which we may know God. There come times in most of our lives when nothing but God will do. I do not mean by this times of great affliction or trouble; but times when, as it were, the scales fall from our eyes, when these things that we see, handle, and love so well, look to us as they really are, only transitory, constantly passing away, and we say, as did Solomon, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

Then our hearts cry out for the living God, we want our feet on the Rock of Ages. God hears our cry, and comes so close that a great awe and hush falls upon us. It is Immanuel, God with us, and we think of Abraham, when God talked with him beside the tent door. And for a short time, at least, we live the life eternal. Nothing in such hours could shake our faith in a living, personal God.

But, alas, we come down from the mount and are soon absorbed again in the busy cares and pleasures of this life. Yet the memory of such hours abides with us, and is a safeguard in times of doubt or temptation. And so we believe God in this way gives to His children the truest revelation of himself.

"If a man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him."—The Evangelist.

Chimney Sweep's Mission.

The converted prize fighter or gambler is occasionally heard of in this country doing mission work, but a more interesting figure than most of these is that of J. T. Kingsbury, a chimney sweep, who is conducting a successful mission in south London. Kingsbury is a fine specimen of the average workingman. Gifted to an extraordinary extent as far as oratorical talent is concerned, he is able to wield a wonderful power over his fellows. He is now known all over south London, and whenever the chimney sweep evangelist is announced to speak there is invariably a good audience. The work of the Peckham Rye mission has so prospered that the hall is not only crowded on Sundays, but often at the week night meetings large congregations are to be seen.

There are hundreds of Christians who fail to show upon their faces the happiness they should feel, but Mr. Kingsbury does not belong to this class. He is known by all those with whom he comes in contact as one of the happiest and pleasantest of men. When preaching he often exclaims that in his younger days he was a sweep by trade and a sweep by nature, but by the grace of God he has forsaken the latter profession and been cleansed from the soot of sin. Mr. Kingsbury has some very loyal helpers, and as superintendent of his mission he insists that all who are willing shall lend a hand. At his open-air meetings he calls upon his workers. Sometimes a carpenter steps forth, then a wood hawker, a sawdust dealer, a sailor, a clerk, in fact, many kinds of trades and callings are represented.

Little Kindnesses.

The blessings which the weak and poor can scatter
Have their own season. 'Tis a little thing
To give a cup of water; yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips,
May give a shock of pleasure to the frame
More exquisite than when nectarian juice
Renews the life of Joy in happiest hours.
It is a little thing to speak a phrase
Of common comfort, which by daily use
Has almost lost its sense; yet in the ear
Of him who thought to die unmourned will fall
Like choicest music, fill the glazing eye
With gentle tears; relax the knotted hand
To know the bonds of fellowship again
And shed on the departing soul, a sense
More precious than the benison of friends
About the honored deathbed of the rich
To him whose eyes were lone, but another
Of the great family is near, and feels.
—Thomas N. Talfourd.

One Man's Church.

A Georgia colored man, Andrew Bonner by name, is manifesting his religious enthusiasm in a substantial, though unusual way. Bonner is a simple-minded negro, filled to overflowing with what his admiring wife terms "de ol' time religion." He resides with her in College Park, a village a few miles from Atlanta. His ambition for years has been to build a church for the benefit of some of his own race, the material used to be procured with his own earnings and no workmen to assist him in the rearing of the edifice.

With utter disregard of legal measures, Andrew selected two years ago a site for the church of his dreams, which he expects to be a monument to his memory long after he has returned to dust. The fact that he does not own the ground has never disturbed him. When far-sighted white friends urged him to wait until the ground could be bought for the purpose he paid no heed to the proposition, but kept to his original purpose. Every spare penny was spent by him for lumber and nails. The work has necessarily been slow, but now, after twenty-four months of patient labor, Andrews gazes with pride upon the building, which is almost covered.

The old man is said to have sometimes denied his family bread that he might save money for his pet project.

The Sabbath.

The commandment reads "Remember the Sabbath to keep it holy." It does not state whether the Sabbath is the first or last day in the week. It is true that the Jews kept the last day and doubtless had done so since the time of Moses, but the Sabbath was instituted ages before Moses and ages before Abraham. It was instituted with the creation of the world. Let us bear in mind it is not the day that makes the Sabbath, but the condition of the soul, for the real Sabbath is a state of the soul. The Jewish church was a representative church and all its modes of worship and every ceremony was a symbol of a spiritual truth or principle. The number seven is the type of perfection. The Sabbath was called the seventh day because it is a representative of the highest and most perfect condition of the soul after victory has been achieved and regeneration is completed. Therefore, the Sabbath is a symbol of heaven and a promise of heaven. It was instituted for man's well-being, both physically and spiritually, and not as an arbitrary law to make any certain day more holy than another. The reason why we keep Sunday for our Sabbath is because the whole Christian world does so, and the early church, inspired by the Holy Spirit, chose Sunday for the Lord's day.—Rams Horn.

Bible Facts and Figures.

The Bible contains 3,566,480 letters, 810,697 words, 31,175 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books. The longest chapter is the 119th Pslam; the shortest and middle chapter the 117th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th of the 118th Psalm. The longest name is in the 8th chapter of Isaiah. The word and occurs 46,627 times; the word Lord 1,855 times. The 37th chapter of Isaiah and the 19th chapter of the second book of Kings are alike. The longest verse is the 9th of the 8th chapter of Esther; the shortest verse is the 35th of the 11th chapter of John. In the 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra is the alphabet. The finest piece of reading is the 26th chapter of Acts. The name of God is not mentioned in the book of Esther.—Exchange.

Cannot Touch It.

Your external circumstances may change, toil may take the place of rest, sickness of health, trials may thicken within and without. Externally you are the prey of such circumstances, but if your heart is stayed on God no changes or chances can touch it, and all that may befall you will but draw you closer to Him. Whatever the present moment may bring, your knowledge that it is His will, and that your future heavenly life will be influenced by it, will make all not only tolerable but welcome to you, while no vicissitudes can affect you greatly, knowing that He who holds you in His powerful hand cannot change, but abideth forever.—Jean Nicolas Grou.

Character.

Greatness and goodness are not means but ends.
Hath he not always treasures, always friends,
The good, great man?—three treasures, love and light,
And calm thoughts regular as an infant's breath;
And three firm friends, more sure than day and night—
Himself his Maker and the angel Death.
—Coleridge.

No Bounds to God's Mercy.

Let no man despair of God's mercies to forgive him, unless he be sure that his sins be greater than God's mercies It is impossible for that man to despair, who remembers that his Helper is omnipotent.—Jeremy Taylor.

Subjects of Thought.

Thinkers are the pioneers; they go before to prepare the way for those that are to come after.

Life is like a nutmeg grater. You have to rub up against the rough side of it to accomplish anything.

Some of the best lessons we ever learn we learn from our mistakes and failures. The error of the past is the wisdom and success of the future.

Not to know what happened before we were born is always to remain a child; to know, and blindly to adopt that knowledge as an implicit rule of life, is never to be a man.

Gratitude consists adequately in these two things: first, that it is a debt; and, second, that it is such a debt as is left to every man's integrity, whether he will pay or no.

Good literature is as necessary to the growth of the soul as good air to the growth of the body, and it is just as bad to put weak thoughts into a child's mind as to shut it up in an unventilated room.

What comfort, what strength, what economy there is in order—material order, intellectual order, moral order! Order means light and peace, inward liberty, and free command over one's self. Order is power.

If a picture is daubed with many glaring colors, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuously of some admirable design sketched out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael.

The right human bond is that which unites soul with soul; and only they are truly akin who consciously live in the same world, who think, believe, and love alike, who hope for the same things, aspire to the same ends.

BATTLE OF THE ALAMO.

It Was One of the Most Thrilling Fights in American History.

THE battle of the Alamo, Texas, was one of the most thrilling fights in American history, says a correspondent. The Mexican bombardment of the place had lasted eight days and nights, almost without cessation.

On the evening of the eighth day—it was March 3, 1836—about two hours before sunset, it suddenly ceased.

Col. Barrett Travers, taking advantage of the lull, immediately collected his little army of patriots in single file, and delivered to them one of the most stirring and portentous addresses of history. Among other things he said:

"Our fate is sealed. Within a few days—perhaps a few hours—we shall be in eternity. * * * Our business is not to make fruitless efforts to save our lives, but to choose the manner of our death. * * * Let us resolve to withstand our enemies to the last, and at each advance to kill as many of them as possible. Kill them as they scale our walls! Kill them as they leap within! Kill them as they raise their weapons and as they use them! Kill them as they kill our companions, and continue to kill them as long as one of us remains alive!

"But I leave every man to his choice. Should any man prefer to surrender or attempt to escape, he is at liberty to do so. My own choice is to stay in the fort as long as breath shall remain in my body and die fighting! This will I do even if you leave me alone! Do as you think best, but no man can die with me without affording me comfort in the hour of death!"

STORMING OF THE ALAMO.

Col. Travers then drew his sword, and with the point traced a line upon the ground a few feet in front of his men; then, resuming his position, he said:

"I now want every man who is determined to stay and die with me to form upon that line."

With one exception this order was immediately obeyed. Every sick man who could walk arose and tottered to his place. Col. Bowie, who was dying of typhoid fever, asked that his cot might be carried to the line. The one exception, a man named Rose, could not muster sufficient courage to reach the mark. He was allowed to attempt to escape and by a miracle succeeded in getting through the Mexican forces. When it was all over he was the only man of the garrison who was alive.

It was not until the morning of March 6 that the storming of the Alamo took place. It was not a battle, but a slaughter. The 4,000 Mexicans swarmed over the walls, and the little handful of Texans within killed, and killed—and died. Col. Bowie, sitting on his cot with his back to the wall, with death already written on his face, and with a strength that seemed supernatural, slew the enemy with his sword until they heaped about him so heavily that he could no longer strike. He fell, his body pierced in a dozen places. At the end of his cot was his nurse, an old Mexican woman, o'd even then, who caught the stricken soldier and supported his head on her arm.

And then, when the fighting had ceased, there were 2,000 dead Mexicans and the 200 dead Texans heaped together in the ancient church. With bloody hands the surviving Mexicans sorted out the Texans and carried them into the plaza, where they piled them up, with rails between, and so burned them. Surely no more acceptable incense than that altar smoke ever ascended to heaven!

The Alamo Church is shaped like a cross, and it was upon this crucifix that the martyrs died.

Ants and Their Cows.

The fact that ants used aphids for milch cows was discovered nearly a century ago, but the special care given to their live stock has been a subject of more recent study, says the Chautauquan. Almost any one may have observed ants running up and down the trunks of trees and shrubs. It is no joy of climbing nor desire for a wide outlook that leads the ants to ascend trees, but because the leaves of the trees afford pasturage for their small cattle, the aphids. These little creatures exude voluntarily drops of a sweet liquid known as honey dew. The process of milking is this: The ant comes up to the aphid and pats it on the back with her antennae, at which the flattered and pleased aphid gives forth the honey dew, which the ant eats with every sign of enjoyment.

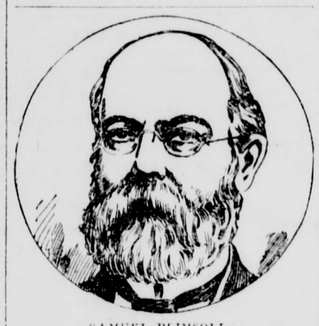
It might seem at first glance that the benefits of this relationship accrue only to the ants. However, this is not the case. The ants are fierce defenders of their flocks, and make it very uncomfortable for the many insect enemies of the aphids. Some species of ants build sheds over the aphids upon the trees and other species remove them to the safety of their own nests; but the special claim of the ants as aphid protectors lies in the care of the aphid eggs, which are shown as much attention as their own.

THE PLIMSOLL MARK.

What It Is and What It Has Done for the Merchant Sailor.

The death recently in London of Samuel Plimsoll, popularly known as the "sailors' friend," removed a man who earned the gratitude of merchant seamen through many acts of kindness and justice. The most famous of his labors for the sailor was the establishment of the Plimsoll Mark. The Plimsoll mark may be found on 99 of every 100 merchantmen to-day. It is a circle, crossed in the center by a horizontal line. Before the law establishing this load line there were no restrictions on private merchant vessels as to the amount of load. Owners were restricted only by their fears for the safety of their vessels, and many a ship was so overloaded, meeting heavy weather, she sank with all on board. To correct this evil Mr. Plimsoll had worked out by experienced shipleaders a system of tables showing how many tons a vessel of a certain displacement could safely carry, and by an act of Parliament this rule was applied to every merchant vessel under the British flag, and on the outside of each vessel's hull the Plimsoll mark was painted. It did not matter how much more room there was for cargo; when the ship was loaded so that she sank to the Plimsoll line no more cargo could be taken on penalty of a heavy fine, and no seaman was required to sail on a vessel whose Plimsoll mark did not show above the water.

The legislation which provided this



SAMUEL PLIMSOLL.

safeguard for the lives of seamen was opposed strenuously by ship owners, by shippers, and even by marine insurance companies, and, strange as it may seem, was a fruitful subject for derision by Jack in the forecastle, but as the wisdom of the precaution has been justified by years, prejudice has vanished and the Plimsoll mark has been adopted by most civilized nations.

Vanity of Dummy Shoes.

It is said that a coquettish trick prevails among the women at the seaside and watering-place hotels in Europe They have extra sets of tiny boots and shoes made, not for wear, but to be left outside their bedroom doors. It seems that foreigners, particularly Frenchmen, are in the habit of scrutinizing closely the ladies' boots in the corridors of hotels. The furnishing of such tiny sets is a recognized part of the boot and shoe trade in Paris. It is also said that similar sets of very small boots, and shoes, and slippers are sold by the big shoe houses of Paris to be placed on exhibition with the bride's trousseau. The French boot makers say that the Madrid ladies have the smallest feet, the Peruvian and Chilian ladies next. Ladies from the United States are also remarkable for their small feet. Russian ladies have heavy, splay feet. In Northern Europe the best-shaped feet are those of the women of Sweden. In Paris, the Jewesses are noted for their small feet, and are very particular about their chaussure. German women have large, flat feet, and English women are noted on the Continent for awkwardly made boots and shoes. Dona Bertha, wife of Don Carlos, the Pretender, wears a five-and-a-half. Lady Malet, wife of the ambassador, has a phenomenally small foot.—Saturday Evening Post.

To Remove Grass Stains.

Grass stains may be removed from light summer frocks by damping the soiled part in a little alcohol and rubbing well until no trace of the grass is left.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"She has loved him silently for many years." "Heavens! What won't a woman's love accomplish?"—Philadelphia North American.

Dear Bargains.—Kirby (gloomily)—Wheat went down from $1.05 to 94c to-day. Mrs. Kirby—I thought you men didn't believe in bargain days.—Truth.

Giles—I just heard that Hawkins referred to me as a perfect idiot. Smiles—Oh, don't mind what Hawkins says; he always exaggerates more or less.—Chicago News.

Citizen—Unless my eyes deceive me, you are the party I gave ten cents to yesterday. Beggar—I am, sir. Did you think a dime would make a new man of me?—Truth.

"Of course," observed the thin wheelman, "water won't run up hill." "Well," replied the fat wheelman, who was still puffing and blowing, "I don't blame it."—Puck.

Briggs—Was the Boston girl pleased when you proposed? Griggs—Immensely. She said that in twenty minutes' straight talk I didn't make one grammatical error.—Life.

Millie—Why do you never speak to Mr. Marples now? He is uncouth, but I feel sure he is a diamond in the rough. Clara—So do I. That's why I'm cutting him.—Boston Globe.

He—Have you heard of this new cure for nervous prostration? The patient is not allowed to talk. She—I'd just as soon die from prostration as exasperation.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hiram—Hurry up, Mandy, an' git away from this buildin'. Mandy—What's yer hurry, Hi? Hiram (chuckling)—The feller in the elevator forgot to collect our fares.—Truth.

"George, dear, you remember that lovely sideboard that was so cheap? Well, I've discovered a plan to make room for it." "How, my dear?" "By taking a larger flat."—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Quiverful—Do you know, dear, that I think the baby sometimes cries in her sleep? Mr. Quiverful (savagely)—I don't know about that, but I know she often cries in mine.—Pick-Me-Up.

Application.—"I am very much afraid that our friend Mr. Fritters lacks application," remarked the business man. "Not at all," replied the friend. "He applies to me for a loan once a week regularly."—Washington Star.

Excited Lady (at telephone)—I want my husband, please, at once. Voice (from the exchange)—Number, please? Excited Lady (snappishly)—Only the fourth, you impudent thing.—Boston Globe.

Scorcher—They say that it has a bad effect on the brain to ride with your head down between the handle-bars. Sprocket—Don't you believe a word of it. The men who ride that way haven't any brain to be affected.—Boston Transcript.

A young Englishman, being asked at dinner whether he would have some bird's-nest pudding, said to the hostess: "Ah, yes; bird's nest pudding. And what kind of bird may have made it?" "Oh, it was the cook-coo made it," was the prompt reply.

"You are advertising quite early in the year," said the summer-resort landlord's friend. "Yes; I always fix up my announcements at this time of year. You see, I am a thoroughly conscientious man, and I wish to be able to state that there are no mosquitoes."—Washington Star.

Miss Homewood—Charley Brushton told me that I was looking pretty this morning, Miss Point Breeze—That isn't what he told me he said to you. "What did he say?" "He said he told you that you were looking as pretty as ever."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

The Judge—I believe I shall leave it to you this time. About how many days do you think I ought to give you? Perry Patettie—Honest, your honor, I don't just know. Do you think it is goin' to be an early spring or a late one?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wayworn Watson—Here is one of these story writers who says in the papers that genius is nothing but hard work. Perry Patettie—Nothin' but hard work? And to think that I used to have a great respect for them fellers who could write!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I understand that you have been called to another charge," said the interviewer. "No," said the minister, who had been struggling along at the tail end of the little church debt, "by the blessing of Providence this is a cash situation that I take."—Indianapolis Journal.

It Would Be Costly.—He watched the pompous man getting measured for a suit of clothes. "It's an excellent thing," he said at last, "that a man's egotism is not included in the measurements, or some people would go broke paying for one suit."—Chicago Evening Post.

"I would go with you to the end of the earth," he asserted passionately. "Not with me you wouldn't," she replied, coldly. "Why not?" he demanded. "For two reasons," she answered. "One is that I'm not going away, and the other is that there isn't any." When one meets the prosaic new woman one has to be careful what he says.—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Fadde, faith curist—How is your grandfather this morning, Bridget? "He still has the rheumatics mighty bad, mum." "You mean he thinks he has the rehumatism. There is no such thing as rheumatism." "Yes, mum." A few days later: "And does your grandfather still persist in his delusion that he has the rheumatism?" "No, mum; the poor man thinks now thot he is dead. We buried 'im yisterday."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19 1898

Upon the practical end of the war a week ago, August 12th, the proctocol signed by representatives of the American and Spanish peoples provides:

1. That Spain shall relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and all other Spanish Islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States shall occupy and hold the city and bay of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Phillippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners be appointed within ten days, who shall, within thirty days from the signing of the proctocol, meet at Havana and San Juan respectively to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain shall each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet in Paris not later than the 1st of October.

Food riots are feared at Fort Yukon and other Alaska points, growing out of the failure of the transportation companies to get supplies in there on the prevailing low water. Major General Merriam will dispatch a battery of artillery to St. Michael, the officer in charge having orders to proceed at once up the Yukon River to Fort Yukon and open a military post for the coming winter. The expedition will also carry a large quantity of extra provisions and supplies to relieve distress. When St. Michaels is reached the commanding officer will promptly levy on any river boats he may find, seizing them if necessary, and will transport his troops and supplies to their destination with all possible dispatch. A form of military government will be established and good order maintained in Alaska, even if it requires the services of the soldiers and artilery.

Nineteen mining companies on the Comstock have given notice of their intention to reduce the par value of their shares from $100 a share to amounts ranging from $1 to $3 a share. A concerted movement is on foot to drain the lower levels again, though we do not see any connection between these facts. It is probable that an attempt will be made to reduce miners' wages. If this were accomplished the San Francisco stock exchange might as well close up.

Bills relative to the development of irrigation systems ought to a prominent feature of the legislative session next winter and if laws can be devised that will stick and effect something without injustice California law-makers will glorify themselves. Many other States will try it and ultimately the federal government will have to take a hand in it.

The issue of the 13th inst. of the Los Angeles *Mining Review* has one of the best mining illustrations we have ever seen in print—a view of the surface works of the Yellow Aster mines at Randsburg, with the town in the distance. The property is yielding an average of $60 000 and paying dividends of $25,000 per month.

F. A. Leach, Superintendent of the San Francisco mint, estimates the output of Klondike gold at about $5,000,000 and gives facts and considerations to back up his figures. This is an enormous shrinkage from the $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 that have been promised by all sorts of newspaper authorities lately.

President Dole will be Governor of Hawaii until Congress shall have prepared a form of Government for the islands. This is as it should be. Carpetbagism should be kept at the minimum in all the annexed territory of the United States.—*Los Angeles Express.*

Troops will continue to be rushed to Manila, as that country requires a good deal in the way of preserving peace—and always will. But the Government has decided upon sending a company to the Yosemite and Sequoi Parks.

A London specialist says that the most expensive drug is called physostigmine, an ounce of which would cost nearly $1,000 000. It is prepared from the Calabar bean, and used in diseases of the eye.

In proportion to population, Texas has furnished more troops for the war than any other State. Texas pays each enlisted man $7 a month in addition to his government pay.

Gold receipts at the Denver mint for July were $2,031,349, a gain of about 40 per cent over the corresponding month of last year.

The Supreme Court has declared marriages at sea, contracted with an express view to beating the law, illegal No one ever thought they were anything else.

The litigation over the Sutro millions will equal that in the estates of Sharon, Blythe, Fair and other infamies.

The bicycle craze has decreased the consumption of cigars in America by about 1,000,000 a day.

Havana was taken by the British forces August 10, 1762, just 136 years ago, after a forty days' siege; but it was returned by the treaty of Paris signed in February, 1763. We have Havana now and got it without bombardment or siege; it will never be restored to Spain, whether the Cubans want to govern it or not. A Santiago correspondent makes the assertion that many of the officers of the Cuban army, including General Garcia himself, contemplate favorably the annexation of Cuba to the United States without waiting to try the experiment of self-government. This kind of talk begins early, but will be the outcome—as was intended—notwithstanding the declaration of Congress to the contrary.

Ambassador Hay is slated to succeed Secretary of State Day. Something may now be expected to be said about the hey-day of politics.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00

MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

DAVID HOLLAND.

Lone Pine, Aug 16, 1898.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo Co.

WM. D. DEHY.

Dated Bishop, Cal., August 19, 1898.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself a candidate for County Assessor, subject to action of the Republican County Nominating Convention

A. O. COLLINS.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

THE undersigned respectfully announces himself a candidate for Supervisor, Third District, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention.

JAMES JONES.

Fish Springs, August 11, 1898.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for Assessor of Inyo Co., Calif., subject to the action of the Democratic Free Silver Fusion Convention.

J. R. ELDRED.

Dated Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif., July 30, 1898.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re election to the office of Sheriff and Tax Collector, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

A. M. GIVEN.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff and Tax Collector, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention

J. J. GUNN.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of assessor of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

GUILFORD P. BOURLAND.

FOR SHERIFF

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. W. YANDELL.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to the action of the Republican County convention.

MATZEY MERTEN.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Nominating Convention.

D. J. HESSION.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

CLAY HAMPTON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to action of the Democratic Convention.

F. W. FORBES.

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., July 19, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, September 3, 1898: David Vaughn, for the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 2. Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John C. Willett, of Citrus, Cal.; William J. Lake, Julius C. Roeper and David A. Johnson, of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of those certain mines, mill sites and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this Second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[SEAL]

Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff; F. H. Mack, of Counsel.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court

The People of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The E 1-2 and SW 1-4 Section 36, Township 22 south, Range 37 east; NE 1-4 of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 35 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12851, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

J. M. Keeler, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo State of California, to wit: The NE 1-4 of Sec. 36, Township No. 22 south, Range No. 34 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11 232 from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $67.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896 upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent for two dollars cost of publication ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiff, vs.

J. M. Keeler, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The fract N 1-2 of NW 1-4 of Section 4; all fract Section 5, Township 17 south, and fract S 1-2 of SE 1-4 of Section 31, Township No. 16 south, Range No. 35 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 9,075, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $58.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO July 30, 1898.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty second session beginning on the Fourth day of January, A. D. 1897, two-thirds of all of the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows;

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

Now, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898.

The said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) For the Amendment?	Yes ____ No
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) For the Amendment?	Yes ____ No
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44, (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) For the Amendment?	Yes ____ No
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties.) For the Amendment?	Yes ____ No
Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) For the Amendment?	Yes ____ No
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) For the Amendment?	Yes ____ No
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) For the Amendment?	Yes ____ No

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of California, the day and year herein first above written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:

L. H. BROWN,
[SEAL.] Secretary of State.

NOTICE

OF THE

APPLICATION OF THE MODOCK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

No 321.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 9th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Modock Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at the city of San Francisco, California, by L. F. J. Wunderlich, its attorney in fact, whose residence and post-office address is Bishop, Inyo county California, has made application for a United States Patent for the MODOC, LOOKOUT, CONFIDENCE, KEYES and HEARST consolidated (embracing the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst locations) lode mining claims situate in Lookout Mining District Inyo county, California, consisting of 1500, 1500, 1500, 1500 and 1500 linear feet respectively of the lode and surface ground 600, 600, 600, 600 and 600 feet wide respectively being Lots Nos. 44, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in the United States Land Office at Independence, California, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees east, as follows:

(MODOC LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 1 on a dump of an open cut at the point of location, in T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Running thence on a true course, along the line of croppings; the variation being 15 degrees east

South 24½ degrees west 11 36 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks marked M No 2; beginning again at stake No 1 at point of location; on a true course along the croppings north ½ degrees west 11 36 chains to a stake in mound of rocks marked M No 6, the northern terminous of lodge.

(MODOC EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

On a true course from south end of lode stake M No 2; hence north 65½ degrees west, 4 545 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks, marked M No 3; thence on a true course, north 24½ degrees east 10 35 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 4 from which the lower Modoc tunnel bears north 62 degrees east 4 30 chains distant; thence on a true course north ½ degree west 12 47 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 5; thence on a true course south 65½ degrees east 10.03 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 7; thence on a true course south ½ degree east 10.25 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked M No 8, from which a point on the dump of Lookout tunnel No 2 bears north 25½ degrees east 1.20 chains; thence on a true course south 24½ degrees west 12 37 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 9, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 65½ degrees west 4 545 chains, back to the point of beginning on exterior boundaries at the stake M No 2 at the south terminous of the lode, containing an area of 20.67 acres.

The Lookout mine joins the Modoc on the east

(LOOKOUT LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked L. No. 1, the point of location, in Township No. 19 South Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center of the lode north 61½ degrees east 19.69 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked L. No 2, from which a point at the mouth of the Keyes tunnel bears south 72¼ degrees east 4.40 chains distant. Beginning again at stake L. No. 1, point of location, on a true course thence south 61½ degrees west 3.03 chains to stake L. No. 5, being the western terminus of the lode.

(LOOKOUT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES)

Beginning at stake L No 2, east end of lode; thence on true course north 28½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 3, the northeast corner of claim; thence south 61½ degrees west 15.50 chains to a stake at the intersection of the Modoc east boundary line, from which the stake L. No 4 in rock mound of original location bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains distant; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south ½ degree east 4.04 chains to stake in rock mound M. No. 8; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south 24½ degrees west 2.94 chains to a stake, from which the stake L. No 5 bears north 28½ degrees west, 82 links distant, the westerly terminus of the lode 3.03 chains westerly from point of location; thence on a true course south 28½ degrees east 3.72 chains to a stake in rock mound L. No 6 and K. M. No. 4; thence on a true course north 61½ degrees east 22.72 chains to the southeast corner of the claim at a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course north 28½ degrees west 4.545 chains to the stake L. No. 2 at the point of beginning, containing 19 23 acres.

The Modoc mine joins the Lookout on the west, the Keyes mine on the northeast and the Hearst mine on the southeast.

(CONFIDENCE LODE LINE. "TRACT NO. 1.")

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked C. No. 1 below the mouth of Confidence tunnel No. 1, at the point of location. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East Mount Diablo Meridian and running thence on a true course along the center line of the lode north 4 degrees east 11 36 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 2, the north terminus of the lodge; from point of location C. No. 1 on a true course along the line of the croppings south 34 degrees east 11.36 chains to stake marked C. No. 6, the south terminus of the lode.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 1)

On a true course from stake in rock mound C No. 2 north end of lode, north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C No. 3, the northwest corner of the claim; thence on a true course south 14 degrees west 8.75 chains to a stake in the Modoc north boundary from which stake C. No. 4 bears south 14 degrees west 4.63 chains; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Modoc mine south 65½ degrees east 4 32 chains to a stake marked M. No. 7; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of Modoc mine south ½ degree east 6 21 chains to a stake from which the stake L. No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the "Lookout" mine north 61½ degrees east 6 85 chains to intersection of Confidence east line; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2 33 chains to stake C. No. 8; thence on true course north 14 degrees east 9.31 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 9, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 76 degrees west 4 545 chains back to the point of beginning of the exterior boundaries at the stake C. No. 2, containing an area of 10.82 acres.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 2)

Beginning at a stake on south boundary of "Lookout" mine, from which the stake C. No. 6 on the south terminus of the lode bears north 76 degrees west 2 52 chains, the stake L. No. 6 and K. M No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 9.07 chains; thence on a true course south 76 degrees east 4 27 chains to stake in rock mound C. No. 7; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2 88 chains to stake on south boundary of "Lookout" thence on a true course along the south boundary of "Lookout" mine south 61½ degrees west 2 87 chains to point of beginning, containing 42 acres.

(KEYES LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake marked K., the westerly terminus of the ledge, from which the northeast corner of the Lookout mine bears north 50½ degrees east 3 30 chains distant In T. 19 South, Range 42 East Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, running thence on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east running along center of the claim south 88½ degrees east 22.72 chains to stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge.

(KEYES EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked K, the easterly terminus of the ledge; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4.545 chains to a point on the easterly slope of the hill at a stake marked K. No 1 and H. No. 1, the southeast corner of the claim and the northeast corner of the Hearst mine; thence on true course north 88½ degrees west 1 42 chains to the intersection with the east boundary line of the Lookout mine, from which the stake L. No. 7 bears south 28½ degrees east 1 30 chains distant and stake H No. 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 8¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the easterly boundary of the Lookout north 28½ degrees west 7.79 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 3; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Lookout south 61½ degrees west 2.85 chains to stake, from which stake K. on west of lode bears south 1½ degree west .765 links; thence on a true course north 1½ degree east 3.78 chains to stake K. No. 3; thence on a true course south 88½ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked K. No. 4, the northeast corner of the claim, from which the section corner common to Sections 34 35, 2 and 3, in T. 19 and 20 South, Range 42 East, bears south 48½ degrees east 114 41 chains distant; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4 545 chains back to the point of beginning of exterior boundaries at the stake K., the easterly terminus of the ledge, containing an area of 17.87 acres.

The Keyes mine joins the Hearst mine on the north.

(HEARST LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked H., the westerly terminus of the lode. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and running thence along the line of croppings on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, south 88½ degrees east 22 72 chains to a stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode.

(HEARST EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at stake marked H, the easterly terminus of the lode, thence north 1½ degrees east 4 545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No 1 and K No. 1 the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course along the south boundary of the Keyes mine north 88½ degrees west 16.42 chains to a stake in the Lookout east line, from which the stake H. No 2 and K No. 2 bears north 88½ degrees west 6 30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the east boundary of the Lookout south 2½ degrees east 1 30 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No 7; thence on a true course along the south boundary of Lookout mine south 61½ degrees west 8 10 chains to stake from which the stake H. western terminus of lode bears north 1½ degrees east 54 links; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 1 58 chains to the intersection with the Kentuck north boundary line from which stake in rock mound H. No. 3 bears south 1½ degrees west 2 42 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the Kentuck mine north 86 degrees east 8 03 chains to stake K. M. No 3;

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19 1898

Bar silver rated at 59⅝c in New York last Monday.

Note Jeweler Scott's advertisement this week, quoting prices for watch repairing.

The reported Texas fever in Tulare County is greatly exaggerated. Of 28 cattle of a herd quarantined only one was found on examination to have the tick.

By grapevine line from Onion Valley it is learned that during the past ten days' stay up there of J. C. Irwin he has, by arduous attention to business, succeded in landing one trout.

Quite a number of Independence young fellows have become interested in the project of forming an Athetic Club, and a meeting for the purpose will be held at the Pavilion to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

Frank Sorba, of Darwin, was in town yesterday. He reports that the Lane mine is in bonanza, having already in sight ore for 60 days' run of the smelter. There is no longer any doubt about its successful and continuous operation.

With many people off to the mountains and apparently legal holiday prevailing there is a notable dearth of items of local interest. The farmers are busy but the doctors are not, and the preachers' spare time is not consumed in filing marriage certificates.

Registration of new voters closed last Monday, according to the latest statute on the subject made and provided. As yet not all of the affidavits have been received at the Clerk's office, so that the total number or the increase of Inyo voters cannot now be ascertained.

Some day the Road Commissioner for this district and the County Supervisors collectively should consider the propriety of placing a culvert over the town creek where it crosses the street, immediately east of the Court House square. It ought to be made passable for teams, although a foot-bridge and path would be better than nothing.

Irv. Mulholland and A. W. Eibeshutz of Independence passed through to Sacramento last Sunday. They are delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and are in favor of McGuire for Governor.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

Foregoing is our latest and only news about the delegates or Convention, which assembled four days ago.

Jack Davies has returned with his big team from the Panamint country. He was in the valley during a time when the weather was unpleasant—hot, in fact, as the mercury indicated 123 degrees every day for a week or more. Mr. Davies reports that the Anthony mill in Pleasant Canyon is running steadily, being at present engaged crushing a lot of 150 tons of ore from the Radcliffe mine, with other contracts ahead.

There is a favorable outlook for a very important deal in the upper belt of mines around Pleasant Canyon, Panamint mountains (the Telescope range, properly), including the group known as the Montgomery properties, the Radcliffe mine and probably water rights on the outside. All the ledges have been extensively developed. A party of four mining men and experts lately passed a hot experience in examining them, whereas the mines generaly lie under snow in the winter months. It is understood that the syndicate have already secured one-half of the Radcliffe mine at the cost of $20,000.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending August 18, 1898:

Highest barometer	29.908	
Lowest "	29.596	
Highest temperature	99	12th
Lowest "	65	18th
Mean "	83.5	
Average dew point	28.6	
Average humidity	15.3	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	29 W	13th
No. clear days	5	
No part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Just before our army in Porto Rico received orders to stop shooting on account of the declaration of peace a detachment of field artillery met with a "repulse" at the hands of the enemy. According to critic Ambrote Bierce this furnishes another humorous feature of the war.

All the great packing houses, ware houses and much other property of Fresno City was destroyed last Saturday night by fire, entailing a loss of $350,000 to $400,000, and throwing several hundred people out of employment.

The funeral of Rear Admiral Kirkland was held at Mare Island Navy Yard on Monday last.

SWAMPERIES.

BIG PINE, Aug. 17.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—The lively hamlet of Big Pine greets the less-favored portion of our peaceful nation with the announcement: That the first "thresh" of our bountiful grain crop has verified the forecast of the most optomistic prognosticator. The machine, Guilford Bourland proprietor, will make the circuit to old Camp Independence and return during the present month. This section will turn out more grain this year than usual. The people who depend on the mountain streams for the irrigating element have been quite well supplied, while the proprietors of the canals fed from the river are a little shy of water at the present writing.

The last time T. B. Rickey visited Inyo he was accompanied by Charles Summers. Rumors were rife to the effect that Rickey had diverted a large amount of water from the upper sources of Owens River, much to the detriment of original appropriators. Summers—who should know whereof he testified—assured our people that no such diversion of water had been perpetrated. A number of Big Piners visited Bishop, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of investigation and possible remedy. The ditch-owners to the north of us wouldn't enthuse to any alarming extent on the proposition of a legal kick. Whether they thought it looked too much like flying in the face of Providence, or because they were a little closer to the molasses barrel, or that there wasn't any kick coming no how, your innocent scribe can't say. However, I'll say this much to you gentlemen—keep out of a water suit if you can.

S. W. Bauser and Prof. Dixon are turning ont an excellent article of lime, burned on the southwest of the town. These enterprising citizens have discovered and located an immense marble deposit on Big Pine creek near the old Warrior mine. An expert from the Inyo marble works has visited the quarry and pronounced it an excellent article.

The Big Pine knowledge shop, under the efficient management of Mr. Wonacot of Bishop, is rapidly assuming shape and proportion. It is expected that this addition to the hamlet will be dedicated by the assembled wisdom of the fusion convention, September 22th.

One of those little incidents which baffle the theories of self-appointed moralists occured here last week, viz: Nathan Gilbert of Deep Springs dropped into the rim of the hamlet suffering from acute thirst, superinduced by the rapid evaporation in vogue of late. He invited the congregation to "jine" him. Seven argonauts responded eloquently. A census was taken, resulting as follows: The congregation represented 508 years of the joys and sorrows of earth, and an average of 63.4 years to the credit of each. They all confessed to having been addicted to reasonable use of the "ardent" from boyhood, and stated that so long as they could get the kind of truck administered by Tom Callow they would not "jine the temperance."

As I write a large and respectable delegation is arriving to meet our folk to consider the prospect of a fair. Our people are anxious to have a fair, and will support the candidate for Assembly who will attempt to foster the interests of the rural people in the matter of State aid for autumnal exhibitions in the counties of the State.

Our people had a very lively meeting yesterday, to consider the water storage proposition. A committee of investigation was appointed, to report next Saturday. Will report progress from time to time.

SWAMPER.

The last number of the *Congressional Record* has just made its appearance, containing a lot of speeches made last spring. Among the instructive lessons gathered from a perusal of its contents is the amazing number of things the average United States Senator didn't know about the so-called Cuban republic at that time.—*S. F. Post.*

Shipbuilder Scott says the warship of the immediate future will be a battleship of cruiser speed, heavily armed and armored. He declares that such a combination is possible, and with the example set by the Oregon in evidence there will be few to dispute him.

Warships and Admirals and Generals will begin to scatter, and we hope that now is "When Johnny comes marching home again." We also hope that the United States will not essay to keep the Philippines or any part of them.

Tobacco seeds are so minute that a thimbleful will furnish enough plants for an acre of ground.

BISHOP AND LAWS

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REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

AND

PRIMARIES.

A MEETING of the Democratic Central Committee of Inyo County was held at Independence July 23d and arrangements made for the holding of a County Nominating Convention, to assemble at

BIG PINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1898,

At the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such Convention.

Primaries for the selection of Delegates to said Convention were ordered to be held in the several precincts of the county on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1898,

In accordance with the following apportionment, upon the vote for Wm. J. Bryan in 1896, upon the basis of one delegate for each precinct and one delegate for every fifteen votes cast therein, and one for each fraction of eight or over, to-wit:

Round Valley	2	Georges Creek	3
Lincoln	4	Lone Pine	8
Laws	2	Cerro Gordo	1
Bishop	6	Keeler	2
East Bishop	1	Olancha	1
Poleta	1	Darwin	3
Big Pine	6	Modock	2
Fish Springs	2	Panamint	2
Taboose	2	Mountain Springs	1
Independence	7	Ballarat	1
Citrus	1		56

Polls are to be open from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock p. m., at the following places and under charge of the following officers, viz:

Round Valley—Inspector, John S. McGee; Judges, John Shipley and I. F. Smith. Polls at the school House.

Lincoln—Inspector, John Barlow; Judges, T. F. Hutchison and Thos. Thompson. Polls at School House

Laws—Inspector, Barton McGee; Judges, Jas. McNally and John Dehy. Polls at the School House.

Bishop—Inspector, Jno. E. Meroney; Judges, H. N. Gunter and A. L. McGee Polls at Court House.

East Bishop—Inspector, W. L. Coats; Judges D. A. Bradshaw and A Dell. Polls at office of W. J. Dunn.

Poleta—Inspector, George Storey; Judges, T. J. Reed and L. B Heise. Polls at Collins' House.

Big Pine—Inspector, Geo. E Mitchell; Judges, W. P. Baker and Geo. W. Hall. Polls at Callow's Hall.

Fish Springs—Inspector, Jas Jones; Judges, A. W. H. Smith and J. H. Coe. Polls at School House

Taboose—Inspector, L. C Montague; Judges, Jos Hall and J. W. Harbaugh. Polls at School House.

Independence—Inspector, George W. Brady; Judges, A. V Davidson and David Stubblefield Polls at School House.

Citrus—Inspector, J. A. Pfohl; Judges, ——— and W. H. Ramsey. Polls at Pfohl's House.

Georges Creek—Inspector, J. S. Hunter; Judges, John Strohmeyer and J. W. Calbreath. Polls at School House.

Lone Pine—Inspector, Felix Meysan; Judges, Abraham Diaz and N. L. Apple Polls at School House

Cerro Gordo—Inspector, Patrick Clinton, Judges, J. Kelly and Jos. Stoffle Polls at Clinton's House.

Teeler—Inspector, J. J Morton; Judges, Sam'l Levy and Mike Auton Polls at School House.

Olancha—Inspector, Jas W. Brown; Judges, W. T. Grant and W H. Walker Polls at Walker's House

Darwin—Inspector, Paul Pfefferle; Judges, Henry Jackson and Henry Mettler. Polls at Store.

Modock—Inspector, John Doody; Judges Thos. Gunn and Arthur Smith Polls at Minnietta Boarding House.

Mountain Springs—Inspector, A. V. Lewis, Judges, H. C. Hamilton and J. M Davis. Polls at Company's Office.

Ballarat—Inspector, T. H. Henebry; Judges R. Decker and J. McHugh. Polls at Decker's Office.

Panamint—Inspector, John Curran; Judges, F. Russell and Pat Langley. Polls at Store.

VOTING TEST:

Are you now in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation?

E. ROBINSON, Chairman.
I. H. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

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AND

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COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

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COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

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THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

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TIME TABLE.

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H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.	
Mound House	0	Lv	10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m
Dayton	6		11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18		12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26		12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38		1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	42		1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	46		2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	94		2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Schurz	98		3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Gillis	78		3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100		5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
		No. 3.		No 4.	
Hawthorne	100	Lv	6:00 a m	Ar	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113		6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125		7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	131		7:30 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137		7:50 a m		5:34 p m
Rhodes	142		8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	150		8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	152		9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar	9:30 a m	Lv	3:50 p m
Junction			10:10 a m	Ar	3:25 p m
Basalt	167		11:10 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	175		12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	183		12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193		1:30 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204		2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv	3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	239		4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	253		4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	267		5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281		6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	290		6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar	7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO	
Reno	Lv	8:15 a m	Lv	1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs		8:37 a m		2:26 p m
Franktown		9:05 a m		3:05 p m
Carson		9:30 a m		3:45 p m
Mound House		10:12 a m		5:45 p m
Gold Hill		10:55 a m		6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar	11:05 a m	Ar	6:55 p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.	
Virginia	Lv	5:55 p m	Lv	7:45 a m
Gold Hill		6:06 p m		7:56 a m
Mound House		6:48 p m		8:30 a m
Carson		7:10 p m		9:55 a m
Franktown		7:44 p m		10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs		8:08 p m		11:13 a m
Reno	Ar	8:30 p m	Ar	11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

At Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal., is one of the most thorough, careful and practical "Home School" to be found on the Pacific Coast. Accredited at State and Stanford Universities. Thorough preparation for business. Send for catalogue. IRA G. HOITT, Ph. D., Principal. Re-opens Aug. 9th.

Sunday-school Teacher—What is the lesson we are to draw from this war with Spain? Little Willie Wicklemeyer—They ain't no lesson in it fer us. We're teachin' Spain a lesson.

REDUCTION IN BICYCLE PRICES.

It is said that western capitalists are contemplating the organization of a great bicycle company, which hopes to make first-class wheels and sell them as low as $10. Whether this be true or not, the fact remains that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a first-class remedy for the stomach, liver and blood, and the price puts it within everybody's reach to be well and strong. For fever and ague it is a specific.

Groom—A ring round the moon is a sign of rain. Bride (sweetly)—And a ring round a woman's finger is the sign of——. Groom (sadly)—Reign.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. Allen's Foot-Ease cures swollen, smarting feet or tight shoes and makes walking easy. It cools the feet and makes sweating feet, blisters and callous spots rest easy. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps, trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Some people find spelling Pague's name with the letter——c inserted.

CIGAR RIBBONS.

A collection of cigar ribbons will be sent for 25 cts. to Globe Cigar Co., 1194 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"I have my prompt use of Piso's Cure for consumption."—Mrs. Lucy Gillaspie, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Victorious

America's Greatest Medicine Conquers Disease and Suffering.

Impure blood is the foe of mankind, the cause and promoter of scrofula, salt rheum, boils, sores, pimples and eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, malaria, and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes these diseases by making the blood rich and pure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

SAVING GRACE OF A HOBBY.

It Revives Hope and Enthusiasm and Makes Life Worth Living.

"A priceless thing is a hobby. The daily tasks by which hosts of women support life are favorless, barren, almost hopeless. To such ones a hobby may offer the dearest hopes of ultimate freedom from the unwelcome daily task. It will at any rate serve to entertain and give point and flavor to an otherwise blank existence," is the position taken by Carrie E. Garrett discussing "Woman's Dreams and Hobbies" in The Woman's Home Companion.

"Hobbies have the power to concentrate and absorb the scattered energies which might otherwise be expended in purposeless flirtations, building superfluous bonnets, reading cheap sensations, gossiping away precious moments, picking out our friends' foibles, dissecting our own emotions and wishing vaguely for everything which is attainable. If the hobby did nothing else but prevent these frivolities, it would be a boon to humanity.

"Man found out the value of hobbies long ago. Almost every man who is good for anything has a purpose which he thinks is quite the most magnificent one which a man could pursue. It is no matter whether it is lawmaking, pillmaking or shoemaking, he pursues it with absorbing enthusiasm and strives to make the best laws or pills or shoes (as the case may be) to be found anywhere.

"Woman has found that it is not enough to merely look pretty; that love cannot be her 'whole existence' (the poet to the contrary notwithstanding), and that even with the richest plenitude of gowns, jewels and enjoyments life still needs a purpose. If it is at all a respectable purpose and pursued with general zeal, it cannot fail to thrive and increase and bear fruit."

Cuban Bric-a-brac In Vogue.

Curiosities and bric-a-brac from Cuba are now slowly coming into vogue. Oddly enough, they were quite fashionable 40 and 50 years ago. A favorite and one of the most beautiful objects imaginable is a bunch of crystals from one of the famous caverns in the limestone district. Some of these are as clear as rock crystal, and are not alone many faceted but are often covered in part with masses of large and small crystals of great brilliancy. When the faceting occurs in certain patterns, the crystal has the fire of a precious stone and, in a well lighted parlor will throw colored lights and fires in every direction. Still another beautiful object is a mass of fine fern leaf coral, which is found near the keys in the middle and eastern part of the island. Some of this is so delicate that it suggests a petrified cobweb.—Margherita Arlina Hamm in New York Mail and Express.

In ten years the school attendance in Buffalo has more than doubled, although the population has not increased in any such proportion.

DEAR MADAM:

Your bread needn't smell of soda or alum or lime.

Schilling's Best baking powder has no lime or alum or excess of soda. 43

"WHEN Joe Peterman and Polly May get married," was a standing jest in Pineville.

Joe and Polly lived on adjoining five-acre lots, with only a fence between them. It was not a very high fence nor a strong one either, for it was almost rotted down in many places.

It was said that years ago Joe and Polly had been sweethearts, but that they had quarreled about some trifling matter, and that they had not spoken to each other since that day.

Jonessy had just been elected justice of Pineville, and was looking around to see where the fees of the office were to come from.

As there was nothing for him to do in the office, he thought that it was his duty to go outside of it and hunt up something. In debating the question with himself as to what would be most likely to bring him in a fee, his mind, of course, turned to marriages.

"When Joe Peterman and Polly May get married," he repeated to himself, smiling. "Well, it is a duty I owe to this community to end that quarrel of theirs the first thing, and it is a duty I owe to myself to see that they get married as soon afterward as possible."

So Jonessy took a walk out to Joe Peterman's place, and found the latter at home.

"Joe," he said, after some talk on subjects in general, "Joe, I came out to see you on official business."

Joe's eyes flew wide open.

"I haven't been doing anything wrong, have I?" he asked, with trembling voice.

The truth was that Joe had thrown a brickbat at Polly's cat the night before, and without really intending to do so, had hit her and knocked her out of his favorite peach tree, and had felt rather mean about it ever since.

"Well, I don't know," Jonessy replied, cautiously, for he could see that Joe had something on his mind, and thought to draw him out. "You see, Joe, the right and the wrong generally depends on the circumstances attending the case."

"That's what I reckoned," said Joe. "You see I saw her coming through the fence, and tried to make her go back."

"And she wouldn't go?"

"No."

"What did you do next?"

"Soon as I spoke she ran up that peach tree, and went to clawing and scratching the bark."

"She did, eh?"

"She did. Then I got mad, like a fool," said Joe, hanging his head. "I picked up a brickbat and threw it at her, and down she came, kicking her legs like drumsticks."

"Didn't she say anything?" asked Jonessy.

"Who?"

"Why, Polly May, of course."

"You didn't think that it was Polly I treated that way, did you?" asked Joe.

"No, hardly. But who was it?"

"It was Polly's cat, Jonessy. I thought that perhaps Polly had seen it, and gone to you and entered a complaint against me."

"No, she hasn't done it yet, Joe, but there is no telling how soon she may do so," said Jonessy. Then he added, confidentially, "If I were you I'd go over and see her and settle the whole thing out of court."

After Jonessy left him Joe stood and scratched his head for some time. The whole thing was a puzzle to him. Had Jonessy known more than he pretended? If so, had Polly told him? And if Polly had, was it at her suggestion that Jonessy had come and told him to go and see her?

"It is ten years since we spoke," he mused, with a sad smile, while a mocking bird was singing blithely in a tree close by.

Then suddenly he burst out laughing. "The idea of Polly climbing a tree," he cried. "And me throwing brickbats at her, and she falling—ha-ha-ha!"

But Jonessy walked homeward in quite a different mood. Somehow he felt that his mission had been rather a failure. Still, every once in-awhile, a gleam of hope darted upward and he thought that he could see a fee of office afar off.

As he walked along, musing and dreaming he found himself suddenly face to face with a woman carrying a huge basket on her arm.

"How do you do, Judge?" she cried, cheerily, letting her basket down to the ground. "I was real glad to hear that you was elected."

"Thank you, Polly. I was just thinking about you when you bobbed up," said Jonessy. "Have just been over to see your neighbor, Joe Peterman, and was on my way home with my thoughts full of both of you."

Polly frowned.

"Joe isn't going to have me to court, is he?" she asked.

"Can't say, Polly. I reckon that depends as much on you as on him."

"Well, he had no business coming in through the window like he did," Polly cried. "It served him only right that the window fell down on him like it did and caught him by the leg. Of course, when I grabbed him by the throat to keep him from squalling, and he cut me on the wrist, I was mad enough to kill him. But I kept my temper, and I didn't hurt him any more than I could help," she protested.

"But Joe didn't——" Jonessy began.

"Of course Joe didn't. Joe never would listen to reason," cried Polly.

"But, Polly, Joe——" Jonessy began again.

"That's all right, Jim Jonessy; you have Joe's side of the story, and I am going to tell mine," cried Polly. "After I got him loose I bothered with him all day, and doctored him, and that night, after dark, I carried him in my arms to the fence and set him down on the other side."

"Goodness, Polly, you don't mean to tell me that you carried him in your arms?" Jonessy exclaimed.

"Well, I just did, and I'll swear to it before Joe or anybody."

"I wouldn't do it if I was you," said Jonessy, earnestly. "Why, there isn't a soul in Pineville would believe you could do it."

"Could do what?"

"Why, carry Joe Peterman in your arms, of course."

"Jim Jonessy, you are a fool!" she cried, very red in the face. "It is Joe's old Dominick rooster I have been talking about."

"Why, yes, of course," stammered Jonessy, in confusion, trying to smile. "I was just teasing you, Polly, knowing that you and Joe were such old friends."

"But did Joe say he was going to take me to court?" she asked.

"Not exactly, but I advised him to go and talk the matter over with you. Say, Polly, you two ought to make up. You take my advice," said Jonessy.

Then Jonessy went one way and Polly went the other, each one busy with many thoughts.

That evening Mrs. Jonessy asked her husband how many fees the new office had brought him.

"This is the first day, you know," he smiled faintly. "I have just been setting the wheels in motion to-day, and the fees will come in after awhile."

"Yes; when Joe Peterman and Polly May get married," she said, laughing.

Jonessy had accomplished something that day. He had set Joe and Polly thinking about each other. Joe's long, lantern-jawed face, usually sober and solemn, had relaxed into smiles several times, and once he had actually caught himself humming an old song that had lain forgotten for years within him. On the other hand, Polly's round and rosy face, that was supposed to wear a smile even in sleep, was very thoughtful and sad. And while bending above the steam from the fragrant teapot, at the supper table, her eyes seemed filled with unshed tears.

"Poor Joe," she sighed, as she sat down to her lonely meal. "I thought sure that he would get over it and marry some one else, but it seems that he doesn't care any more than I do for anybody, and both of us just persist in being wrong, when only a word from either of us would make things so different."

Just then a cat came in at the open door, and when Polly saw that it limped slightly on one leg she sprang up from the table and caught it in her arms.

"Poor Kitty," she murmured. "I wonder who hurt you? You can't tell, can you?"

"I can," said a manly voice in the doorway, and a moment later Joe entered the room. "Jonessy told me today that you intended to sue me for throwing a brickbat at your cat," he said.

Polly eyed her visitor closely for a moment, and seeing that his eyes were upon her supper table instead of upon herself, the hard lines that had come around her lips relaxed into a smile.

"Come in, Joe," she said, gently. "Will you take a cup of tea with me?"

"Then you ain't mad because I crippled your cat?"

"Joe," she cried, trying to look severe, "will you take a cup of tea with me?"

"Yes. You ain't mad, Polly?"

Polly did not reply, but busied herself refilling the teapot, and making room for him at the table.

When Joe was seated at the table Polly sat down opposite to him and watched him in silence for several minutes.

"So Jim Jonessy has been telling you that I was about to take you to court for crippling my cat, has he?" she said at last. "I met him when he came from your house, and he hinted that you might have me prosecuted because your old Dominick rooster came over here and got himself crippled the other day."

"I never said no such thing, Polly," cried Joe.

"Nor did I," said Polly.

"I never mentioned rooster to him."

"And I never said cat."

"I wonder how he found out?" cried Joe.

"I guess our consciences gave it away. When I think of it now, he never said rooster to me until I had told him all about it myself," said Polly, smiling.

"I remember now, that it was the same with me and the cat," said Joe. "I know I wanted to tell you how sorry I was, and it was all I could think of when Jonessy came to see me."

"I am sorry, too, Joe," said Polly, "and I hope you won't think that I done it on purpose."

Somehow the summer dusk gathered around them, and neither seemed to notice it, as they talked on and on across the table between them. After awhile, however, Polly rose and went to the open door, where Joe followed her.

"Say, Polly," he said, taking her unresisting hand, "I have been sorry for everything all these years; won't you say that you forgive me?"

Polly looked up into his face.

"I have been sorry, too, Joe. Oh! so sorry."

Now, in Pineville, a good many things are dated from the time "when Joe Peterman and Polly May got married."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"I CAN," SAID A MANLY VOICE IN THE DOORWAY.

Three Kinds of Kisses.

The kiss was unkown, I think, among the aboriginal tribes of America and of Central Africa, writes Dr. D. G. Brinton, in Science. From the most ancient times, however, it has been familiar to the Asiatic and European races. The Latins divided it into three forms—the osculum, the basium and the suavium; the first the kiss of friendship and respect, the second of ceremony and the third of love. The Semites also knew the kiss, and Job speaks of it as part of the sacred rites, as it is to-day in the Roman church.

The Mongolian kiss, however, is not the same as that which prevails with us. In it the lips do not touch the surface of the person kissed. The nose is brought into light contact with the cheek, forehead or hand; the breath is drawn slowly through the nostrils, and the act ends with a slight smack of the lips. The Chinese consider our mode of kissing full of coarse suggestiveness, and our writers regard their method with equal disdain. Darwin and other naturalists have attempted to trace back the kiss to the act of the lower animals who seize their prey with their teeth.

Composing Music.

Sir Arthur Sullivan discourses interestingly to an interviewer about his methods of work. It appears that there is a vast deal of drudgery and manual labor in the work of musical composition which cannot be avoided or delegated to another—much more than in the case of literary composition. But the two are alike in this, says Sir Arthur, that it is as vain in the one as in the other to "wait for an inspiration." This seems to him very like "a miner seated on the top of a shaft and waiting for the coal to come bubbling up."—New York Evening Post.

Ill-Omened East Wind.

There are twenty-two allusions in the Bible to the east wind, nineteen of them being of a disparaging character.

Between the farmer and Uncle Sam, any man who doesn't get a job at marching or following a farm horse in a field, should be married off to some New Woman who will support him.

The lantern that the law compels wheelmen to carry is a sort of legal light.

A Total Disability Claim of $1,650 Paid to a Man who was Afterward Cured.

The *Monitor*, a newspaper published at Meaford, Ont., Canada, first discovered this case two years ago, and published it at length, which now seems, owing to the cure of it, to be a miracle. The facts were so remarkable that many people doubted the truth of them. They said "It is too remarkable; it cannot possibly be true; the paper is mistaken, and the man, although he may think himself cured, will soon relapse into his former condition," etc., etc. The accuracy of its report called in question, the *Monitor* determined to find out definitely whether the facts were as stated and whether the man would really *stay* cured. They accordingly kept a close watch on the case for *two years* after the first article appeared, and have just now published another article about it in which *the original reports are completely verified, the cure is permanent, and they publish a fac simile of the check given by the Canadian Mutual Life Association for $1650.00 amount of total disability claim paid by them to Mr. Petch.*

The first account stated that the patient (see address below) had been a paralytic for five years, that there was such a total lack of feeling in his limbs and body, that a pin run full length could not be felt; that he could not walk or help himself at all; for two years he was not dressed; furthermore, that he was bloated was for that reason almost unrecognizable, and could not get his clothes on. The paralysis was so complete as to affect the face and prevented him from opening his mouth sufficiently wide to take solid food. The doctors called the disease spinal sclerosis, and all said he could not live.

For three years he lingered in this condition. Then by some friends he was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He took them and there was a slight change. The first thing noted was a tendency to sweat freely. This showed there was some life left in his helpless body. Next came a little feeling in his limbs. This extended, followed by prickling sensations, until at last the blood began to course freely, naturally and vigorously through his body, and the helplessness gave way to returning strength, the ability to walk returned, and *he was restored to his old time health.*

The above is the substance of the first article published by the *Monitor*. Now follow some clippings, taken from the same paper two years afterward, and there is not the slightest shadow of a doubt, in view of this testimony, that Mr. Petch's cure is permanent. Here follows the account:

On being again questioned, Mr. Petch said: "You see those hands—the skin is now natural and elastic. Once they were hard and without sensation. You could pierce them with a pin and I would not feel it, and what is true of my hands is true of the rest of my body. Perhaps you have observed that I have now even ceased to use a cane, and can get about my business perfectly well. You may say *there is absolutely no doubt as to my cure being permanent. Indeed I am in even better health than when I gave you the first interview.*"

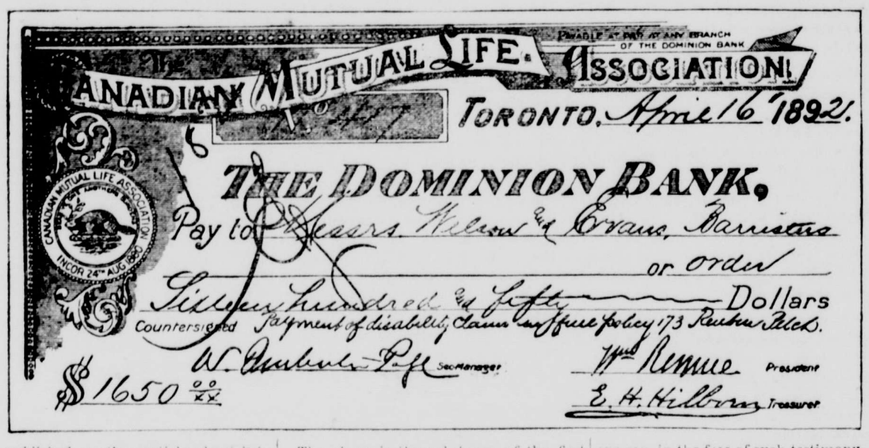
"Do you still attribute your cure to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?" asked the *Monitor*.

"Unquestionably I do," was the reply. "Doctors had failed, as had also the numerous remedies recommended by my friends. Nothing I took had the slightest effect upon me until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. *To this wonderful medicine I owe my release from the living death.* I have since recommended these pills to many of my friends, and the verdict is always in their favor. I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them."

Such is the history of one of the most remarkable cases of modern times. Can any one say, in the face of such testimony, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not entitled to the careful consideration of any suffering man, woman or child? Is not the case in truth a miracle of modern medicine?

To make the evidence complete we publish above a fac simile cut of the check received by Mr. Petch from the Canadian Mutual Life Association, being the amount due him for total disability. It is unnecessary to add that this life insurance association did not pay this large amount of money to Mr. Petch, except after the most careful examination of his condition by their medical experts. They *must* have regarded him as forever incurable.

Mr. Petch's address is as follows: Reuben Petch, Griersville, Ont., Canada.



He Did Not Recognize Whey.

The special correspondent of a well known trades paper furnished a most satisfactory laugh awhile ago for a friend of his who lives up in northern New York state, and he does not know it yet. He had gone up the state to visit some mill or other, and the before mentioned friend volunteered to drive him over to his destination. Now, while the special correspondent has a wonderfully general fund of information he knows little about the country, and when they were passing a large cheese factory he exclaimed: "Why, there's a creamery! Just wait a minute while I go in and get a drink of buttermilk."

With this he jumped out of the carriage and entered the building. My country friend says that whey is not pleasant to take and that even the pigs won't eat it. But when the special correspondent asked for buttermilk the people in the factory gave him a big glass of thin, aciduous liquid, which he swallowed down at a draft. The drive was then continued. The special correspondent seemed to be very thoughtful. He finally exclaimed in his explosive fashion:

"Well, Smith, I don't know what breed of cows you raise up here, but that was the darndest buttermilk I ever tasted."—Paper Mill.

Two Steps at a Time.

One evidence of the ever hustling characteristics of the average New Yorker is shown on the stairways of the up town station of the elevated railroad at Park place and Church street. The steps of these stairways are covered with rubber, but every other step has large iron rings imbedded in the rubber.

This was caused by the fact that the New Yorker is never content to wait even one minute for a train, and that when he hears one approaching as he is at the foot of the stairs he will rush up the stairs two steps at a time hoping to catch the train.

As a result the elevated railroad officials noticed that the rubber matting on every other step was wearing out twice as quickly as the rest. For a long time they pondered as to the cause, and one day Manager Fransioli solved the problem. To know was to act in his case, and the steel re-enforced rubber now lasts if anything longer than the ordinary mats on the other steps.—New York Sun.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1898.

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THE CAPTAIN'S BOY.

My papa come home yesterday and said to mamma he
Had just got word to start away and help set Cuba free.
My mamma looked at him awhile and went up to his side,
And took his hands and tried to smile, but couldn't—so she cried.

My papa's captain of the Blues—they're soldier boys, you know,
And so we've been expecting news that he would have to go,
And every night my mamma tried to show she didn't care;
But through the day she cried and cried, when papa wasn't there.

And so when papa saw how bad she felt, he kissed her then,
And told her not to be so sad, for he'd come back again,
And then we all sat there awhile, and papa looked at me—
I wisht they was some other style of setting people free.

"Why must you go away to fight?" my mamma said, at last;
"I don't believe that war is right—the day for that is past!
Why must they call on you, for oh, what wrong have you to battle for?
Why don't they just have people go who got the country into war?"

"I haven't anything to say about the wrong or right,"
My papa said, "I go away, when they tell me to, and fight;
I'm not supposed to think or know—all I have got to do
Is take up arms at once and go, when others tell me to."

My mamma covered up her face and had to cry again,
And everything about the place seemed kind of solemn, then,
And so we all sat there awhile, and papa looked at me,
And I wisht they was some other style of setting people free.
—Cleveland Leader.

THE RETURN OF ULYSSES.

JOSEPH BINNS walked rapidly away. Excitement reddened his cheeks. His eyes glittered. Gradually the mood worked off, his steps slackened, and he sighed hard from time to time.

He and his Anne had married too young. He acknowledged the wrong to his wife, and when earning good wages across the seas sent money home to her. But his letter came back through the dead letter office. He walked along the winding lane, not heeding his way. He never thought of Anne as an old woman, nearly as old as himself. He could see her in his mind's eye as she appeared in their courting days. A prettier lass there had not been in the whole country side. Fleet as a deer, timid as a fawn, with soft blue eyes, and such pretty fluffy hair. Sweethearts had plagued her enough, but she flouted them all for Joe's sake.

Then how pretty she had looked when her baby came. He had taken off his boots and crept in on tiptoe to see them. She was lying back on her pillow, her arm round a little bundle of clothes. Her face was white, but lighted with such a beautiful smile, he could think of nothing but a picture he had once seen of the Mother Mary and the Holy Child. The peevish moods, the fretful baby were all later developments, and he had not been patient. God forgive him! the girl was only 20 when he left her! What a fool he had been!

The night advanced. One by one the stars came out and the glow-worms shone in the grass below the hawthorn hedge. All nature seemed nearer to the heart of God. The old man felt himself drawn into the mystery of that magic stillness. A soft, an overwhelming sense of something he had missed through all his life took possession of him. He lifted his white, lined face to the starlit sky of the summer night.

"Our Father," he whispered. "Our Father which art in heaven, so help me I will find her and do my duty by her till I die." He went on talking to himself under his breath for a few minutes, then he gripped his stick, squared his shoulders like an old soldier, and marched steadily ahead into the darkness.

A few days later Lucy Haws set out to pay another visit to her uncle. She walked slowly as she approached a tiny cottage standing back from the lane behind a low briar hedge. The diamond-paned casements were bare, the door nailed up, the garden gate broken on its hinges. An air of neglect and desolation pervaded the little dwelling place. Peering over the hedge with keen curiosity was a man, whom Lucy at first glance took for a tramp.

She could have vowed he was crying when she first looked at his side face, but when he turned at her approach there was such eagerness and hope in his whole mein that she thought she was mistaken.

"Can you tell me who lived here, miss?" he asked, touching his hat politely.

"Yes, certainly," said the girl; "old Widow Jones. Poor thing, she's in the Union now, and there's none to look after her bit of garden. It's in a bad state. She'd fret awful to see it."

"Is it maybe the Widow Jones that was once known as Anne Binns?" he asked, after a quick look over the hedge at the bit of garden.

"Yes, but that was years ago, before I was born; but folks have been talking a great deal about her lately."

Again the man stared over the hedge. Lucy liked the look of him, and waited for him to speak again. But he seemed to have forgotten she was there, so after a last speculating look at his white hair and tall figure she went on her way.

Joseph Binns walked up the path and round the cottage, peeping in at the window back and front. He surveyed the neglected garden, and thought hard for some time. Then he proceeded to the village and hired a small bedroom for a week. When he was going to bed that night he pulled his blind down, and looked carefully to see there was no chink or crack through which his movements could be observed. Then he began to undress.

He wore a moleskin waistcoat, bare with age but still warm and thick. He put the garment across his knee and ripped the lining up the center. After this he thrust in his hand and drew out some rustling papers, which he flattened out and fingered separately with tender care. Joseph Binns had been wise in his generation.

"My poor old girl—she shall have 'em all," he muttered. "I'll do the thing proper and pretty. My word, little Anne won't know herself."

It was pathetic how he still cherished the idea of youth in respect to the woman he was seeking.

The village had delightful food for gossip during the next week.

A stranger took possession of Widow Jones' empty cottage, and each day brought with it some wonderful transformation. The garden was laid out, the window cleaned and decorated, the gate mended, the rooms scrubbed and colored. The climax was reached when a big cart of piled up furniture drew up in the lane.

Then the neighbors came flocking with offers to help, but Joseph Binns admitted no one into his house but Lucy Haws. He had to make a confidant of some one, and Lucy had taken his fancy.

At last all was ready. The cottage was fit for a bride to enter. Lucy clapped her hands with delight. Joe's heart swelled with proud exultation and anticipation. A haven of rest for the waning years of his life with the old sweetheart of his youth. Not a cloud should mar their happiness.

"And now go right away, as quick as ever you can, and fetch her home," said the girl, with a catch in her voice, as she helped the old man into his coat and gave him his hat.

The old man was trembling with emotion. A pony and cart were waiting in the lane. He got in and drove quietly away in the direction of a large gray building standing out against the hill some three miles distant from the village.

The porter came out from the lodge.

"This isn't visiting day," was the gratuitous remark before Joseph Binns in his excited mood could frame a request.

"I've come to fetch some one"—he brought out the words with difficulty—"some one who doesn't need to have to stop here any longer. I'm her lawful husband and want to take her away. Anne Jones is her name—Widow Jones, that was Anne Binns."

Again the porter stared at the old man, then he looked away and said in an even voice void of expression:

"Anne Jones, known as Widow Jones, died at 6 o'clock this morning. Coroner's inquest 'morrow at 'leven, fun'ral at 3."

The old man stood quiet and motionless. The sun beat fiercely down on the white gates. The clock in the tower began to strike, and each stroke rang out like a funeral knell. The horse between the shafts turned its head and stared with almost human eyes on the statue-like figure of the aged man.

And when the clock stopped striking there rose from the golden corn across the road the thrilling song of a soaring lark, which flew towards the sun till only a tiny speck showed darkly against the blue of heaven.—The Englishwoman.

HE FLED IN FRIGHT.

Remarkable Experience of a Hottentot with the German Language.

If any one in speaking to you used the word Hottentotenstrottertrottermutterattentaeterlatten gitterwetterkotterbeutelatte, its harmonious sound would assure you that it was German, and such it really is, being taken from a Dresden paper, Der Weidmann. Here is the explanation of it: Among the Hottentots (Hottentotten) the kangaroos (beutelratte) are very numerous. Many of them roam about the country, free and respected; others, less fortunate, are caught and shut up in a cage (kotter) furnished with a cover (lattengitter), which shelters them from bad weather. These are then called, in German, lattengitterwetterkotter, and the kangaroo, once imprisoned, takes the name of lattengitterwetterkotterbeutelratte. One day an assassin (attentaeter) was arrested, who had killed the Hottentot mother (Hottentotenmutter) of two children, one half-witted, the other a stammerer (strottertrotteb). This mother, in the German tongue, is designated by the word Hottentotenstrattertrottelmutter, from which it follows that the assassin takes the name of Hottentotenstrotertrottelmutterattentaeter. The murderer was shut up in a kangaroo cage (beutelrattenlattengitterwetterkotter), from which he shortly escaped.

But, fortunately, he soon fell into the hands of a Hottentot, who went joyously to the mayor of the village, exclaiming: "I have caught the beutelratte!" "Which one?" asked the mayor; "we have several."

"The attentaeterlattengitterwetterketterbeutelratte."

"Of which attentaeter are you speaking?"

"Of the Hottentotenstrottertrottelmutterattentaeter."

"Then why couldn't you say at once that you had caught the Hottentoten strottertrottel mutterattentaeterlattengitterwetterkotterbeutelratte?"

It is said that the Hottentot fled in affright.—Critic.

An old maid sees a lifelong enemy in every old bachelor she meets.

The man who seeks damages in court is sure to get what he's looking for.

SILK AND WASH GOODS

SUMMER STYLES SHOW NEW MATING OF MATERIALS.

Frivolous Fluffery and Practical Utility and Sense Are Thus Combined to Make Very Attractive Garments—How Taffeta Should Be Trimmed.

Fickle Fashion's Fancies.

New York correspondence:

SUMMER styles this year show one entirely new ruling in the mating of materials. This permits—yes, indorses as extremely fashionable—the combination of silks and wash goods. There is always something offensive in a wash gown so elaborately betrimmed that it is quite evident it cannot go to the tub, and it would seem that a combination of silk and wash stuff could not be effected without thus offending. Models are offered, however, which accomplish the apparently impossible. One of these has the artist's attention here. It was a gown of soft pique, the sort that folds and drapes prettily. The skirt was plain, except for a deep hem with hemstitched top, the stitching being much exaggerated, so that through the openings could be seen the glint of the green silk (it may be lawn) petticoat worn beneath. The bodice was a blouse, its lapping over side turning back in a single rever. This rever was overlaid with very dainty handwork embroidery, finished with ruffle to match, and was set on green taffeta silk that showed softly through the open work. An edge ruffled of the embroidery to match extended to the belt, which was folded green taffeta. Band cuff and frill finished the sleeve to match the rever. A stiff collar of embroidered lawn held by a soft tie of green taffeta completed the costume.

Another pictured response to this ruling is at the left in to-day's illustration. It was of lawn, its bodice blousing softly into the belt, its skirt falling full from the belt with the usual apron or Spanish flounce at the foot. The sleeves were draped full over the bare arm. An elaborate collar of very heavy gold embroidery and elaborate silk braiding was laid over bright cerise satin. This collar extended cape-like over the shoulders and curved almost to the waist, front and back. Its fastening was not traceable, being hidden in the embroidery design on the shoulder. A high folded stock of silk fitted close under the ears completed it. For the tub this is entirely detachable from the gown, as is the belt to match, but is distinctly a part of the gown when worn with it. The lawn in this model was light green over lining lawn of the same shade.

AS TAFFETA IS TRIMMED.

Willowy women are favored by dress styles just now, and that being the case, it is small wonder that graceful, even romantic, elaborations are to the fore. The new style of cloak—call it a cape if you like that better—is one of these. It hangs in natural folds from the shoulders, reaches almost to the foot of the dress in back, and curves from the sides to the fastening at the neck, hanging softly together almost to the waist in front. It is finished all around with a ruffle or a double ruffle, and in some of the shorter models the ruffles are three. The ruffles narrow towards the neck fastening, and the collar is a stiffened frill. In soft cashmere, surah, soft taffeta, broadcloth or almost any material that hangs gracefully the cloak is at its best. As a rule, it is made in delicate colors, and silver-gray is lovely. The original of this sketch was soft gray cloth unlined. For a carriage garment it is most fit, or for country walking. It is often lined with very light weight silk, but quite as often is unlined.

A LATTER-DAY BLUE SERGE.

The polonaise, real or in effect, more often the latter, crops out constantly. So far it is made so elaborately that it does not constitute a bid for very general favor, but that may change, especially since its present exclusiveness will make swell dressers cling to it. As the women of the million are forever copying the women with millions of money, we are likely before long to get it in some form or other. At the right in this illustration is a brand new polonaise design, the gown being bright blue taffeta, the polonaise effect coming from embroidered lace. It was entirely open in front, with Eton jacket lines in the waist portion, while below the belt it continued to slope away, extending to half way down the skirt at the back. A very elaborate collar with enveloping upstanding frills was added, worn frills to match being filled in ed, frills to match being filled in between the Eton-jacket edges. The gown was distinctly novel, and was a very costly affair, the lace being shaped for its use.

THREE NEW TYPES BROUGHT BY SUMMER.

Whether the trimming takes polonaise form or not, it is pretty sure to be elaborate if the dress material is taffeta. Gowns of this silk are the most profusely trimmed ones of the season. Chosen for the third of the accompanying sketches was a gown of turquoise-blue taffeta, with plain trained skirt. The bodice was a glitter with rows of puffed frills of white chiffon brilliantly spangled, the entire bodice above the belt and the top of the sleeves being thus covered. The frills below the belt curved from the side fastening of the belt, three rows being set on. From the left shoulder a panel of white taffeta embroidered in gray and spangled narrowed to the right bust, where it was caught under a black velvet rosette of huge proportions. From here the panel extended in a still narrowing line to the fastening of the belt, and then swept down the skirt.

Summer would hardly be recognizable if it didn't give a chance for blue serge suits. Though the goods remains much the same, and it now is a bit finer of quality, the manner of making it responds quite as sturdily to changes of fashion as do elegant stuffs that do not last as long. In the last of these pictures is the up-to-date blue serge suit. Its skirt trailed and had a Spanish flounce set on in curved lines, several rows of narrow scarlet braid serving as heading. The bodice was slightly bloused, a white muslin frill hiding the buttons in front and extending from collar to belt. Two sets of tucks curved from this frill to the side seams, and rows of scarlet passed over the tucks on each side of the frill from collar to belt, both of the latter being braided. A novel feature was the pair of light braided tabs set below the belt to either side of the front. Under these were commodious pockets.

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Don't go round looking for trouble unless you really want to find it.

ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

Barthe, the French dramatic author, falling once upon a friend whose opinion he wished to have regarding his new comedy, found him dying, but, notwithstanding, proposed to read the play. "Consider," said the man, "I have not more than an hour to live." "Aye," replied Barthe, "but I assure you that this will occupy only half that time.

A newspaper correspondent at the battle of Atbara was walking softly about the camp so as not to disturb the sleepers on the night before the fight, when he overheard a sentimental Seaforth Highlander say to a comrade: "Ah, Tam, how many thousands there are hame across the sea thinking o' us the nicht." "Right, Sandy," replied his chum; "and how many millions there are that don't care a ——. Go to sleep, you fool."

When Depuy de Lome was Spanish minister at Washington he had something of the reputation of a dinner-table wit. The papers were filled with conjectures as to whether Maceo had or had not been killed by the Spaniards, and at a dinner one evening a well-known Washington lady asked De Lome if "Maceo was really dead." "Madam," said De Lome, with the most courtly manner, "Maceo may not be dead, but he is certainly buried."

While Lincoln was practicing law in Springfield, the fire-hose company, desiring to buy some new apparatus, sent out subscription papers, and one youthful collector called upon the future President. He was closely examined on the purpose of the subscription, and finally Lincoln agreed to subscribe in this fashion: "Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go home to supper—Mrs. Lincoln is generally good-natured after supper—and then I'll tell her I've been thinking of giving fifty dollars to the brigade, and she'll say: 'Abe, will you never have any sense? Twenty dollars is quite enough.' So to-morrow, my boy, you come around and get your twenty dollars."

Captain Sigsbee tells a story of a man-of-war's man from the Maine who was called before the board of inquiry to testify concerning his experience at the time of the disaster. The old seadog was solemnly sworn, and was then cautioned by Captain Sampson not to indulge in any hearsay statements, but to confine himself absolutely to what he saw and knew. After these impressive preliminaries Captain Sampson said: "Now tell us what you know about the explosion of the Maine." Jacky hitched his quid of tobacco from the left to the right cheek, hitched up his trousers, and said: "I was a-corking it off in me 'ammick and 'eard a noise and waked up in the 'orspital. That's all I know about it, sir."

The late Benjamin H. Brewster, President Arthur's Attorney General, whose face was terribly disfigured by scars, was once engaged in a case as attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the opposing counsel, in his closing speech, made a most brutal attack on him. "The dealings of the railroad," he said, "are as tortuous and twisted as the features of the man who represented it." Mr. Brewster gave no outward sign that he felt this cruel blow until he had finished his argument. Then he said: "For the first time in my life the personal defect from which I suffer has been the subject of public remark. I will tell you how I came by it. When I was 5 years of age, I was one day playing with a younger sister, when she fell into an open grate where a fire was burning. I sprang to her assistance, dragged her from danger, and in doing so I fell myself, with my face upon the burning coals. When I was picked up my face was as black"—and his finger transfixed his antagonist—"as that man's heart."

A lady was traveling from Providence to Boston with her weak-minded father. Before they arrived he became possessed of a fancy that he must get off the train while it was still in motion; that some absolute duty called him. His daughter endeavored to quiet him, but it was difficult to do it, and she was just giving up in despair, when she noticed a very large man watching the proceedings intently over the top of his newspaper. As soon as he caught her eye he rose and crossed quickly to her. "I beg your pardon," he said, "you are in trouble. May I help you?" She explained the situation to him. "What is your father's name?" he asked. She told him, and the large man, leaning toward the troubled man, had addressed him by name, shaken hands cordially, and engaged him in a conversation so interesting and so cleverly arranged to keep his mind occupied, that he forgot his need to leave the train, and did not think of it again until they were in Boston. Here the stranger put the lady and her charge into a carriage, received her assurance that she felt perfectly safe, had cordially shaken her hand, and was about to close the carriage door, when she remembered that she had felt so safe in the keeping of this noble-looking man that she had not even asked his name. Hastily putting her hand against the door, she said: "Pardon me, but you have rendered me such a service, may I not know whom I am thanking?" The big man smiled as he answered, "Phillips Brooks," and turned away.

Peter the Great as Wrestler.

One of the stories of Peter the Great which President Faure heard during his stay in St. Petersburg was of the young dragoon. Once in the imperial palace—so the story goes—Peter was at table with a great many princes and noblemen, and soldiers were posted within the hall. The czar was in a joyous mood, and, rising, called out to the company, "Listen, princes and boyars! Is there among you one who will wrestle with me, to pass the time and amuse the czar?" There was no reply, and the czar repeated his challenge. No prince or nobleman dared wrestle with his sovereign. But all at once a young dragoon stepped out from the ranks of the soldiers on guard. "Listen, orthodox czar," he said; "I will wrestle with thee!" "Well, young dragoon," said Peter, "I will wrestle with thee, but on these conditions—if thou throwest me, I will pardon thee; but, if thou art thrown, thou shalt be beheaded. Wilt thou wrestle on those conditions?" "I will, great czar!" said the soldier. They closed, and presently the soldier, with his left arm, threw the czar, and with his right he prevented him from falling to the ground. The sovereign was clearly beaten. The czar offered the soldier whatever reward he should claim; and the soldier ignobly claimed the privilege of drinking free, as long as he lived, in all the inns belonging to the crown. What became of him history does not say.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

The right of a city to forfeit the franchise of a street-railway company for breach of the condition on which it was granted is sustained, in Tower vs. Tower & S. St. Railroad Company (Minn.) 38, L. R. A. 541, where the company had become insolvent and failed to operate the road for more than one year.

The rule that a pedestrian should stop, look and listen before attempting to cross a railroad track was applied, in Hoelzel vs. Crescent City Railroad Company (La.) 38, L. R. A. 708, to a person crossing an electric street railway.

The right of a street railway company to use the trolley system without the sanction of the Mayor and City Council is sustained in Hooper vs. Baltimore City Passenger Railroad Company (Md.) 38, L. R. A. 509, where its charter authorized the use of any motive power which those authorities might sanction or which should be authorized to be made use of in the city by another corporation, while the Legislature has subsequently given other companies the right to use the trolley system in that city.

Where testimony as to insanity had been given both by expert and nonexpert witnesses, it is held, in Ryder vs. State (Ga.) 38, L. R. A. 721, that it is error to charge the jury that the testimony of the experts was entitled to great weight, and also that of parties who associated with the person in question and lived in the same community, but it is said to be better to leave all these matters to be weighed by the jury and let them determine the probative value of the testimony of each witness. With this case is an extensive note concerning nonexpert opinions as to sanity or insanity.

My Neighbor as Myself.

Success tells this story of Henry Ward Beecher. Addressing his congregation at one time Mr. Beecher told of a man who had always been lucky and who bought a farm in Pennsylvania on which he discovered very large oil deposits. Another man, who had worked very hard all his life to save five or six thousand dollars, thought he would buy the adjoining farm and make his fortune in oil also. He purchased it and began to bore, but seemed to strike obstacles innumerable until his money was all exhausted. Saturday night was coming and his men were clamoring for money, but he had none to give them. They had struck solid rock in their borings, and there was no possibility of the poor man getting capital enough to proceed until he should strike oil. So in this unfortunate extremity he went to his lucky neighbor and told him his pitable condition, begging him to buy the farm.

"It is all I have," said he, "and it has taken me a lifetime to get the few thousand dollars which I have spent and lost on this farm."

The neighbor protested that he did not want the land; that he had all he needed; but the poor man pressed so hard that he finally succeded in getting a check for $6,000 for his farm.

This was Saturday. The unfortunate man was able to pay his workmen, and was happy to be out of the disastrous venture. But the purchaser of the farm requested the men to keep right on boring in the rock, and said he would pay them. Hardly four days passed before they struck oil in abundance; and, when the former owner of the farm heard of this, it seemed as though he couldn't get to the purchaser of the farm quickly enough, to see if he could buy it again.

"But I told you I did not want it," said the buyer. "You urged me to take it, telling a pitiful story of losing your hard-earned capital. I took it under protest."

But the man pleaded and expostulated, and the buyer finally sold the farm back again for just what he had given.

"Now," said Mr. Beecher, "all in this congregation who would have done the same thing rise."

Not a person stood.

What It Meant.

Chollie—The idea of a man sending a business letter with a P. S."

Chapple—Doosid bad form, surely.

Chollie—But that isn't the worst of it. In this case it means "Please settle."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Some people believe they are honest because they refuse to carry off an umbrella bearing an engraved plate with the owner's name on it.

A prisoner must be deeply interested in the testimony of a witness when he hangs on his words.

JOLLY JOKER.

"I guess I'll wed and settle down," said Krupp. He wedded, now he's settling up.—Cornell Widow.

"Did you ever notice the expression of the face of the Venus de Milo?" "Oh, yes; she looks all broke up."—Truth.

"Some queer poetry has sprung up out of this Cuban affair." "Yes. Isn't it marvelous how war has been staved off so long?"—Philadelphia North American.

"Louise coaxed her mother for an hour before she secured permission to accept Mr. Widderly's Christmas gift." "Well?" "And then he didn't send her anything."—Chicago Record.

First Poet—I am going to have my revenge upon the editor. Second Poet—How? First Poet (in a hoarse whisper)—I've sent to him a poem, and I've poisoned the gum on the return envelope.—London Fun.

Willie—Do grown people ever get childish? Mamma—Yes; in old age. Why? Willie—'Cause when papa was trying to find the electric bell last night he hollered, "Button, button, who's got the button?"—Judge.

"It is sad," murmured the Musing Theorizer, "to think that every man has his price." "Yes," admitted the Intensely Practical Worker, "and it is a sad fact that half the time he can't get it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I suppose classical music is all right in its place," said Maud. "I'm sure it is," replied Mamie; "I don't care to listen to it myself, but sometimes you have to play it in order to get a man to go home."—Washington Star.

"Want a situation as errand boy, do you? Well, can you tell me how far the moon is from the earth, eh?" Boy—Well, guy'nor, I don't know, but I reckon it ain't near enough to interfere with me running errands." He got the job.—Ex.

Inventor—I'm working on an appliance that will revolutionize things in this country if I succeeed in perfecting it. Friend—That so? What is it? Inventor—An air-brake that will stop a grocery bill in half its own length.—Chicago News.

"She is very frigid in her manner," remarked Willie Wishington. "Perhaps," was the reply, "but she has a heart of gold." "So I have been informed. But I am tired of trying to cross a conversational Chilkoot Pass in order to reach it."—Washington Star.

A countryman walked into a newspaper office to advertise the death of a relative. "What is your charge?" he asked of the clerk. "We charge two dollars per inch." "Oh!" said the countryman, "I can't afford that; my friend was six feet three inches."—Tid Bits.

A vindication: "Have you anything to say?" asked the sheriff, as he strapped the murderer in the electric chair. "I just want to point out what fools those people were who said I was born to be hanged," replied the criminal, with a smile of triumph.—Philadelphia North American.

Manager—Look here, Mr. Plotz, I believe in realism; but I don't think it is necessary to carry it to such extremes. Author—What is that? Manager—Why, in the second act of this new play of yours the servant is required to break fifty dollars' worth of bric-a-brac every night!—Puck.

Brother Goodman—Ah, it grieves me to hear of Brother Hunker's death. We can ill afford to lose such men. Deacon Kinders—It is a great loss, but let us take it philosophically. His widow will now probably furnish the memorial window that we need to complete our set.—Cleveland Leader.

"I wonder what the reason of a man's natural aversion to shopping is," he remarked, as his wife, with a frown, inspected some purchases he had made for her. "It is a wise provision of nature," she answered, with a sigh; "it prevents a great deal of good money from being wasted." —Washington Star.

A Glens Falls teacher was trying to impress on the class the lessons of Washington's birthday, and among other questions she asked: "If the Southern Confederacy had succeeded, what would Washington have been the father of?" "Twins," was the prompt reply of one of the boys.—New York Tribune.

"You have called me a liar," shouted the angry citizen to the offensive citizen, "and you will live to regret that speech, sir." "That jest shows the difference in fellers," remarked Cowboy Bill, who happened to be present; "when a man calls me a liar, he don't live to regret it. No, sir!"—Pick-Me-Up.

She was reading in a low, thrilling voice: "When the packing begins in earnest, it seems as though there could be no spot on the earth's surface unshaken." He roused himself from a somnolent attitude in an easy-chair. "Who wrote that, Marie? He's been through it, whoever he is. I wonder whom he married?" "Why, you great stupid," said she, "it's Nansen writing about the ice."—Household Words.

Fuddy—Talk about savink women! I suppose my wife is the most economical woman going. Duddy—What has she been doing now? Fuddy—She has been wanting a new cloak, and the other day she said, "I wish I had fifty dollars to get that cloak with." Then she thought a moment, and added, "No, I won't be extravagant. I wish I had forty dollars. Perhaps I might be able to get it for that." Now, that's what I call economy."—Boston Transcript.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26 1898

For Governor of State,

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

Lieutenant-Governor,
EDWARD L. HUTCHINSON ... of Los Angeles

Secretary of State,
R. A. THOMPSON ..... San Francisco

Controller,
T. W. MAPLE ..... Kern

Treasurer,
WILLIAM S. GREEN ..... Colusa

Attorney-General,
WILLIAM P. ANDREWS ..... Tehama

Surveyor-General,
IRVING H MULHOLLAND ..... Inyo

Clerk of Supreme Court,
H. A. McCRANEY ..... Sacramento

Justices Supreme Court,
WALTER VANDYKE ..... Los Angeles
WILLIAM M. CONLEY ..... Madera

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHRIS RUCKLE ..... Placer

State Printer,
EVERETT L. WOODMAN ..... Sacramento

Railroad Commissioner—Third District,
J. L. DRYDEN ..... San Diego

Board of Equalization—Fourth District,
T. O. TOLAND ..... Ventura

Congress—Second District,
MARION DE VRIES ..... San Joaquin

Again has Admiral Dewey shown the excellent stuff that is in him—demonstrated that he is a diplomat as well as a warrior, and that he is equally at home in taking care of Governments as in capturing them. His assault upon Manila, resulting in its surrender by the Spanish authorities, at the time that Spain and the United States were considering proposals of peace, might not receive the approval of an incompetent and ludicrous Board of Strategy, but at the same time it was a master stroke in its way. It has relieved the situation of many embarrassing questions that would have arisen to harass us and would have helped to feed the jealous greed of Kaiser Wilhelm. At the same time, Dewey acted well within the right in doing what he did when he did. For, if it be contended that he should not have attacked Manila while he knew that peace proposals were under consideration, that would virtually be an assertion that a war can be suspended at any time at a vital point by the losing party by merely making a bluff at overtures for peace. The American people will recognize that Dewey has ever done just the right thing at just the right time.

A naval program for presentation to Congress, involving the immediate construction of fifteen warships, has been adopted by the naval board of experts to whom the subject has been referred by Secretary Long. It provides for three sea-going barbette turret battleships of 13,000 tons displacement and a minimum 18½ knots speed when the vessels are loaded their deepest draught, or an average speed above 19 knots under ordinary cruising conditions; three first-class armored cruisers of 12,000 tons and 22 knots speed; three second-class protected and armored cruisers of 6,000 tons displacement and 20 knots speed, similar to the Maine type but highly improved, and for six protected cruisers of 2,500 tons and 16 knots speed.

Timber in the Government parks and reservations is being destroyed in vast quantities, and the unreserved forest is falling before the flames like stubble. California can well afford to spend a million a year to protect these forests. Some plan should be devised for summer police in the mountains, and everybody who enters the forests, camping, hunting, prospecting or to cut timber, should be identified and located. Whoever may be caught handling fire carelessly, leaving campfires to smolder, throwing cigarettes in the duff or in any way endangering the timber by carelessness or design should be severely punished. The man who will draw the statute to protect the forests and to punish forest arson will be a public benefactor of the first class.

Democracy has nominated James G Maguire for Governor of the State. His able and clean public record while in Congress is as near a guarantee of gubernatorial honesty and ability as we can arrive at. Apart from party affiliations Maguire seems to be, above all others, the man that meets the occasion, and James G. Maguire will be the next Governor of California. That prediction is based upon the fact that in California there are more voters whose principles cannot be purchased than in any other State in the Union.

It is estimated that more than one hundred miles of cars were required to transport last season's orange crop to the Eastern markets. Not only was the crop the largest ever produced in Southern California, but the cash return was also the largest, notwithstanding complaints about low prices.

If any of the European powers feel inclined to indulge in war now they may have the whole field, so far as the United States is concerned. All that we shall ask will be the privilege of selling supplies and reading the war news.

Hereafter, all petitions for voluntary bankruptcy must be filed with the United States courts, in accordance with the new law passed by Congress, providing for uniform bankruptcy regulations for the entire country.

Four persons have been sent to jail for 100 days each for killing trout with dynamite. All the fault to be found with this arrangement will be by the four. Still, 100 days is a pretty light sentence for the offense.—*S. F. Call.*

To Emperor Vilhelm, der Crazy—Yoost look a leedle bid out. Ven der vorm turns, he vas a tamned bad man to fool mid.—*Sacramento Bee.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Sale of Mining Property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of an order of sale made by the Superior Court of the County of San Diego, State of California, on the 12th day of August, 1898, in the matter of the estate of W H. Halbert, deceased, the undersigned administrator of said estate, subject to confirmation by said Court, will sell at private sale an undivided one half interest in and to the following described mining property, situated in the Panamint Mining District, in the County of Inyo, in the State of California, which said mining property consists of seven claims located under the following names, to wit: "John G. Carlisle Mining Claim," "Grover Cleveland Quartz Mining Claim," "Kentucky Mine," "Texas Mining Claim," "Sun Rise Mine," "Never Give Up Quartz Mining Claim," "Joker Quartz Mining Claim." Abstract of title to said claims can be seen at office of V. E. Shaw, over First National Bank, San Diego, California.

The sale will be made on or after September 12th, 1898, and bids will be received at the office of V. E. Shaw, Rooms 7 & 8, over First National Bank, in the City of San Diego, in the State of California. Said sale will be for cash in Gold Coin of the United States, ten per cent upon the amount of bid payable upon the acceptance of the bid and the balance of purchase price payable upon confirmation of sale.

C. F. KAMMAN,
Administrator of the Estate of W H. Halbert, deceased.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., August 25, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and receiver at Independence, Cal., on OCTOBER 3d, 1898, viz: William Vaughn, for the W ½ Lot No. One, in N.W. ¼ Sec. 2, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Vaughn, Robert Roberts, John Willet and William J Lake, all of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased. Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be Made.

Thomas Summers, the Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole or some portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the 17th day of September, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court

Dated August 26th, 1898.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself a candidate for Member of Assembly, Sixtieth District, subject to action of Joint Democratic Convention of Alpine, Mono and Inyo Counties.

WHITE SMITH.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

DAVID HOLLAND.

Lone Pine, Aug 16, 1898.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo Co.

WM. D. DEHY.

Dated Bishop, Cal., August 10, 1898.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself a candidate for County Assessor, subject to action of the Republican County Nominating Convention

A. O. COLLINS.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

THE undersigned respectfully announces himself a candidate for Supervisor, Third District, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention.

JAMES JONES.

Fish Springs, August 11, 1898.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for Assessor of Inyo Co., Calif., subject to the action of the Democratic-Free Silver Fusion Convention.

J. R. ELDRED.

Dated Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif., July 30, 1898.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff and Tax-Collector, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

A. M. GIVEN.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff and Tax-Collector, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention

J. J. GUNN.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of assessor of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

GUILFORD P. BOURLAND.

FOR SHERIFF

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. W. YANDELL.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

MATZEY MERTEN.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Nominating Convention.

D. J. HESSION.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

CLAY HAMPTON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to action of the Democratic Convention.

P. W. FORBES.

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO July 30, 1898.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty second session beginning on the Fourth day of January, A. D. 1897, two-thirds of all of the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows;

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1893, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898.

The said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44, (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties.) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No
Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of California, the day and year herein first above written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
Secretary of State.
[SEAL.]

NOTICE

OF THE

APPLICATION OF THE MODOCK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

No. 321.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 9th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Modock Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at the city of San Francisco, California, by L. F. J. Winkle, its attorney in fact, whose residence and postoffice address is Bishop, Inyo county, California, has made application for a United States Patent for the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst consolidated (embracing the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst locations) lode mining claims situate in Lookout Mining District, Inyo county, California, consisting of 1500, 1500, 1500, 1500 and 1500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600, 600, 600 and 600 feet wide respectively, being Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in the United States Land Office at Independence, California, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees east, as follows:

(MODOC LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 1 on a dump of an open cut at the point of location, in T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Running thence on a true course, along the line of croppings; the variation being 15 degrees east

South 24½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks marked M No 2; beginning again at stake No 1 at point of location; on a true course along the croppings north ½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in mound of rocks marked M No 6, the northern terminous of lodge.

(MODOC EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

On a true course from south end of lode stake M No 2; hence north 65½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks, marked M No 3; thence on a true course, north 24½ degrees east 10.35 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 4 from which the lowest Modoc tunnel bears north 62 degrees east 4.95 chains distant; thence on a true course north ½ degree west 12.47 chains to a stake in a mound of rock marked M No 5; thence on a true course south 65½ degrees east 10.03 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 7; thence on a true course south ½ degree east 10.25 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked M No 8, from which a point on the dump of Lookout tunnel No 2 bears north 25½ degrees east 1.20 chains; thence on a true course south 24½ degrees west 12.37 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 9, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 65½ degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning on exterior boundaries at the stake M No 2 at the south terminus of the lode, containing an area of 20.67 acres.

The Lookout mine joins the Modoc on the east.

(LOOKOUT LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked L. No. 1, the point of location, in Township No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center of the lode north 61½ degrees east 19.69 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked L No 2, from which a point at the mouth of the Keyes tunnel bears south 72½ degrees east 4.40 chains distant. Beginning again at stake L. No. 1, point of location, on a true course thence south 61½ degrees west 3.03 chains to stake L. No. 5, being the western terminus of the lode.

(LOOKOUT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES)

Beginning at stake L N o 2, east end of lode; thence on true course north 28½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 3, the northeast corner of claim; thence south 61½ degrees west 15.50 chains to a stake at the intersection of the Modoc east boundary line, from which the stake L. No 4 in rock mound of original location bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains distant; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south ½ degree east 4.04 chains to stake in rock mound M. No. 8; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south 24½ degrees west 2.94 chains to a stake, from which the stake L. No 5 bears north 28½ degrees west, 82 links distant, the westerly terminus of the lode 3.03 chains westerly from point of location; thence on a true course south 28½ degrees east 3.72 chains to a stake in rock mound L. No 6 and K. M. No. 4; thence on a true course north 61½ degrees east 2.72 chains to the southeast corner of the claim at a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course north 28½ degrees west 4.545 chains to the stake L. No. 2 at the point of beginning, containing 19.23 acres.

The Modoc mine joins the Lookout on the west, the Keyes mine on the northeast and the Hearst mine on the southeast.

(CONFIDENCE LODE LINE. "TRACT NO. 1.")

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked C. No. 1 below the mouth of Confidence tunnel No. 1, at the point of location. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East Mount Diablo Meridian and running thence on a true course along the center line of the lode north 4 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 2, the north terminus of the lodge; from point of location C. No. 1 on a true course along the line of the croppings south 34 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake marked C. No. 6, the south terminus of the lode.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 1)

On a true course from stake in rock mound C No. 2 north end of lode, north 6 degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C No. 3 the northwest corner of the claim; thence on a true course south 84 degrees west 8.75 chains to a stake in the Modoc north boundary from which stake C. No. 4 bears south 14 degrees west 4.03 chains; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Modoc mine south 65½ degrees east 4.32 chains to a stake marked M. No. 7; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of Modoc mine south ½ degree east 6.21 chains to a stake from which the stake L. No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the "Lookout" mine north 61½ degrees east 6.85 chains to intersection of Confidence east line; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.33 chains to stake C. No. 8; thence on true course north 14 degrees east 9.34 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 9, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 76 degrees west 4.45 chains back to the point of beginning of the exterior boundaries at the stake C. No. 2, containing an area of 10.82 acres.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 2)

Beginning at a stake on south boundary of "Lookout" mine, from which the stake C. No. 6 on the south terminus of the lode bears north 76 degrees west 2.52 chains, the stake L. No. 6 and K M No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 9.07 chains; thence on a true course south 76 degrees east 4.27 chains to stake in rock mound C. No. 7; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.88 chains to stake on south boundary of "Lookout" thence on a true course along the south boundary of "Lookout" mine south 61½ degrees west 2.87 chains to point of beginning, containing .42 acres.

(KEYES LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake marked K., the westerly terminus of the ledge, from which the northeast corner of the Lookout mine bears north 50½ degrees east 3.30 chains distant. In T. 19 South Range 42 East Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, running thence on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east running along center of the claim south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge.

(KEYES EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked K, the easterly terminus of the ledge; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4.545 chains to a point on the easterly slope of the hill at a stake marked K. No 1 and H. No. 1, the southeast corner of the claim and the northeast corner of the Hearst mine; thence on true course north 88¾ degrees west 15.42 chains to the intersection with the east boundary line of the Lookout mine, from which the stake L. No. 7 bears south 28½ degrees east 1.30 chains distant and stake H No. 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the easterly boundary of the Lookout north 2½ degrees west 7.70 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 3; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Lookout south 61½ degrees west 2.85 chains to stake, from which stake K. on west of lode bears south 1½ degree west 7.65 links; thence on a true course north 1½ degree east 3.78 chains to stake K. No. 3; thence on a true course south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake in a mound of rock marked K. No. 4, the northeast corner of the claim, from which the section corner common to Sections 34, 35, 2 and 3, in T. 19 and 20 South, Range 42 East, bears south 48½ degrees east 114.41 chains distant; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of exterior boundaries at the stake K., the easterly terminus of the ledge, containing an area of 17.87 acres.

The Keyes mine joins the Hearst mine on the north.

(HEARST LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked H., the westerly terminus of the lode. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian and running thence along the line of croppings on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode.

(HEARST EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at stake marked H. the easterly terminus of the lode, thence north 1½ degrees east 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No 1 at K No. 1 the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course along the south boundary of the Keyes mine north 88¾ degrees west 16.42 chains to a stake in the Lookout east line, from which the stake L. No 2 and K No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the east boundary of the Lookout south 2½ degrees east 1.30 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No 7; thence on a true course along the south boundary of Lookout mine south 61½ degrees west 8.10 chains to stake, from which the stake H. western terminus of lode bears north 1½ degrees east 54 links; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 1.58 chains to the intersection with the Keyes north boundary line from which stake in rock mound H. No. 3 bears south 1½ degrees west 2.42 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the Kentuck mine south 86 degrees east 8.03 chains to stake K. M. No. 3; thence on a true course along east boundary of the Kentuck south ½ degree east 3.14 chains to a stake at intersection, from which the stake H No. 3 bears north 88¾ degrees west 8.10 chains; thence on a true course south 8½ degrees east 14.62 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 4, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 1½ degrees east 4.545 chains to the stake at the eastern terminus of the lode, at the point of beginning of exterior boundaries, containing an area of 16.23 acres.

The Hearst mine joins the Keyes mine on the north.

Said five claims being contiguous and constituting the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst consolidated mines.

The said mining claims being of record in Book "B," pages 171, 175, 176 ——, and —— respectively, records of Lookout Mining District, formerly Coso Mining District, Inyo County, California, and in the office of the Recorder of said County, at Independence, in said Inyo County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Locations, a pages 131, 132, 132, 133 and 134 respectively. This group is bounded by the Cactus claim on the west and by the Bismark, Argus, Kentuck and Eclipse claims on the south.

A y and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lodes, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claim are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, State of California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

It is hereby ordered, that this Notice be published for the period of ten consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN Register.

P. H. MACK, Independence, California, Attorney for Applicant.

OFFICIAL.

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(LOOKOUT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES)

Beginning at stake L N o 2, east end of lode; thence on true course north 28½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 3, the northeast corner of claim; thence south 61½ degrees west 15.50 chains to a stake at the intersection of the Modoc east boundary line, from which the stake L. No 4 in rock mound of original location bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains distant; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south ½ degree east 4.04 chains to stake in rock mound M. No. 8; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south 24½ degrees west 2.94 chains to a stake, from which the stake L. No 5 bears north 28½ degrees west, 82 links distant, the westerly terminus of the lode 3.03 chains westerly from point of location; thence on a true course south 28½ degrees east 3.72 chains to a stake in rock mound L. No 6 and K. M. No. 4; thence on a true course north 61½ degrees east 2.72 chains to the southeast corner of the claim at a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course north 28½ degrees west 4.545 chains to the stake L. No. 2 at the point of beginning, containing 19.23 acres.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26 1898

Don't forget the dance to-night.

Norm. Mairs came down from Long Valley yesterday.

Superior Judge Lamar arrived home from Mono last evening.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge, No 221, F. & A. M., to-morrow evening.

A. E. Sutherland came in Monday from a trip to Ballarat, returning the same day.

Jas. A. McKenzie, Esq., of Lone Pine, now represents Inyo on the Democratic State Central Committee.

D. Holland has been canvassing his chances in the lower end of the county. He went north yesterday.

Mrs. Wm. Rowan, of Bishop, is in town, the guest of her sisters, Mrs. A. S. Nibecker and Mrs. P. W. Forbes.

John Davies' big team will roll out to-day for the Panamint country, where it will be employed in hauling ore.

Gallants, attention! The young ladies of Independence have arranged for a social dance at Mairs' Hall to-night.

A. O. Collins arrived yesterday from a trip south as far as Darwin. Mr. Collins is looking after his fences in the Assessorship fight.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Webb and Miss Irma Webb arrived last evening from Long Valley, where they have been spending the summer.

C. F. Fuller, the well known prospector, returned last week from the Greenhorn mountain country. He says that lower Kern river has evaporated.

The Hanford *Sentinel* says that for the first time in recent history the Tulare lake, "the biggest pond of fresh water this side of the Rocky mountains," is dry.

Thos. Leatherdale, mill-man of Pleasant Canyon, is in town. The business and mining outlook for Southeastern Inyo generally, he says, was never brighter than now.

If the Carson & Colorado Railroad had been built along the foothills it would have created business and several thriving little villages would have sprung up. —*Bodie Miner.*

W. H. Uhlmeyer was a passenger on last Monday's train, en route to San Diego. He went down to look after a real estate transfer, and expects to be gone about two weeks.

Mrs. C. W. Craig, with her son George, of the former Inyo *Index*, and at present of the Redlands *Citrograph* family, is visiting Independence with her daughter, Mrs. F. E. Densmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Irv. H. Mulholland returned home on Monday last, and—it is perhaps unnecessary for this scribe to remark—were well pleased with the result of their brief trip to Sacramento.

A social dance will be given this evening at Mairs' Hall, under the auspices of the young ladies of Independence. Supper will be served in Dr. Blair's garden, from 11 until 1 o'clock. Admission to dance $1 per couple and supper 50 cents per plate.

Paul W. Narboe and son, W. H. Moore and W. A. Ragle, of Tulare, arrived at Independence yesterday. They have spent six weeks on a camping trip through the mountains, by way of Kern river, and after recruiting here for a few days will return home by a different route.

E. Robinson came down from Monache on Wednesday. About a week ago he lost his saddle horse, a large brown animal of handsome style and unbranded, and fears he is stolen. Anybody knowing the whereabouts of such a horse will please notify Mr. Robinson, at Independence.

At the meeting of the young men of Independence and vicinity, held on Saturday evening last, steps were taken which insure the organization of a strong Athletic Club. Dr. G. P. Doyle presided, Geo. S. Wood acting as Secretary. An Executive Committee was formed and authorized to secure a hall and send for apparatus, which has been done. There are forty-four subscribers, and permanent officers will be elected in the near future.

Public Administrator Woodin has received a letter from H. B. Beers, of Genoa, Nevada, making the following inquiry: "Did M. Willard, a surveyor, who died in your county a short time ago, have his surveying instruments with him? * * " The inquirer, or his informant, is mistaken, as no such event is known to have occured in this county. Perhaps some of our Nevada or Mono exchanges will take notice and throw some light upon the matter.

Chas. Anthony is personally superintending the operation of his replaced and reconstructed quartz mill in Pleasant Canyon, Panamint mountains. Except a small run on low-grade ore—which produced $18 per ton—from his Mineral Ranch mine, the mill has been working steadily on custom ore, and has engagements offered to last the year out. The plant consists of a steam-power, rock breaker, 5-stamp battery and Johnston concentrator, and mine-owners have been well satisfied with results.

The 3-stamp mill at Postoffice Springs near Ballarat is being operated by Geo. Montgomery on very good gold ore from the "O Be Joyful" mine at Tuba Canyon. This ledge of cheerful name, which belongs to Mr. Montgomery and a partner, was exploited for a time by bonders, who threw it up. It is "in bonanza" now, and very like to have reduction works of its own without regard to outside investors. The ore works $48 per ton, unselected and broken down as it comes.

Republican State Nominations.

[By Special Dispatch to the INDEPENDENT.]

RENO, Nev., August 26.

Governor—Henry T. Gage, of Los Angeles.

Lieutenant-Governor—Jacob H. Neff, of Placer.

Secretary of State—Charles F. Curry, of San Francisco.

Controller—E. P. Colgan.

Treasurer—Truman Reeves.

Attorney-General—Tirv L. Ford.

Clerk Supreme Court—George F. Root.

Justices Supreme Court—W. C. Van Fleet, T. B. McFarland.

Surveyor General—M. J. Wright.

Superintendent of Public instruction—J. Kirk.

Superintendent of State Printing—A. J. Johnson.

Railroad Commissioners—E. B. Edson, N. Blackstock.

Board of Equalization—Alex Brown, F. Matterson.

ENTERPRISING BIG PINE.

Will Hold a County Fair—Water Storage, Etc

BIG PINE, Aug. 24.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—Meetings seem to be the fad now on tap at the hamlet. Last week the good people met to hear the report of the investigating committee appointed to ascertain the feasibility of storing water at the lakes to the west of the town. The report was quite favorable to the project; the committee was composed of experienced men, and they insist that the circumstances and natural facilities for holding back the waters of these lakes are unsurpassed in the mountains of the State. A singular instruction given this committee was one by virtue of which it could map out the particular lands which could have the benefit of the stored water. Another committee was appointed to draft by-laws of the coming Water-Storage Company of Big Pine, to report to-day; then an attorney will be employed to secure a charter.

The enterprising ones of the town also congregated to canvass the proposition of holding a Fair here. The meeting was held on Monday evening. The report of the soliciting committee showed $460 already pledged for the enterprise. They also reported that T. W. Hill of the Bodle ranch had generously tendered the use of a portion of said ranch for a race track. A committee of five was selected to appoint a Board of Directors for the management of the Fair, which is to be holden September 20, 21, 22 and 23. This will hit the time two crowds of wisdom will be convened at Bishop and Big Pine to select the victims of victory and defeat at the county election on the 8th of next November. The new school house will be utilized for a pavilion. It is expected—if the outlying settlements stand in—that the first effort of the hamlet in this direction will be crowned with success.

Your friends congratulate you as a candidate, and appreciate the compliment offered the slope by the selection of an Invoite so conversant with the interests of the State in the matters involved in the administration of the office of Surveyor-General. This precinct will reaffirm the statement in November. The work of the Inyo delegation to the late State Convention is heartily approved here, and the vote for Marion De Vries for Member of Congress from the Second District will be larger than that of 1896.

Miss Ora Eldred started home from Nevada Tuesday of last week, and her sister, Miss Clara, came up from the Bay on Wednesday. They were called home by the lamentable accident suffered by their sister Edna. It is hoped that her leg may be saved by treatment in San Francisco, whither she went on Tuesday accompanied by her parents.

The friends of E. H. Ober will be pleased to learn that he is now the father of one of the most promising young sprinters on the turf; he will be a year old on the 14th day of August, 1899. Dr. Middleton wears the honor of becoming a grandsire with a dignity nowise mitigating his youthful appearance.

SWAMPER.

County Superintendent H. C. Hampton was in town last Wednesday on official business. So far as reported to him up to the present the teachers engaged for the various school districts for the ensuing term are as follows: Round Valley, Miss E. Travis; Laws, Jas. Dehy; Irving, Mrs. E. M. Clark and Miss Isbell; Bishop, H. C. Hampton, Miss L. Shirley and Miss Maud Truscott: Warm Springs, Miss J. Pearce; Riverside, Miss Eva Gunter; Valley, Mrs. M. E. T. Stevens; Station, Mrs. Bigelow; Big Pine, Walter Hanby and Miss M. Mevsan; Fish Springs, Miss Florence Williams; Milton, Miss I. D. Gregory; Independence, A. E. Janvier; Union, Miss M. Gregory; Lone Pine, —— —— and Miss Lea Darrah; Keeler, Miss Mabel Chalfant.

Eduard Chenot, the merchant, who happens to be an expert shot as well as a skilled angler, is taking a vacation 'way up on Oak Creek. O. C. Harper has charge of the store.

Miss Blanche Bunney left yesterday morning for San Jose, to begin her second term at the State Normal School.

People would like some "precipitation" reported by the weather man.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending August 25, 1898:

Highest barometer	29.890	25th
Lowest "	29.633	20th
Highest temperature	99	20th
Lowest "	60	23d
Mean "	83.5	
Average dew point	78.4	
Average humidity	21.3	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	26 W	21st
No. clear days	6	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

BORN.

NIBECKER—At Independence, Cal., August 26, 1898, to Mr and Mrs. A. S. Nibecker, twin sons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

...AND...

PRIMARIES.

A MEETING of the Democratic Central Committee of Inyo County was held at Independence July 22d and arrangments made for the holding of a County Nominating Convention, to assemble at

BIG PINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1898,

At the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such Convention.

Primaries for the selection of Delegates to said Convention were ordered to be held in the several precincts of the county on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1898,

In accordance with the following apportionment, upon the vote for Wm J. Bryan in 1896, upon the basis of one delegate for each precinct and one delegate for every fifteen votes cast therein, and one for each fraction of eight or over, to-wit:

Round Valley	2	Georges Creek	3
Lincoln	4	Lone Pine	3
Laws	2	Cerro Gordo	1
Bishop	6	Keeler	2
East Bishop	3	Olancha	1
Poleta	2	Darwin	3
Big Pine	6	Modock	2
Fish Springs	2	Panamint	2
Taboose	2	Mountain Springs	1
Independence	7	Ballarat	1
Citrus	1		56

Polls are to be open from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock p. m., at the following places and under charge of the following officers, viz:

Round Valley—Inspector, John S. McGee; Judges, John Shipley and I. F. Smith. Polls at the school House.

Lincoln—Inspector, John Barlow; Judges, T. F. Hutchison and Thos. Thompson. Polls at School House

Laws—Inspector, Barton McGee; Judges, Jas. McNally and John Dehy. Polls at the school House.

Bishop—Inspector, Jno. E. Meroney; Judges, H. N. Gunter and A. L. McGee. Polls at Court House.

East Bishop—Inspector, W. L. Coats; Judges D. A. Bradshaw and A. Dell. Polls at office of W. J. Dunn.

Poleta—Inspector, George Storey; Judges, T. J. Reed and L. B. Heise. Polls at Collins' House.

Big Pine—Inspector, Geo. E. Mitchell; Judges, W. P. Baker and Geo. W. Hall. Polls at Callow's Hall.

Fish Springs—Inspector, Jas. Jones; Judges, A. W. H. Smith and J. H. Coe. Polls at School House

Taboose—Inspector, L. C. Montague; Judges, Jas. Hall and J. W. Harbaugh. Polls at school House.

Independence—Inspector, George W. Brady; Judges, A. V. Davidson and David Stubblefield. Polls at School House.

Citrus—Inspector, J. A. Pfohl; Judges, —— —— and W. H. Ramsey. Polls at Pfohl's House.

Georges Creek—Inspector, J. S. Hunter; Judges, John Strohmeyer and J. W. Calbreath. Polls at School House.

Lone Pine—Inspector, Felix Meysan; Judges, Abraham Diaz and N. L. Apple. Polls at School House

Cerro Gordo—Inspector, Patrick Clinton; Judges, J. Kelly and Jos. Stoffle. Polls at Clinton's House.

Keeler—Inspector, J. J. Morton; Judges, Sam'l Levy and Mike Anton. Polls at School House.

Olancha—Inspector, Ira W. Brown; Judges, W. T. Grant and W. H. Walker. Polls at Walker's House

Darwin—Inspector, Paul Pfefferle; Judges, Henry Jackson and Henry Mettler. Polls at Store.

Modock—Inspector, John Doody; Judges, Thos. Gunn and Arthur Smith. Polls at Minnietta Boarding House.

Mountain Springs—Inspector, A. V. Lewis; Judges, H. C. Hamilton and J. M. Davis. Polls at Company's Office.

Ballarat—Inspector, T. H. Henebry; Judges, R. Decker and J. McHugh. Polls at Decker's Office.

Panamint—Inspector, John Curran; Judges, F. Russell and Pat Langley. Polls at Store.

VOTING TEST:

Are you now in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation?

E. ROBINSON, Chairman

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

SODA WATER.....

.....ALL FLAVORS

75 Cts. per Case.

No. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates. Will ship to all points, in first class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS, Bishop, Cal.

C. E. JOHNSON.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00

MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal

HORSESHOEING

...AND...

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP. INDEPENDENCE

Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. MCKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. MCQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug4-tf

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., July 19, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, September 3, 1898: David Vaughn, for the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 2, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John C. Willett, of Citrus, Cal.; William J. Lake, Julius C. Roeper and David A. Johnson, of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address F. A. HYDE, 630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

-- -X- --

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:54 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:16 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:20 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav- promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

Mrs. MADGE BABCOCK, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words:

"Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

WILL & FINCK CO'S.

SPRING EYE BRAIN BAG NEEDLES

Hand or with Cutter. The Best Needle in the Market. Used by all sack sewers. For sale by all Gen'l. Mdse. Stores or by

Will & Finck Co., 820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Nervous Preacher.

In preaching his extempore trial sermon before Bishop Tait and Dean Stanley a candidate for priest's orders grew very nervous and stammered, "I will drive my congregation into two—the converted and the unconverted."

This proved too much for the bishop's sense of humor, and he exclaimed, "I think, sir, as there are only two of us, you had better say which is which."

Greedy.

Office Boy—Please, sir, can't I go to dinner now? It's almost an hour past my time, and I'm awfully hungry?

Employer—Hungry? Well, I wonder if anybody ever saw such a greedy boy. Here you have been licking envelopes and postage stamps all the forenoon and yet you complain of being hungry!—Pearson's Weekly.

A plant grows in Assam the botanical name of which is Gymnema sylvestre and which has the peculiar property when chewed of temporarily neutralizing the sense of taste as regards sweet and bitter things, while sour and saline substances remain unaltered. The Hindoos claim that the plant is an antidote to snake bite.

Belgian and German Farming.

In Belgium a two acre holding is sufficient to maintain a farmer and his family. The typical two acre farm in that country contains a patch of wheat or rye and another of barley. Another fair portion grows potatoes. A row of cabbage grows all round on the sloping sides of the ditches, with a row of onions just inside, leaving bare walking room between them and the grain. The shade trees round the house are pear trees. Every foot of land is made to produce, and the farmer keeps pigs and chickens.

In Germany, out of 5,276,000 farms, 1,223,000, or 23 per cent of the whole, are each under 2½ acres in extent, and of the farms above 56 per cent are cultivated by the owner himself, over 28 per cent partly so, or about 85 per cent altogether, leaving 15 per cent out of every 100 per cent that are let to tenants. In Germany, notwithstanding this small size of a large proportion of the farms, 178 out of every 1,000 inhabitants are nevertheless engaged in agriculture, whereas in England no more than 52 are thus occupied, in Scotland only 61, though 195 per 1,000 in Ireland being thus engaged raises the proportion in the whole United Kingdom to 73 out of that number, less than half, however, the percentage so employed in Germany.

In the House of Commons.

Members are not allowed to refer to each other by name in debate. The only member who is properly addressed by name is the chairman who presides over the deliberations of the house in committee. On a member rising to speak in committee he begins with "Mr. Lowther," and not with "Mr. Chairman," as at public meetings. When the speaker is in the chair, the formula is "Mr. Speaker, sir."

In debate a member is distinguished by the office he holds, as "the right honorable gentleman the chancellor of the exchequer," or by the constituency he represents, as "the honorable gentleman the member for York." Some make use of the terms "My honorable friend" or "My right honorable friend."

In case of family relations the same form is usually observed. Occasionally "My honorable relative" or "My right honorable relative" is heard, but "My right honorable father" or "My right honorable brother," though no doubt allowable, has not been hitherto used.—Nineteenth Century.

Love's Sweet Work.

A London paper tells this touching story of Professor Herkomer: "His aged father, who lived with him in his splendid home at Bushney, used to model clay in his early life. He has recently taken to it again, but his fear is that soon his hands will lose their skill and his work will show the marks of imperfection. It is his one sorrow. At night he goes to his early rest, and when he has gone his talented son goes to his studio, takes up his father's feeble attempts and makes the work as beautiful as art can make it. When the old man comes down in the morning, he takes the work and looks at it and rubs his hands and says, 'Ha, I can do as well as I ever did.'"

She Paralyzed 'Em.

Counsel—What is your age, madam?

Witness—Forty-seven, sir.

Counsel—Married or single?

Witness—Single. I never had an offer of marriage in my life, and if it is of any interest to the court I don't mind saying that I have worn false hair for nearly 30 years.

Counsel—Hem! That is all, madam. There is no use trying to shake the direct testimony of so truthful a woman as you are.—London Tit-Bits.

You cannot afford to drink colored tea.

It undermines health, and the coloring hides defects.

Schilling's Best needs no coloring; it is good enough. 2

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce **ELASTIC STARCH** (Flat Iron Brand), the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to **GIVE AWAY** a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures

They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

Lilacs and Pansies.

—

Pansies and Marguerites.

Wild American Poppies.

—

Lilacs and Iris.

These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public.

The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the originals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art.

Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.

One of these pictures will be given away with each package of **Elastic Starch** purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture.

ALL GROCERS KEEP ELASTIC STARCH. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

Dodson's Scheme.

"I say, old man," said Dodson, as he loaned his friend Blobson a nickel to pay his car fare, "why don't you try my scheme?"

"What scheme?" growled Blobson, as he mentally tried to figure out how much his wife had realized in her midnight raid.

"Why a scheme to break your wife of going through your pockets when you are asleep."

"I say, old man," cried Blobson eagerly, "if you have any scheme by which I can break my wife of going through me, for heaven's sake put me on to it, and I am your friend for life!"

"Well, you see, I used to suffer from this thing until I discovered means by which I broke my wife of the habit. I gathered together all the counterfeit money that I had accumulated in 20 years of business and filled my pockets with it. The next morning I discovered that it was gone. That same day my wife went shopping and was arrested for passing counterfeit money. It looked very black for her when they found the rest of the stuff that she had, and she was just ready to faint when I arrived on the scene. Of course I played the indignant husband and threatened to sue the whole outfit for damages. But the scheme worked. Since then the only thing my wife will accept is a check."—Detroit Free Press.

Monitors and Torpedo Boats.

A monitor is a peculiar battleship, having a low freeboard, light draft and flush deck and guns mounted in heavily armored revolving turrets placed on the deck. A monitor is a floating battery more than a ship and derives its name from the first of the class ever constructed, which battled with the Confederate ironclad Merrimac in Hampton Roads. The original Monitor was described as resembling a great cheesebox on a plank, but it did valuable service and revolutionized naval warfare.

Torpedo boats are the racers among the war vessels. They are swift, small craft, designed to launch torpedoes near large vessels. In order to do its work properly the torpedo boat must go close to the object of its destructive designs, and having placed the instrument of destruction in position its next object is to get away and out of the reach of the enemy. A torpedo boat must be small, and the men who form its small crew must be absolutely fearless.

A torpedo boat catcher is designed expressly to catch or to destroy torpedo boats. In order to be fitted for the work the boats are larger than the torpedo boats. They can make better time and carry heavier armament.—New York Tribune.

Vicious Bluefish.

The greatest enemy to the best species of fish is found in the vicious, voracious and dangerous bluefish. In size ordinarily as long as your arm, with teeth like barbs, he can snap in halves a fish of his own size, and nearly all fish stand in mortal dread of him. Generally traveling in schools—sometimes as much as five miles in length—they will in short order decimate a school of shad, spot, menhaden or such like. In his stomach can be found numbers of smaller fish, according to size.

We have opened one which contained a trout of almost his own size, while another contained a shad nearly as large. Still others are found having within themselves one or more of their own species of smaller size. But their destructiveness does not end here. We have seen them behind a school of shad, spot or menhaden, and sometimes schools of mackerel and cod, snapping and slashing their prey until the water was all a foam. They eat until they can hold no more, but their viciousness is not abated. With a snap a shad is sundered and spit out, and the next shares the same fate. They never tire, and the fish destroyed, but unbeaten, cover the surface of the water.—Exchange.

At the present rate of increase the population of the earth will double itself in 260 years.

THE CLIMATE OF CUBA.

Because of frequent rains in Cuba malarial fevers are a common ailment there, just as they are in many sections of the United States. Ailments of this kind, no matter in what part of the globe they occur, are quickly cured with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Besides being a specific for malarial trouble, these Bitters also make pure blood, strong nerves and muscles, and firm, healthy flesh. They have no equal for dyspepsia and constipation.

Husband—That man you've invited here used to kiss you before we were married. Wife—So did you. "But I've gotten over it, and he hasn't

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"How do you charge for a ride in the balloon?" "Forty cents going up." "And down?" "Four dollars."

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, Ia., August 26, 1895.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

A Healthy Look

Because the Blood is Made Pure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Previous to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla my blood was in a very bad condition, but since the use of a few bottles of this medicine I am feeling better than ever before in my life. My complexion is now clear and my skin has a healthy look." LOREN GODWIN, San Luis Obispo, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

THE BABY'S PENSIONERS.

They are all heroes; Captain Jim,
Wounded and sore distressed,
With weak and wobbling dexter limb
And stitches in his breast;
And Colonel Price, with one arm gone,
And crippled Major Mears,
And eke the humble Private John,
Who's minus both his ears.

They do not bluster of their wars,
Nor tell how these occurred;
And of their stitches, stumps and scars
They never say a word.
Not one of all the band declaims
With fervor fierce and hot
Of circumstances, dates and names
Concerned with battles fought.

And yet I know that Major Mears,
And also Captain Jim,
Could tell us tales to fetch our tears
And make our eyes grow dim.
And even humble Private John,
Whose head's so smoothly round
Because both of his ears are gone,
Could cause our hearts to bound.

But modestly these heroes bold
Forego temptations to
Grow eloquent of days of old,
When hearts were brave and true—
Crippled in wretched wise and maimed,
They only wait the end—
To pass from view unsung, unfamed,
With not a mourning friend.

Vain be your sympathetic tears!
Alas! They cannot charm
Back to his head the private's ears
Nor mend the colonel's arm.
The only hope for these poor, racked
Victims of Baby Paul's
Is for some congress to enact
A pension list for dolls.

A DREAM REALIZED.

JOHN OVERTON sat alone, smoking his pipe. He could hear the men as they laughed and poked around the campfire, but he could not join in their merry-making. Five years ago he had left his Eastern home to endure the privations of a mining engineer in a new country. A scheme carried out successfully placed his name permanently before the scientific world. He felt elated that night, yet his thoughts would turn to her. In the years that had gone by much of the bitterness of that quarrel had passed away. After all, she was only a girl then, sweet Priscilla Grey.

His mother had dreaded to see him go away so far. She had enough for both, but when he and Priscilla quarreled the course of his life seemed changed.

His mother had died since, and he had come into her fortune. Yet still he tarried. He had grown to love the West.

"Why is the paleface brother sad?"

"Why, you naughty little girl, why did you stray so far from home at this time?" Overton exclaimed, as he looked upon the dark, sweet face so near his own.

"Father came to see you, and I came, too. I am going away, Overton. The heart of Robin aches within her. She loves the mountains, she loves her father, she loves Overton. When he is sad she is sad. When he is gone the winds sigh more deeply in the pines; the brook, as it leaps over the stones, is not so gay. Even the sun shines not so brightly when Overton is not here."

As her sweet, monotonous tones ceased Overton looked into her face. Her mother had been the daughter of a noble chief of a tribe of Indians, and her father was an officer at the fort. She was, perhaps, 15, and carried herself with the dignity of her race. She had her father's classic features, but the sadness of her mother's people shone in her great black eyes.

When Overton came to the Northwest country he had some work to do at the fort where she lived. He had killed a huge snake one day. An instant later and it would have been upon her. Since then she had loved him with the unreasoning affection of an animal. Her father joined them as they sat there. Taking Robin's hand, he drew her to him.

"Poor little one! I am going to send her East, Overton."

"No better plan could suggest itself. You should have sent her some time ago. Be a good little girl, Robin. Learn a lot, but don't forget your old friends."

"I shall never forget," and turning quickly, she glided away.

Unusually bright, her constant companionship with her father had deepened her intellect. They learned to love her in the school. With careful treatment her skin grew fine-grained and fairer. Her hands were small, soft, and dimpled. She did not look like an alien, and few could guess that Indian blood ran in her veins.

Her habitual sadness never left her, but her smiles were ready and often. She combined the best of the two races from which she sprung, and a more charming woman was never introduced into the gay world than Robin, daughter of Captain Strathmore.

Overton had made rapid strides in his profession. The years seemingly left no impression on his handsome face. To his heart he still clasped his dream of Priscilla.

She had been married, and was now a widow, still as lovely and as fair as in her sweet girlhood, so rumor had it.

For the first time in many years he decided to go home, back to the old haunts, the old friends, and Priscilla.

Alas! He found them changed. The old house was the same, but his mother had gone away. At the club new faces greeted him. Selfish, narrow, aimless men stagnated in the little town. He felt then and there like taking the next train back where he could breathe the pure, sweet air and feel the freedom and ambition of the plains.

A relative was to entertain that evening, and he was the guest of honor. He came in a little late, and paused a moment in the corridor. Looking across the room, he saw the object of his dream, the Priscilla of long ago. She was certainly lovely, but——

Accustomed as he was to read human nature, he saw in that face everything which he left out of his ideal.

She had thrown him over for a rich man. He had thought that she had been forced to it by her parents, and had pitied her so much.

She looked so complacent, so self-satisfied, so worldly. Everything she did seemed to be for effect.

"What an idiot I have been." He turned and walked to the piazza. "What an artificial atmosphere! I am going back by the first train."

He turned to go, but before him stood a magnificent woman. Was it her expression or was it her face that reminded him of that one old masters so loved to portray?

Her regal head, her beautiful face, had the dignity of a queen. As she smiled he thought of the running streams in the mountains, the music of the pines of the beautiful Western country of his adoption; then her sweet, monotonous voice broke the silence:

"Has the paleface forgotten the Robin of the springtime?"

His lips could form no words. He opened his arms and clasped her to his heart.—Philadelphia Item.

Natural History

The barking bird, which is common in Chiloe and Chinos, islands of the South American Archipelago, It is called by the natives "Guidguild," "but its English name," says Darwin, "is well given, for I defy any one at first to feel certain that a small dog is not yelping somewhere in the forest." The Toucan, of South America, has, according to Mr. Waterton, the same peculiarity, and one of the favorite tricks of the mocking-bird is to imitate the bark of a dog, which it does to such perfection as to deceive even the most experienced ears.

There is no part of the ocean that is without birds. The seaman ploughs the waters with his craft; one boundless expanse of sky and water meets his glance, no ship, no boat is to be seen, but there sweeps before him that mighty flyer, the Wandering Albatross, which knows neither distance nor solitude, regardless alike of storm or calm. So it is with those other ocean wanderers, the Stormy Petrels. Like the albatross, they have no distinct circle of distribution. They wander over all the seas, and cover such enormous distances in a day's flight that no distinct limits can be assigned to their habitations. They are at home, and brave the storm in every latitude and in every sea.

A shark's egg is one of the oddest-looking things imaginable, and has no more resemblance to an egg, strictly speaking, than it has to a paving stone. In one variety it is pillow-shaped, and has a long "horn" or "feeler" at each corner. The average size is about two inches by two and three-quarters, and the color almost pure black. It is unprovided with shell, as we understand that word, but the contents are protected by a thick leathery covering, which has almost as much elasticity about it as a covering of India-rubber would have. The feelers mentioned catch hold of and wind themselves round pieces of seaweed and other floating objects (just as a grape-vine tendril would do), and hang there until the egg is hatched, providing it does not get destroyed. One variety of shark lays eighteen eggs during the month of April. These float about until early in December, when the little sharks emerge, the period of incubation having been about nine months.

The Baby.

"She is a little hindering thing,"
The mother said:
"I do not have an hour of peace,
Till she's in bed.

"She clings unto my hand or gown,
And follows me
About the house from room to room,
Talks constantly.

"She is a bundle full of nerves,
And willful ways;
She does not sleep full sound at nights,
Scarce any days.

"She does not like to hear the wind,
The dark she fears;
And piteously she calls for me
To wipe her tears.

"She is a little hindering thing,"
The mother said;
"But still she is my wine of life,
My daily bread."

The children—what a load of care
Their coming brings;
But, O! the grief when God doth stoop
To give them wings.
—Independent.

Under Sealed Orders.

The custom of having warships sail "under sealed orders" has arisen from the desire of maritime powers to prevent their plans from becoming known to the enemy.

In the American navy such orders come from the President, and are delivered to the commander of a ship or squadron by a confidential messenger, who knows nothing of their contents.

Sometimes they are in cipher, but they are always sealed with the official seal of the Navy Department, and the package cannot be opened until the time marked on it, which is usually several hours after the hour of leaving port.

By this precaution the newspapers are prevented from disclosing, prematurely, movements which may be of the greatest importance, and the spies of the enemy are rendered useless so far as their ability to discover the secret of such movements is concerned.

Sailing under sealed orders is now the common naval practice in time of war.

The Spider's Thread.

An eminent naturalist says that every thread of what we call the spider's web is made up of about 5,000 separate fibers. If a pound of this thread were required it would occupy nearly 28,000 spiders a full year to furnish it. The author of this statement does not inform us how long the thread would be, but it is safe to say that it would reach several times around the world.

Cloves for the World.

The two little islands of Zanzibar and Pemba furnish four-fifths of the cloves consumed by the world.

The other half gets all the happiness out of marriage that the better half puts in.

After a man quits a job, he tells around that it was necessary to hire three men to do his work.

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A SLUMBER SONG.

Baby, you stand by a gate that leads
Into a land of dreams;
There's a drowsy watchman here who heeds
Never the straggling gleams
Of light that stray from the far-off sun—
Always for him its twinkling begun—
And we stand by the gate
And watch and wait,
And watch—and wait!

Little one, hear what the stream sings of
Here in this quiet land;
It sings of the joy of mother love—
Sings to birds in the sand—
To the strange, tall birds, with dreamy eyes,
That look at you, dear, in mute surprise,
While we stand by the gate,
And watch and wait,
And watch—and wait!

If you open the gate no one will know;
The guard will never guess.
You must open it gently, slowly—so,
No one has heard, unless
Those dreamful birds, or the dreamland sheep,
Heard you stealing through their land of sleep
While I stood by the gate,
To watch and wait,
And watch—and wait!

Oh, strange are the birds and the sheep that dwell
Here in the land of dreams,
But you must not see, and you must not tell,
However strange it seems,
Or they'll never let you in again,
And it would not please you, baby, then,
Just to stand by the gate,
And watch and wait,
And watch—and wait!
—Utica Globe.

THE FORGER.

THEY were alone together, the old man and his son, the one who had toiled for so many years, and the one who had spoiled his few years of manhood.

"If you can't find £500 I will be arrested for forgery. Now you know the worst, father." And the young man endeavored to appear indifferent, and failed to do so.

"I've not £50 left," said John Cairngate Sr., "and you know that, John."

The young man laughed unmerrily.

"I understand," he said, "you mean that sooner than part with your money you would rather I went to prison. I don't blame you; perhaps I should do the same in your case. I thought I'd appeal to you before giving myself up, but of course you are not compelled to help me out of this scrape. I know that well enough."

"You've had all my money, my poor boy;" and the old man stood up and opened the office safe, and, taking from it his banker's passbook, he handed it to his son. The latter looked at it and threw it down impatiently.

"You wouldn't have shown this to me if your money was at the bank. Perhaps you do not quite understand my position. I have forged my friend's name to a bill. It becomes due to-morrow. I have seen the man who discounted it, and tried to get the bill renewed. He won't do it, smells a rat, I fear, and if I don't take it up to-day it will be presented to-morrow, and I am ruined."

"Will your friend help you if you confess the truth and I pay him back little by little?"

"I don't think so for a moment. I put a parallel case to him in order to feel the ground and he said that he would have no mercy on a forger, even if it were his own brother."

"My poor boy, my poor boy, how could you have done it?"

"It's no use discussing that, father; it's done now. Possibly no one would believe me if I said that it was done in a moment of great pressure; that at the time I believed that I should be absolutely certain to have the money to take up the bill long before it was presented. I suppose all forgers tell that tale, and I am going to bear my punishment without making excuses. Only I thought you would help me this once, for I have an offer to join Frank Paston in Port Elizabeth, and I would go there at once. It would be a new life for me, and I would try hard to make it a better one. Father"—and the face was softened now, and the voice pleading—"give me this chance. Remember me as I was to you when you first called me into the world. Indeed, I will strive to deserve your love."

The old man sat with his face hidden in his hands, rocking quietly to and fro in his chair.

"I will work to pay you back, father. I shall be out of the way of temptation in Africa, even if I was inclined to forget this lesson. Tell me that my life is not to be wasted."

Still the old man said nothing, but sat rocking to and fro, to and fro.

"I know that at your time of life, father, £500 may mean a great deal to you, but every penny shall be paid back."

"Do you mean this, John?" And the senior looked up, the lines on his face deepened and the gray of it more pallid.

"Indeed I do. I ought to have come to you long ago, and told you this, but I hoped until almost the last moment that I could spare you the shame of knowing that I had disgraced your name."

"If I managed this for you, how soon could you start, John?"

"In a week, father."

"It is not soon enough. It must be to-night."

"I will if I can."

Old John Cairngate opened the Times and looked at the shipping advertisements.

"The Union Line has a steamer leaving Southampton by to-morrow morning's tide. Go to their London office; if they haven't a berth left ask for this gentleman"—and he gave the young man a card, on which he penciled a name—"tell him as a favor I beg him to find you one, even if you have to mess with some of the crew."

"Yes, father."

"Now, I only want one promise from you in return. You and I part forever. You must not seek to communicate with me in any way. More than this, you must cut yourself off from England for a time, and refuse to see even an English newspaper, or to receive a letter from an English friend. You understand that you are exiled."

"Yes, sir," the voice was hard again.

"How much money have you?"

"Just enough for a second-class passage; no more."

Mr. Cairngate brought a small box from the safe and took £5 from it.

"Take this, and now go, and keep your promise."

"Good-by, father, and thank you. Think less hardly of me some day," and he offered his hand, but it was not seen, and the gray head was rocking between the withered old hands again, and so the young man went quietly out.

* * * * *

It was twelve months later, and young John Cairngate was waiting to see the passengers in from the Cape steamer. The new life at Port Elizabeth was not altogether a pleasant one, but he was prospering. The worst of it was it was deadly dull, and, true to his promise, he would not look at an English newspaper. Then, as the few passengers landed, a voice hailed him by name. It was the first time he had heard it for many a day, for here he was John Dunkley.

"John Cairngate, old fellow——"

It was an old club friend, whom he had last seen in London shortly before he left.

"Who would have thought of seeing you here?" called out the newcomer, and then as he stepped ashore he shook hands with the exile.

"Of course I understand why you went and did not leave your address," added Barton; "but none of the fellows think worse of you for what happened. It wasn't your fault, old chap; one can't be responsible for one's relatives. You needn't have left as you did."

John Cairngate's eyes asked for information, and there was a fear in them that was evident to the other man.

"Good heavens! Cairngate, you don't mean to say you don't know, and that I——"

"Why do they say I went away?" asked Cairngate.

"Well, old chap, your father, of course——"

"What about him? Tell me at once."

"I thought you knew, of course."

"I know nothing. Tell me at once."

"How could they have kept it from you? He forged a bill for five hundred. Was convicted on his own confession. There, old chap; don't give way. I wish I had bitten my tongue out before I had told you."—Pick-Me-Up.

MOISTURE IN WOOD.

Sixty Per Cent. of the Bulk Can Be Converted Into Liquid.

Over 60 per cent. of wood may be converted into liquid. The strongest hydraulic pressure would not squeeze one-half of 1 per cent. of moisture from dry wood; but by putting the same material into an iron retort and converting it into charcoal by means of heat, the gases and smoke, to the extent of fully 65 per cent. of the weight of the wood, may be condensed into pyroligneous acid, from which are obtained wood alcohol, acetate of lime and wood tars. A cord of wood weighing 4,000 pounds produces about 2,650 pounds of pyroligneous acid and 700 pounds of charcoal. The pyroligneous acid from one cord of wood produces 9 gallons of 82 per cent. crude wood alcohol, 200 pounds of acetate of lime and about 25 gallons of tar, besides 35 bushels of charcoal. After the pyroligneous acid is neutralized with lime the wood alcohol is distilled off, the lime holding the acetic acid in solution. After the separation of the wood spirit, the remaining liquid is boiled down in pans to a sugar, which is dried and becomes the acetate of lime in commerce. Acetate of lime is used for making acetic acid. Fully three-fifths of all the wood alcohol and acetate of lime produced in the world are made in the United States. A considerable quantity is also produced in Sweden. Over 15,000 acres of forest per year are cleared in the United States. Wood alcohol affords a perfect substitute for grain alcohol for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, and at less than one-third the cost. It is used principally as a solvent in the making of shellac varnish and in making celluloid and photographic paper. It makes beautiful dye tints, is antiseptic and is used for liniments and for skin rubbing in bathhouses.—Mining and Scientific Press.

English Town Without a Mayor.

According to the St. James Gazette, at Bury St. Edmunds Town Council the depaty mayor said he had to announce with regret that up to the present no suitable inhabitant of the borough had been found willing to undertake the important duties of mayor for the ensuing year. The meeting would therefore be adjourned for a month, in the hope that someone would be forthcoming during that time.

Couldn't Eat It.

Friend—I suppose you've had some hard experiences?

Returned Klondiker—Oh, yes! I've seen times when we hadn't a thing but money.—Tid-Bits.

One of the greatest dampers to a man's ambition is the knowledge that the mantle of greatness is usually worn as a shroud.

If you know the rules, and violate them, don't complain if you are punished.

Real love is like a bottle of soda water; it should sizz and fuzz just like there wasn't anything else on earth.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

TWO KENTUCKY FAMILIES EXTERMINATING EACH OTHER.

The Bakers and Howards Have Been Settling an Old Quarrel by Shedding Each Other's Blood—State Troops Were Called to Subdue Them.

Mountain Feud.

The history of the Baker-Howard feud, which assumed such large and dangerous proportions as to cause State troops to be sent to Manchester, Ky., for the protection of the court, is one of the most interesting in the annals of mountain wars. The men engaged in this feud are descendants of the same pioneers. Their ancestors have lived there for more than 100 years. Many of the families have intermarried, until nearly everybody in Clay County is related by blood lines to everybody else.

The Howards are members of the fighting Howards of Harlan County, who, led by Wilson Howard, killed about thirty of the Turner faction in Harlan and Bell Counties. Wilson was afterward legally hanged after he had boasted of killing ten men with his own hand. There is a Wilson Howard in the Clay County family, but he was so unfortunate as to fall early in the fight. Old man A. B. or "Bal" Howard, who is the leader of the faction that bears his name, is 52 years old and has tried to lead a correct life. He has been a member of the Christian Church for many years, is a Free Mason, and has served his county one term as Sheriff and two terms as Deputy Sheriff. While Sheriff he lost all his wealth and went into voluntary liquidation. He has tried hard to keep down the inherited fighting blood, but now that he has been drawn into the fight he is as anxious to win as any other mountain fighter. He recently said he could go into Harlan County and get 500 fighting men to come back and clean out the Bakers root and branch. When he made this declaration his eyes flashed fire, and although he is bent from suffering from the wounds the Bakers gave him in the fight when his son Wilson was killed, he straightened up and with head erect emphasized his words by stamping the ground.

A. B. HOWARD.

The trouble between the Bakers and the Howards came up last December over the purchase by Tom Baker of a judgment for $40 and costs that had been rendered against A. B. Howard. Howard's son, James B., now County Assessor, had bought a spring wagon and his father had gone on his note. Not paying for it, suit was brought and judgment rendered. Before Baker bought the judgment he had gone into partnership with A. B. Howard, through his sons Israel and Carter, who were made parties to the contract, in order that none of Howard's creditors could levy on his logs. Thus, when his own partner tried to get the better of him, as he considered it, old man Howard became very angry, and there were some sharp words between Tom Baker and the Howards. Howard refused point blank to pay the judgment and Baker levied on the logs, as the partnership papers had not been made out. Howard fought him in a magistrate's court, but through the influence of Baker's father a compromise was effected, and it looked as if there would be no further blood-letting.

Israel Howard and Tom Baker had had a little shooting scrape over the matter a few days before the compromise was made, and Tom received two slight flesh wounds, which soon healed. Several days after the compromise old man Howard found Tom Baker at the log pit taking out undivided logs. They quarreled and Baker drew a pistol and threatened to shoot Howard on the spot. Howard was unarmed and he soon talked Baker out of the notion of shooting. As Howard walked away, however, Baker threw an auger at him. This opened the breech between the Bakers and the Howards, and when a tide came about a week later old man Howard, his sons Israel and Carter and Burch Store went to the log pit and took the undivided raft out of the mouth of Crane creek, and Israel and Carter remained on it and floated it down the Kentucky river to Frankfort.

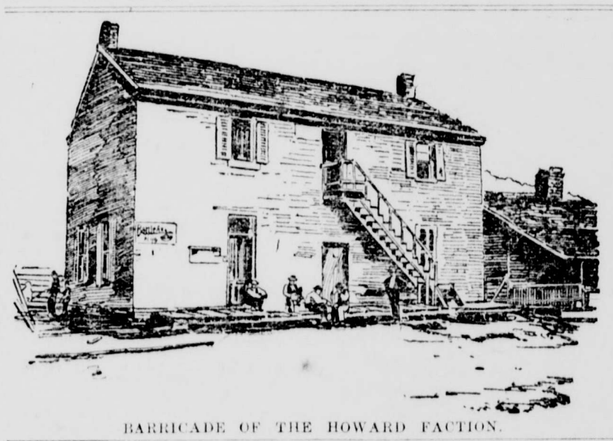
A. B. Howard and Burch Store started back home with the five horses that had been used in pulling out the logs. They overtook Israel and Harlan Shackleford and invited them to ride two of the horses. A little further on they came upon Wilson Howard and Will York, and they were invited to ride the remaining horse. The party was riding slowly through the deep mountain mud, little dreaming what was in store for them.

They were cracking jokes, and those who had been walking were congratulating themselves on having a chance to ride, although to one of them it proved a ride to death. When they reached the house of John Baker they say Baker's wife run to the large farm bell and ring it violently, although it was much too early in the morning for dinner.

They had scarcely passed Baker's house when a volley was fired at the cavalcade from ambush. Old man Howard was struck in the back, but he managed to stay on his young horse, which carried him out of range around a point in the road. The second volley struck Burch Store, killing him instantly, the bullets striking him in the neck and in the breast. The third volley came almost as Store fell from his horse, and Wilson Howard rolled off his horse with a bullet in his back that paralyzed his limbs. The other horsemen rode away as fast as possible. When they got out of sight Wilson Howard said Tom Baker and Charles Wooton came to them and fired an explosive bullet into the abdomen of the two wounded men. Wilson Howard died shortly after telling the story of the shooting.

When James B. Howard, who was in town, heard of the shooting he was almost crazy with excitement, and, although his friends begged him not to go to the scene of the killing, some six miles away, he got his horse and galloped toward the place. When nearly there he stopped at Murray's store, where persons were buying grave clothes for Store and Howard, and for the first time heard that his father was not dead, but he was told by the doctor who attended him that he could not get well. Rushing out of the store, intent on going to the side of his father and his dead brother, he met old man George Baker face to face. Without stopping to consider that he was in no danger from the old man who had tried so hard to make peace, and who never carried a pistol, young Howard leveled his gun at Baker and shot him dead. After staying a short time with relatives in Harlan County Howard gave himself up to a kinsman, so the latter could claim the reward of $250. The Bakers were charged with killing Wilson Howard and Burch Store, and with shooting old man Howard, but they were acquitted on the examining trial, on April 17. The next day Sid Baker, a son-in-law of A. B. Howard, and no kin to the other Bakers, met Charles Wooton on the road. After watching each other for several minutes, they both drew their weapons at the same time. A shooting followed in which Wooton was so badly shot in the back that he has never been able to walk, and the physician who attends him says that he will die before very long. June 2 Tom Baker met Will White on the road near White's house and shot him to death with an explosive bullet. Nobody has been punished for any of these crimes, and it was to make the guilty pay the penalty that Gov. Bradley called out troops.

CLAY COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



BARRICADE OF THE HOWARD FACTION.

SHERIFF B. P. WHITE.

Just as He Put It.

Modest people should have a care. If carried to an extreme, modesty is liable to become ridiculous, as in a case reported by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Years ago a member of the Indiana Legislature, in a brand-new suit of broadcloth and a silk hat, gold-headed cane and white lawn tie, wandered up into the sanctum of the Courier-Journal, stood around in a listless way, looked over the papers, went down-stairs and came back several times. He was asked to take a seat, which he declined elaborately, and ended by drawing his chair in a confidential way up to the "Roundabout" man's desk.

"Couldn't you," he said, "put in the paper that I am at the Galt House with my bride, and just fling in something about my being a prominent Indianian? I don't care anything about this sort of thing myself, but you know how the women are. I want fifty copies of the paper sent to this address." He laid down two dollars and a half, grinned, got red in the face, said "Good morning," and vanished.

Next morning he read that "Mr. John Huckleberry requests us to say that he is at the Galt House with his bride; that he is a prominent member of the Indiana Legislature and that he himself, personally, cares nothing for newspaper notoriety, but that a society note would be very gratifying to Mrs. Huckleberry. He added that he wanted fifty copies of the paper for distribution to his constituents."

Paper.

Paper horseshoes are now being used by some of the Chicago blacksmiths. The horseshoers themselves are not responsible for the innovation, but it is due to some of the owners of fine horseflesh. After being saturated with oil or turpentine the paper is glued together in thin layers with a cement which does not become brittle when drying, being a mixture of Venetian turpentine, powdered chalk, linseed oil and lacquer. The holes through which nails are driven to fasten the shoes to the hoof are stamped through the paper when moist. Then the shoe is placed under a hydraulic press and subjected to a strong pressure.

When fitting the shoe to the hoof it can be filed or planed to fit as snugly as may be necessary. The shoes made of paper are said to be stronger and better than those of iron, just as car wheels of paper are superior to those of iron. Another advantage claimed is that a horse wearing paper shoes is not likely to slip when traveling on slippery roads.

Coral Flower Gardens.

No gardens on earth can match the gardens of the sea that encircle the northern part of Australia. As the tide ebbs in the azure of sunset, coral reefs peer out, symmetrically arranged in beds and intersected by emerald channels as if they were the colossal flower beds of some great sea king. Corals of all hues and tints can be seen fathoms deep in the channels. The coral polyps, although they build islands and help to extend continents, are most delicate organisms, and die on the least exposure, and leave behind them their skeletons, but even their skeletons are things of beauty.

River Bank Protection Wanted.

From Great Britain comes a call for a method of preventing the current of a river from wearing away the banks. The claim is set forth that the present system is unsatisfactory because, while the banks may be strengthened, nothing is done to deflect the current from weak points nor to diminish its force.

One of the worst things about friends is the manner in which they abuse each other.

About all some people do is to follow other men around complaining of the way they do their work.

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

EXPOUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

If Christ Were Here in the Flesh.

SUPPOSE Jesus were here! That interrogatory or exclamation has been quite common since the advent of several books like those of Mr. Stead and Congressman Howard, who tried to relate what might happen "If Christ Came to Chicago," and "If Christ Came to Congress." Several writers in addition to these, have attempted to put the Savior into modern conditions, and then describe what might be expected to happen. We have been told how he would fulminate in his wrath against ruling iniquity, and how he would overthrow temples of commerce and halls of congress and would not spare the pillars of a cold and barren church. Such views do not accord with the reputation which the Lord gained when he was once on earth. "He came not to judge the world, but that the world through Him might be saved." It is true that the day will come when the Christ will sit in judgment and before Him every knee shall bow, but that day is not yet here. We are still within the dispensation of grace. The Lord is in our midst. He is, this very hour, going up and down in the earth pursuing his divine mission of seeking and saving the lost sheep of his kingdom. If Christ were here in bodily presence we would find him most frequently in scenes of extreme need, and squalor, and sin. He comes not to consort with the affluent, and proud, and mighty, but to spread his pallet with the poor, the outcast and the humble. He comes to call, not the righteous, but sinners to repentance. And who is not a sinner?—Ram's Horn.

Nothing to Do.

"Nothing to do!" in this world of ours,
Where weeds spring up with fairest flowers,
Where smiles have only a fitful play,
Where hearts are breaking every day!

"Nothing to do!" thou Christian soul,
Wrapping thee round in thy selfish stole;
Off with the garments of sloth and sin,
Christ the Lord hath a kingdom to win.

"Nothing to do!" There are prayers to lay
On the altar of incense, day by day;
There are foes to meet within and without,
There is error to conquer, strong and stout.

"Nothing to do!" There are minds to teach
The simplest form of Christian speech;
There are hearts to lure with loving wile
From the grimmest haunts of sin's defile.

"Nothing to do!" There are lambs to feed,
The precious hope of the Church's need;
Strength to be borne to the weak and faint,
Vigils to keep with the doubting saint.

"Nothing to do!" and thy Savior said,
"Follow thou Me in the path I tread."
Lord, lend Thy help the journey through,
Lest faint, we cry, "So much to do!"

Religious Gadabouts.

Some time ago the following advertisement appeared in a certain paper: "A minister's widow offers a comfortable home, with superior board, in a large house near several places of worship." "Near several places of worship!" A most desirable arrangement for the nomads of the religious world. Probably her lamented partner had often bemoaned the wandering habits of some of the members of his flock, to whom the arrival in the neighborhood of a new pulpit star was an irresistible temptation to leave their own place in the sanctuary empty. She would take advantage of this roving tendency, and pitch her tent in a region where the restless spirits of the age might find a center from which they could easily indulge their erratic tastes.

I fear that the rovers have increased in numbers of late years. The ease of transit from place to place is quite a godsend—or rather, perhaps, we should say, a devil-send—to itching ears. There are celebrated preachers whose congregations are swollen by the number of religious squatters that visit their sanctuaries. To them each place of worship is a sort of "no man's land" or "everybody's acre." They get their spiritual living as the traveling showmen obtain their temporal supplies, by carrying their baggage—in their case a big Bible tucked under their arm—from place to place. Over the coffee cups on Sunday morning there is a lively discussion on the question, "Whom shall we hear to-day?" And in the case of a want of unanimity, the members of the family go their several ways, and at the dinner-table relate their various experiences, dissect the sermons and enlarge on the peculiarities of the preachers they have heard. This practice is unfriendly to the progress of the spiritual life. It weakens, if it does not destroy, the spirit of worship, because it makes more of hearing the minister than it does of quiet harkening to the voice of God. It fails to recognize that the great purpose of the gospel ministry is to build up the Christian life, course upon course, so that it may grow into a holy temple of the Lord. It ignores the privilege of Christian worship and fellowship with kindred hearts, one of God's most precious means of quickening, and stimulus to all that is good and holy. The sacred electricity of contact soul with soul in constant worship together has a sanctifying power over the whole man. It is a blessing of family life carried into a higher sphere. The house of God is not a hotel, a caravansary, but a home with common interests and pleasures, in which all should play a part. The song and prayer ought to be a common outgoing of brotherly and sisterly hearts, praising in the same devout key and pleading for gifts that will satisfy the mutual wants of the worshipers. Knowledge of one another helps us all. The vagrant worshiper is just a stranger, caring for nobody but the preacher, and often only caring for him during the time that the strange voice supplies him with a mental tonic or a spiritual pick-me-up.—Christian Intelligencer.

Won with a Word.

I am sometimes startled at the ease with which a soul can be won. And I am often humiliated when I think of the many times and the many opportunities in my life which I have wasted and not used for the winning of souls to Christ. I want to illustrate the ease with which a soul can be won. Not very long ago, in a strange city, as the hackman got down off his box and opened the door to let me out, I dropped a quarter in his hand and as I did so I grasped his hand and said to him: "Good-night; I hope to meet you again in glory." I had often done that and I thought nothing of it in this case. I went into the house, met my host and retired for the night. About midnight my host knocked at my chamber door and said: "Chaplain, that hackman has come back and he says that he has got to see you to-night. I told him he had better wait until morning, but he said, 'No, sir, I must see him to-night and I know that he will be willing to see me.'" When the hackman came up, a broad-shouldered, rough-looking man with a great whip in his hand, he stood there in my presence with the tears rolling down his cheeks like rain. Said he, "If I meet you in glory, I have got to turn around. I have come to ask you to pray with me." What a privilege it was to pray with that man! What a privilege to point him to Jesus—and yet I never saw him before in all my life. There are 10,000 men in this country that have not had an invitation to come to God in all their lives.—Bishop McCabe.

Alone with God.

No great purpose has ever been achieved by any individual until his spirit has first gone out into some wilderness solitude, and there discovered its absolute invincibility when it relies upon no help but that of God. This is the experience of all the greatest among men. They go apart from their fellows for a while, like Moses into the land of Midian, or like our Lord Himself into the wilderness, or like St. Paul into the Arabian desert, and there, in solitary communion with God, they come to themselves. From that communion with God, from that highest of all companionships, they drink in strength to fit them for the work of their lives. Alone with God they see visions which fill their souls; visions which never fade afterward, even in the light of common day, but which serve as beacon lights to guide them, through storm and darkness, till the purpose of their lives is fulfilled.—Edwin H. Eland.

Be Cheerful.

We should train ourselves to see the good things, the brightest things of life. There are few habits more common, even among Christians, than this of seeing and remembering unpleasant things and being blind to and forgetting the pleasant things, and there is no habit which is more inimical to cheerfulness.

The truth is, there are in the ordinary life a thousand pleasant things to one that is unpleasant. It is a shame, therefore, to let the one roughness of pain spoil for us all the gladness of a thousand good things, the one discordant note mar for us all the music of the grand symphony.

Subjects of Thought.

Be wise, soar not too high, but stoop to rise.

Deep streams move with silent majesty, shallow brooks babble over every tiny stone.

If somebody would only pull the sled uphill for us life would be one long, delightful slide.

Nothing engages our interest and attention more than some of the things that never happen.

"It is the length of patience, and endurance, and forbearance, that much of what is good in mankind and womankind is shown."

Every man carries in his head a mental camera, with which he is always taking snap-shots of his fellow men. Some, if not all, of these plates are worth developing.

Life is a train of moods like a string of beads, and as we pass through them, they prove to be many-colored lenses which paint the world their own hue, and each shows only what lies in its focus.

A farmer who should sit still and hope for a rich harvest when he had neither prepared the ground nor sown the seed would justly excite our ridicule; yet we do exactly the same thing when we hope that the months or years may yield to us fruits which we have never planted, and benefits which we have never earned.

If courage casts out fear, it also casts out egotism. Indeed these two are close companions, and are rarely sundered. It is because we are so self-centered that we are afraid of what will be thought or said of us. As far as we forget ourselves this fear drops from us. A great principle, a noble idea, taking possession of one, drives out thoughts and fears about self.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 1898

For Governor of State,

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

Lieutenant-Governor,
EDWARD L HUTCHINSON .. of Los Angeles

Secretary of State,
R. A. THOMPSON ..... San Francisco

Controller,
T. W. MAPLE ..... Kern

Treasurer,
WILLIAM S. GREEN ..... Colusa

Attorney-General,
WILLIAM P. ANDREWS ..... Tehama

Surveyor-General,
IRVING H MULHOLLAND ..... Inyo

Clerk of Supreme Court,
H. A. McCRANEY ..... Sacramento

Justices Supreme Court,
WALTER VANDYKE ..... Los Angeles
WILLIAM M. CONLEY ..... Madera

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHRIS RUCKLE ..... Placer

State Printer,
EVERETT L. WOODMAN ..... Sacramento

Railroad Commissioner—Third District,
J. L. DRYDEN ..... San Diego

Board of Equalization—Fourth District,
T. O. TOLAND ..... Ventura

Congress—Second District,
MARION DE VRIES ..... San Joaquin

JUDGE MAGUIRE'S ANALYSIS OF THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Judge Maguire's remarks concerning the late Republican Convention will be read with interest. He says:

"The Republican platform, as published in the *Post*, is a most extraordinary piece of composition. What is good in it is seriously copied from the Democratic platform adopted last week. That document seems to have been taken as a framework and filled in largely with the personal abuse and misrepresentation of one which the convention has made so conspicuous a part of its declaration of principles. Their framework was good, but their filling is bad. I think it is the first time in our political history a State Convention representing a great convention has descended, in its platform, to personal abuse of an opposing candidate and to solemn criticism of his opinions on questions not involved in the campaign. The abusive part of the platform is false and was known to be false by the corporation attorneys who penned it. What motive inspired the falsehood—whether malice, averice or fear—I need not say; but it had a motive and that motive was not far removed from the professional employment of some leading members of the corporation-ridden convention. The statement in this Republican platform that, 'at the commencement of the late war' I stated that 'the seizure as prizes of war of our navy of certain Spanish vessels was no better than piracy' is an absolute and wilful falsehood. It was denied at the time of its original publication, and investigation then made by representatives of the San Francisco *Call* demonstrated its falsity. Since that time no honest man has repeated it and no intelligent man has believed it. This personal vilification not only belittles its platform but brands it and its platform with a stain that highminded men must regard as infamous.

"What could be more absurd than the plank in opposition to 'the doctrine of the single tax,' which the platform declares to be both 'socialistic and anarchistic'? Socialism and anarchy are directly contrary theories of social organization. The doctrine, therefore, cannot be both socialistic and anarchistic. In truth, it pertains to neither socialism nor anarchy. It is inconsistent with the theory of socialism and impossible in a state of anarchy. It is inconsistent only with government by popular sovoreignty. I think it strange that a committee of twenty-one American citizens could be found who would allow such a declaration to pass unchallenged. But why is the declaration in opposition to the single tax inserted in the platform? Has any political party declared in favor of its adoption? Could any or all of the officers to be chosen at the ensuing election adopt the single tax or bring about its adoption? No. The Constitution of the State renders such action impossible. Before the Legislature and the Governor combined can make provision for the single tax a constitutional amendment must be adopted by a majority of the people of the State authorizing such legislation. More than that: As long as fourteen State Senators or twenty-seven Assemblymen shall oppose it no such constitutional amendment can be submitted to the people. It is therefore perfectly apparent that the convention did not consider its opposition in any way necessary to prevent the adoption of the single tax at the present time, and that this negative plank was inserted for an ulterior purpose, namely: To divert public attention from the real issue of opposition to corporate monopoly represented by the Democratic platform. This insulting attempt to fool the people will meet with popular ridicule and repudiation.

"The declaration that the last Congress 'unanimously passed a law providing for the collection of the indebtedness due from the Central and Western Pacific railroads to the Government' is not true in any particular. The law in question was passed by the present Congress at its last session. It does not provide for the collection of the debts, but postpones their collection under former laws and provides for refunding them. The platform commends the course of Mr. Barham in voting to refund the Central Pacific railroad debts, of Mr. Hilborn in voting against it, and of Mr. Loud in not voting at all. It favors foreclosure of the Pacific Railroad liens after indorsing the act postponing foreclosure. The promise to reduce freights ane fares is as vague and unsubstantial as could be made. The convention was quite courageous in making any reference whatever to the improvement of San Pedro harbor, in view of its notorious record on that subject.

"It distinctly approves of government by injunction and condemns Democratic opposition to it. It declares for the gold standard and urges further attempts to secure an impossible international agreement to abolish the gold standard. It favors the construction of the Nicaragua canal, but does not oppose Government subsidy for that purpose to a private company. Presumably, therefore, it favors construction on the Pacific Railroad plan. On the whole, it is the most unstatesmanlike platform that I have ever read."

One of the most graceful acts ever done by the Democrats as a party in this or any other State was the adoption at Sacramento of a resolution indorsing the work of the administration during the war epoch, and extending congratulations to President McKinley. The section of the preamble reciting that the result "has been accomplished by the union of all our people, irrespective of condition or party affiliations, animated by the most ardent patriotism and inspired by the desire to carry liberty to a downtrodden people," is American to the core.

MARRIED.

GIALIAM-CURTIS—At Big Pine, August 21, 1898, by Rev. W. F. McClure, George W. Gilliam and Mrs. M. E. Curtis.

DIED.

WHOOLEY—At Camp Independence, August 31, 1898, Michael Whooley, a native of Ireland, aged 52 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAIR PRIVILEGES.

BIDS FOR TRACK and other Privileges will be received by the Board of Fair Directors, at Big Pine, Cal., up to September 15th.
Address, R. W. THOMAS, President.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR SHERIFF.

Independent Candidate.

A. K. BRIGGS, of Bishop, respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo County.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself a candidate for Member of Assembly, Sixtieth District, subject to action of Joint Democratic Convention of Alpine, Mono and Inyo Counties.
WHITE SMITH.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.
DAVID HOLLAND.
Lone Pine, Aug 16, 1898.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo Co.
WM. D. DERY.
Dated Bishop, Cal., August 10, 1898.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself a candidate for County Assessor, subject to action of the Republican County Nominating Convention.
A. O. COLLINS.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

THE undersigned respectfully announces himself a candidate for Supervisor, Third District, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention.
JAMES JONES.
Fish Springs, August 11, 1898.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for Assessor of Inyo Co., Calif., subject to the action of the Democratic-Free Silver Fusion Convention.
J. R. ELDRED.
Dated Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif., July 30, 1898.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff and Tax-Collector, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
A. M. GIVEN.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff and Tax-Collector, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention
J. J GUNN.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of assessor of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
GUILFORD P. BOURLAND.

FOR SHERIFF

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
W. L. HUNTER.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
W. W. YANDELL.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
MATZEY MERTEN.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Nominating Convention.
D. J. HESSION.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
CLAY HAMPTON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to action of the Democratic Couvention.
P. W. FORBES.

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, July 30, 1898.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty second session beginning on the Fourth day of January, A. D. 1897, two-thirds of all of the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows:

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

Now, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898.

The said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) For the Amendment?	Yes
	No
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) For the Amendment?	Yes
	No
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44, (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) For the Amendment?	Yes
	No
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties.) For the Amendment?	Yes
	No
Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) For the Amendment?	Yes
	No
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) For the Amendment?	Yes
	No
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) For the Amendment?	Yes
	No

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of California, the day and year herein first above written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
[SEAL.] Secretary of State.

NOTICE

OF THE

APPLICATION OF THE MODOCK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

No. 321.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 9th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Modock Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at the city of San Francisco, California, by L. F. J. Wenkle, its attorney in fact, whose residence and postoffice address is Thebe, Inyo county, California, has made application for a United States Patent for the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst consolidated (embracing the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst locations) lode mining claims situate in Lookout Mining District, Inyo county, California, consisting of 1500, 1500, 1500, 1500 and 1500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600, 600, 600 and 600 feet wide, respectively being Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in the United States Land Office at Independence, California, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees east, as follows:

(MODOC LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 1 on a dump of an open cut at the point of location, in T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Running thence on a true course, along the line of croppings; the variation being 15 degrees east.

South 24½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks marked M No 2; beginning again at stake No 1 at point of location; on a true course along the croppings north ½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in mound of rocks marked M No 6, the northern terminous of lodge.

(MODOC EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

On a true course from south end of lode stake M No 2; hence north 65½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks, marked M No 3; thence on a true course, north 24½ degrees east 10.35 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 4 from which the lowest Modoc tunnel bears north 62 degrees east 4.95 chains distant; thence on a true course north ½ degree west 12.47 chains to a stake in a mound of rock marked M No 5; thence on a true course south 65½ degrees east 10.04 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 7; thence on a true course south ½ degree east 10.24 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked M No 8, from which a point on the dump of Lookout tunnel No 2 bears north 25½ degrees east 1.20 chains; thence on a true course south 24½ degrees west 12.37 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 9, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 65½ degrees west 4.545 chains, back to the point of beginning on exterior boundaries at the stake M No 2 at the south terminus of the lode, containing an area of 20.67 acres.

The Lookout mine joins the Modoc on the east.

(LOOKOUT LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked L. No. 1, the point of location, in Township No. 19 South Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center of the lode north 61½ degrees east 19.69 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked L. No 2, from which a point at the mouth of the Keyes tunnel bears south 72½ degrees east 4.40 chains distant. Beginning again at stake L. No. 1, point of location, on a true course thence south 61½ degrees west 3.03 chains to stake L. No. 5, being the western terminus of the lode.

(LOOKOUT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES)

Beginning at stake L No 2, east end of lode; thence on true course north 28½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 3, the northeast corner of claim; thence south 61½ degrees west 18.59 chains to a stake at the intersection of the Modoc east boundary line, from which the stake L. No 4 in rock mound of original location bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains distant; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south ½ degree east 4.04 chains to stake in rock mound L. No 6 and K. M. No. 4; thence on a true course north 61½ degrees east 2.72 chains to the southeast corner of the claim at a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course north 28½ degrees west 4.545 chains to the stake L. No. 2 at the point of beginning, containing 1.92 acres.

The Modoc mine joins the Lookout on the west, the Keyes mine on the northeast and the Hearst mine on the southeast.

(CONFIDENCE LODE LINE, "TRACT NO. 1.")

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked C. No. 1 below the mouth of Confidence tunnel No. 1, at the point of location, in T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East Mount Diablo Meridian and running thence on a true course along the center line of the lode north 4 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 2, the north terminus of the ledge; from point of location C. No. 1 on a true course along the line of the croppings south 34 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake marked C. No. 6, the south terminus of the lode.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 1.)

On a true course from stake in rock mound C. No. 2 north end of lode, north 56 degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 3, the northwest corner of the claim; thence on a true course south 14 degrees west 8.75 chains to a stake in the Modoc north boundary from which stake C. No. 4 bears south 14 degrees west 4.63 chains; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Modoc mine south 65½ degrees east 4.32 chains to a stake marked M. No. 7; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of Modoc mine south ½ degree east 6.21 chains to a stake from which the stake L. No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the "Lookout" mine north 61½ degrees east 6.8 chains to intersection of Confidence east line; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.33 chains to stake C. No. 8; thence on true course north 14 degrees east 9.34 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 9, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 76 degrees west 4.45 chains back to the point of beginning of the exterior boundaries at the stake C. No. 2, containing an area of 10.82 acres.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 2)

Beginning at a stake on south boundary of "Lookout" mine, from which the stake C. No. 6 on the south terminus of the lode bears north 76 degrees west 2.52 chains, the stake L. No. 6 and K. M No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 9.07 chains; thence on a true course south 76 degrees east 4.27 chains to stake in rock mound C. No. 7; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.88 chains to stake on south boundary of "Lookout" thence on a true course along the south boundary of "Lookout" mine south 61½ degrees west 2.87 chains to point of beginning, containing 1.42 acres.

(KEYES LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake marked K., the westerly terminus of the ledge, from which the northeast corner of the Lookout mine bears north 50½ degrees east 3.30 chains distant. In T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, running thence on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, running along center of the claim south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge.

(KEYES EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks mark d K., the easterly terminus of the ledge; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4.545 chains to a point on the easterly slope of the hill at a stake marked K. No. 1 and H. No. 1, the southeast corner of the claim and the northeast corner of the Hearst mine; thence on true course north 88¾ degrees west 16.42 chains to the intersection with the east boundary line of the Lookout mine, from which the stake L. No. 7 bears south 28½ degrees east 1.30 chains distant and stake H No. 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 8¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the easterly boundary of the Lookout north 2½ degrees west 7.79 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 3; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Lookout south 61½ degrees west 2.75 chains to stake, from which stake K on west of lode bears south 1½ degree west 765 links; thence on a true course north 1½ degree east 3.78 chains to stake K. No. 3; thence on a true course south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake in a mound of rock marked K. No. 4, the northeast corner of the claim, from which the section corner common to Sections 34, 35, 2 and 3, in T. 19 and 20 South, Range 42 East, bears south 48½ degrees east 114.41 chains distant; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of exterior boundaries at the stake K., the easterly terminus of the ledge, containing an area of 17.87 acres.

The Keyes mine joins the Hearst mine on the north.

(HEARST LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked H., the westerly terminus of the lode in T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian and running thence along the line of croppings on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode.

(HEARST EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode, thence north 1½ degrees east 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 1 and K No. 1, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course along the south boundary of the Keyes mine north 88¾ degrees west 16.42 chains to a stake in the Lookout east line, from which the stake H. No. 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 8¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the east boundary of the Lookout south 2½ degrees east 1.30 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course along the south boundary of Lookout mine south 61½ degrees west 8.00 chains to stake, from which the stake H. western terminus of lode bears north 1½ degrees east 54 links; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 1.58 chains to the intersection with the Kentuck north boundary line from which stake in rock mound H. No. 3 bears south 1½ degrees west 2.42 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the Kentuck mine south 86 degrees east 8.03 chains to stake K. M. No. 3; thence on a true course along east boundary of the Kentuck south ½ degree east 3.14 chains to a stake at intersection, from which the stake H No. 3 bears north 88¾ degrees west 8.10 chains; thence on a true course south 8¾ degrees east 11.62 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 4, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 1½ degrees east 4.545 chains to the stake at the easterly terminous of the lode, at the point of beginning of exterior boundaries, containing an area of 16.22 acres.

The Hearst mine joins the Keyes mine on the north.

Said five claims being contiguous and constituting the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst consolidated mines.

The said mining claims being of record in Book "B," pages 171, 175, 176 ——, and —— respectively, records of Lookout Mining District, formerly Coso Mining District, Inyo County, California, and in the office of the Recorder of said County, at Independence, in said Inyo County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Locations at pages 131, 132, 132 133 and 134 respectively. This group is bounded by the Caetus claim on the west and by the Bismark, Argus, Kentuck and Eclipse claims on the south.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lodes, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, State of California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

It is hereby ordered, that this Notice be published for the period of ten consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN Register.

P. H. MACK, Independence, California, Attorney for Applicant.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Ginser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Ginser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of those certain mining mill sites and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this Second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
[SEAL] Clerk.
Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff.
P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The E 1-2 and SW 1-4 Section 36, Township 22 south, Range 37 east; N½ 1-4 of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 35 east, M D M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 854, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
F. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.
J. M. Keeler, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The fracl N 1-2 of NW 1-4 of Section 4; all fracl Section 5, Township 17 south, and fracl S 1-2 of SE 1-4 of Section 31, Township No. 16 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 9,075, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $18.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 1898

Assessor Chalfant has been in town for the past two or three days on official business.

The dancing and supper party of last Friday night proved a grand success in every way.

Geo. H. McCord, of Kings County, is the Republican nominee for State Senator from this district.

Chas. S. Lewis, formerly of the INDEPENDENT force, left to-day for Rochester, N. Y., his future home.

W. C. Wilson, the Mojave merchant, was in town yesterday, homeward bound from a Mount Whitney excursion.

Republican primary elections occur to-morrow afternoon, for the selection of delegates to the nominating Convention.

Irv. H. Mulholland has gone across the High Sierras, per mule-back. He has instructions to get back in time to vote.

There is an apple tree in town from which ripe fruit is falling and at the same time displays a brand new crop of blossoms.

Miss Lucie Harper, of Virginia City, Nevada, is expected by to-night's train, and will, we hear, instruct the pupils of Taboose school district.

Monday last the United States Land Office, Independence district, was removed to the new building on the north-east corner of Edwards and Main streets.

Messrs. Boland & McKenzie have been testing and experimenting with a Wilfly concentrator, with results so satisfactory that they have ordered one, which they will place at Keeler for the purpose of working Cerro Gordo silver lead ores.

In the last issue of this paper occasion was taken to intimate that the weather clerk ought to put more "precipitation" in his reports. The item was only put in to fill a two-line space, but it rained the next day all right. Great is the power of the press.

In the nomination of Irv. H. Mulholland as the Democratic candidate for the Surveyor-Generalship, Inyo has for the second time been recognized on a State ticket. The first was Judge A. R. Conklin's race for the Lientenant-Governorship. We congratulate our fellow-Inyoite on his good fortune in landing this nomination.—*Inyo Register.*

The members of the Athletic Club will give a social hop for the benefit of their treasury to-morrow evening, at the Pavilion. The boys "stood in" valiantly last week at the girls' entertainment, and the young ladies should repay the compliment by turning out in goodly numbers to-morrow. Dancing will begin promptly at 8:30 and quit at 12. Admission, $1 a couple.

There are 340 new voters registered in the county, distributed in the precincts as follows: Round Valley, 11; Lincoln, 17; Laws, 11; Bishop, 30; East Bishop, 23; Polita, 3; Big Pine, 44; Fish Spring, 10; Taboose, 3; Independence, 32; Citrus, 9; Georges Creek, 20; Lone Pine, 22; Cerro Gordo, 4; Keeler, 4; Olancha, 2; Darwin, 25; Modock, 3; Mountain Springs, 5; Ballarat, 18; Panamint, 44.

J. D. Mairs and J. W. Murphy were in town during the week, having completed the construction of a trail through the Kearsage Pass connecting with trails leading anywhere and everywhere all over "the other side." For this purpose about $150 was subscribed by Independence and the work has been well done. The heretofore dangerous "steps" have been blasted through or around, and a smooth, safe trail is the result, and so fixed that rocks cannot fall into it. The work was continued over the summit to Bullfrog lake, about twenty miles from this town. The Sierra Club will amend its map accordingly.

Concerning the Fair our Big Pine correspondent says: The program shows a liberal string of purses, and the public can rest assured of a square deal at the track from start to finish. The track (a half-mile circular) was surveyed by Prof. Dixon, and is rapidly approaching completion under the direction of A. P. Smith and Harry Ober. The premium list will soon make its appearance, confirming the statement of the liberality of the management in the matter of awards. A committee of three—Mrs. Clara Mitchell, Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Showalter—will determine the premiums in the departments of cookery and ladies' home industry. The committee on evening entertainments report: A literary contest, agricultural address, baby show and a rousing hop for Friday evening, September 23d.

A party comprising S. G. Druillard of Sheriff's office, Wm. Borgwardt, T. A. Baker, City Marshall, and H. Vincent Wallace, an assayer, of Bakersfield, spent a couple of days in town during the week. A part of their "outing" was occupied by a trip from Rowan's ranch to the trail up Division creek, crossing the divide to headwaters of south fork of Kings river, with a return to this side again via. Rawson creek. They were amazed at the value and grandeur of that region, unsurveyed by the Government, unpoliced by the State and devastated by sheepmen. Amongst other features, including a "find" of fine looking silver ore, they discovered a vast natural reservoir of water. In an area of less than 15 miles in length by 3 or 4 in width, 35 lakes were seen, two of at least one-half to three-fourths of a mile long by 400 to 600 yards wide and of an average depth of 80 feet. These lakes should pour their contents into Kings river, and the expenditure required to tap them would be comparatively small when the advantages to farmers and others are considered.

Sudden Death of Frank Sorba.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Woodin was summoned to Keeler by a telegram and messenger announcing the death of Frank Sorba. The deceased came in from Darwin last Monday, reaching this place on the following morning, and on Wednesday evening started back. He consulted Dr. Woodin during his brief stay here, but kept moving about until he fell dead at Keeler, presumably from heart disease.

Frank Sorba was born in Corsica, in 1864. The last twenty-four years of his life, until very lately, were spent in active mining, in Cerro Gordo, Beveridge and Panamint, but his greatest success was with the now noted Sorba mine at Darwin, where his aged father, Ambroise Sorba, still resides. The old gentleman is a cousin to the late President Faure of France. The sudden passing away of Frank is sad in many respects, as he was a brave but kind-hearted man, only too liberal for his own good.

Thank You.

We desire ty think the young ladies of Independence who worked so hard to raise the necessary funds to send our little Helen to San Francisco to be examined by a specialist to see if anything can be done for her eye.

We also desire to thank the Odd Fellows for their generous gift, and all others who so generously contributed for the above object.

THOS. H. and S. J. NICHOLAS.

Mining Exhibits

BIG PINE, Aug. 29.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT — At a recent meeting of Board of Directors of Fair management the Secretary was instructed to address all Inyo County mine proprietors, soliciting mineral exhibits for the coming Fair. Hoping you and all others may loan or contribute specimens for that purpose, I remain, truly yours,

E. SPENCER,
Sec'y Board Directors.

[redacted]

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing at 7:30.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending September 2, 1898:

Highest barometer	29.884	29th
Lowest "	29.476	31st
Highest temperature	92	26th
Lowest "	54	31st
Mean "	74.2	
Average dew point	26.8	
Average humidity	24.3	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	30 N.W.	29th
No. clear days	6	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	1	
No. rainy days	2	
Precipitation for week	0.10	

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

At the Nevada Mission Conference, held at Carson last week, Rev. Thos. H. Nicholas, of the Independence charge, was appointed to that of Loyalton, in Sierra Valley. We have not learned who is to be his successor here.

And now the great white Tzar of Russia appeals to all Europe to disarm, a profoundly wise thing to do—for Europe.

LEGAL.

Notice of Sale of Mining Property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of an order of sale made by the Superior Court of the County of San Diego, State of California, on the 12th day of August, 1898, in the matter of the estate of W. H. Halbert, deceased, the undersigned administrator of said estate, subject to confirmation by said Court, will sell at private sale an undivided one-half interest in and to the following described mining property, situated in the Panamint Mining District, in the County of Inyo, in the State of California, which said mining property consists of seven claims located under the following names, to wit: "John G. Carlisle Mining Claim," "Grover Cleveland Quartz Mining Claim," "Kentucky Mine," "Texas Mining Claim," "Sun Rise Mine," "Never Give Up Quartz Mining Claim," "Joker Quartz Mining Claim." Abstract of title to said claims can be seen at office of V. E. Shaw, over First National Bank, San Diego, California.

The sale will be made on or after September 12th, 1898, and bids will be received at the office of V. E. Shaw, Rooms 7 & 8, over First National Bank, in the City of San Diego, in the State of California. Said sale will be for cash in Gold Coin of the United States, ten per cent upon the amount of bid payable upon the acceptance of the bid and the balance of purchase price payable upon confirmation of sale.

C. F. KAMMAN,
Administrator of the Estate of W. H. Halbert, deceased.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased. Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be Made.

Thomas Summers, the Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole or some portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the 17th day of September, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell as much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated August 26th, 1898.
E. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

The Eleventh

ANNUAL FAIR

EIGHTEENTH AGRICULTURAL DISTRCT,

INYO, MONO AND ALPINE COUNTIES,

WILL BE HELD AT

Big Pine, Cal., Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1898

The following racing events will occur, under the management of the Board of Directors:

SEPTEMBER, 1898.

TUESDAY, 20th—Running—Indian Pony race, one mile dash $15.00
Saddle horses, half-mile dash 50.00

WEDNESDAY, 21st—Trotting, one mile and repeat, 2 in 3, 3-minute class 75.00
Half mile and repeat, 2-year olds .. 50.00

THURSDAY, 22d—Running—Half mile dash, free for all 100.00
Gents Bicycle Race—One-half mile and repeat, 2 in 3 ..... 15.00

FRIDAY, 23d—Trotting—One mile and repeat, 2 in 3, free for all ... 100.00
Ladies' Bicycle race—One half mile dash, entrance free 15.00
Squaw Race—One-eighth mile 5.00

FREE for Inyo, Mono and Alpine Counties.

Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

Entrance closes 6 p. m. on the day preceding the race.

National trotting rules to govern trotting races and California State Agricultural rules to govern running races.

Not less than three to enter and two to start.

For any further information as to above racing address

A. P. SMITH,
Big Pine,
California.

For information concerning Stock and all other Exhibits address

R. W. THOMAS,
President Board of Directors.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

... AND ...

PRIMARIES.

A MEETING of the Democratic Central Committee of Inyo County was held at Independence July 22d and arrangments made for the holding of a County Nominating Convention, to assemble at

BIG PINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1898,

At the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such Convention.

Primaries for the selection of Delegates to said Convention were ordered to be held in the several precincts of the county on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1898,

In accordance with the following apportionment, upon the vote for Wm. J. Bryan in 1896, upon the basis of one delegate for each precinct and one delegate for every fifteen votes cast therein, and one for each fraction of eight or over, to-wit:

Round Valley	2	Georges Creek	3
Lincoln	4	Lone Pine	3
Laws	2	Cerro Gordo	1
Bishop	6	Keeler	2
East Bishop	3	Olancha	1
Polota	1	Darwin	3
Big Pine	4	Modock	2
Fish Springs	2	Panamint	2
Taboose	2	Mountain Springs	1
Independence	7	Ballarat	1
Citrus	1		56

Polls are to be open from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock p. m., at the following places and under charge of the following officers, viz:

Round Valley—Inspector, John S. McGee; Judges, John Shipley and I. F. Smith. Polls at the School House.

Lincoln—Inspector, John Barlow; Judges, T. F. Hutchison and Thos. Thompson. Polls at School House.

Laws—Inspector, Barton McGee; Judges, Jas. McNally and John Dehy. Polls at the school House.

Bishop—Inspector, Jno. E. Meroney; Judges, H. N. Gunter and A. L. McGee. Polls at Court House.

East Bishop—Inspector, W. L. Coats; Judges D. A. Brassbaw and A. Dell. Polls at office of W. J. Dunn.

Poleta—Inspector, George Storey; Judges, T. J. Reed and L. B. Heise. Polls at Collins' House.

Big Pine—Inspector, Geo. E. Mitchell; Judges, W. P. Baker and Geo. W. Hall. Polls at Callow's Hall.

Fish Springs—Inspector, Jas. Jones; Judges, A. W. H. Smith and J. H. Coe. Polls at School House.

Taboose—Inspector, L. C. Montague; Judges, Jos. Hall and J. W. Harbaugh. Polls at School House.

Independence—Inspector, George W. Brady; Judges, A. V. Davidson and David Stubblefield. Polls at School House.

Citrus—Inspector, J. A. Pfohl; Judges, ——— and W. H. Ramsey. Polls at Pfohl's House.

Georges Creek—Inspector, J. S. Hunter; Judges, John Strohmeyer and J. W. Calbreath. Polls at school House.

Lone Pine—Inspector, Felix Meysan; Judges, Abraham Diaz and N. L. Apple. Polls at School House.

Cerro Gordo—Inspector, Patrick Clinton, Judges, J. Kelly and Jos. Stoffle. Polls at Clinton's House.

Keeler—Inspector, J. J. Morton; Judges, Sam'l Levy and Mike Anton. Polls at School House.

Olancha—Inspector, Ira W. Brown; Judges, W. T. Grant and W. H. Walker. Polls at Walker's House.

Darwin—Inspector, Paul Pfefferle; Judges, Henry Jackson and Henry Mettler. Polls at Store.

Modock—Inspector, John Doody; Judges, Thos. Gunn and Arthur Smith. Polls at Minietta Boarding House.

Mountain Springs—Inspector, A. V. Lewis; Judges, H. C. Hamilton and J. M. Davis. Polls at Company's Office.

Ballarat—Inspector, T. H. Henebry; Judges, R. Decker and J. McHugh. Polls at Decker's Office.

Panamint—Inspector, John Curran; Judges, F. Russell and Pat Langley. Polls at Store.

VOTING TEST:

Are you now in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation?

E. ROBINSON, Chairman.
I. H. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., August 25, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on OCTOBER 3d, 1898, viz: William Vaughn, for the W. ½ Lot No. One, in N.W. ¼ Sec. 2, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Vaughn, Robert Roberts, John Willet and William J. Lake, all of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., July 19, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, September 3, 1898: David Vaughn, for the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 2, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John C. Willett, of Citrus, Cal.; William J. Lake, Julius C. Roeper and David A. Johnson, of Independence, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED $1.00
MAIN SPRINGS $1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal

HORSESHOEING

... AND ...

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP, INDEPENDENCE

☞ Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. MCKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. MCQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SODA WATER .....
..... ALL FLAVORS

75 Cts. per Case.

No. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates. Will ship to all points, in first-class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,
Bishop, Cal.
C. E. JOHNSON.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:30 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Sumamit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an impesing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. John Williams, Englishtown, N. J., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I cannot begin to tell you how I suffered before taking your remedies. I was so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without falling. I had womb trouble and such a bearing-down feeling; also suffered with my back and limbs, pain in womb, inflammation of the bladder, piles and indigestion. Before I had taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal better, and after taking two and one-half bottles and half a box of your Liver Pills I was cured. If more would take your medicine they would not have to suffer so much."

Mrs. Joseph Peterson, 513 East St., Warren, Pa., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.

"I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

This is a fair Picture

of one of the swell medium weight suits for men that we sell for

Ten Dollars

Can you tell it from a $20.00 made-to-order suit? Picture in your mind the very nicest ready-to-wear suit that you ever bought for $15.00 and we'll guarantee these to equal it.

The Materials

Black Clay Worsted.
Black or blue all-wool Serge Cheviots.
Brown or grey all-wool Cassimeres and Fancy Cheviots.

The Styles

Round cornered 4-but. sacks.
Straight cut sacks.
Double-breasted sacks.
Italian or serge linings—sewn throughout with silk—cut stylishly and to fit all sizes—slim and stout.

Send chest, waist, sleeve and inside leg measure when ordering.

The Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Didn't Suit Him.

"What are you doing now?" asked the man from the country who was looking over a drug store with a view to a possible purchase.

"Charging the soda we expect to sell today."

"Do you know all the people that come in here to buy things?"

"Of course not. We have hundreds of strangers every day, especially among those who come to patronize the fountain."

"That's what I reckoned, and me and you can't make no dicker. I hain't a goin to buy no business where they charge all the sodey in advance and then peddle it out to every Tom, Dick and Harry what comes along. What I want to buy is a drug store doin a strictly cash trade."—Detroit Free Press.

Why, Certainly.

Customer—I wish I had as good a head of hair as you have. I have tried everything to remedy my baldness, but with no good results.

Watchmaker—Have you ever tried rubbing your head with steel?

Customer—Certainly not. That seems to me ridiculous.

Watchmaker—Why ridiculous? Isn't it a fact that steel makes the hair spring?—Boston Courier.

Friendship.

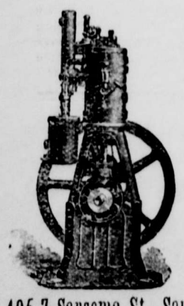
Hazen—I like to see a man stick by his friends. Now, for instance, if a man told you I was an ass you wouldn't join right in with him, would you?

Dilby—No, sir. I'd rebuke him. I'd tell him that the truth should not be spoken on all occasions.—Boston Transcript.

In general the eggs of an insect are destined to be hatched long after the parents are dead, so that most insects are born orphans. Probably it is this that makes insects behave so horribly.—Boston Globe.

Though many guests be absent it is the cheerful man we miss.—African Proverb.

Which do you like best—grocer-bills or doctor-bills? Use the wholesome baking powder—*Schilling's Best.* 35



HERCULES
GAS
ENGINES,
405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

Tobogganing In 1765.

It is interesting to note in Smollett's "Travels Through France and Italy" that when the novelist was making an excursion in March, 1765, from Nice across the Maritime Alps to Turin he descended the Piedmontese slope of the Col di Tenda toward Cuneo on a toboggan.

"Having reached the top of the mountain," he tells us in letter 38, "we prepared for descending on the other side by the leze, which is an occasional sledge made of two pieces of wood, carried up by the coulants (local guides) for the purpose. I did not much relish this kind of carriage, especially as the mountain was very steep and covered with such a thick fog that we could hardly see two or three yards before us. Nevertheless our guides were so confident and my companion, who had passed the same way on other occasions, so secure that I ventured to place myself on this machine, one of the coulants standing behind me and the other sitting before me as the conductor, with his feet paddling in the snow, in order to moderate the velocity of its descent. Thus accommodated, we descended the mountain with such rapidity that in an hour we reached Limon. Here we waited two full hours for the mules which traveled with the servants by the common road."

This is simply tobogganing used as a practical means of transit for travelers in the Alps.—Chambers' Journal.

Given as a Medicine.

A rebuke emphasized by a kindness is apt to be remembered. One day an officer walked into the office of one of the well known business men of the west.

"What do you want here?" he said to the officer.

"I've come to attach the wages of one of your men for a debt."

"Who is the man?"

The officer named him, and he was at once summoned to his employer's office.

"How long have you been in debt?" was the first question asked.

"Been behindhand for 20 years. I can't seem to catch up," said the man.

"But you have a good salary."

"I know it, but I can't get out of debt."

"You must get out, or you must leave here. How much do you owe?"

The whole was not much less than $1,000, but the employer immediately wrote his check for the amount, and said, as he handed it to the man:

"This will pay all your bills. If I hear of your running in debt again, you'll have to go."

It was what the doctors call "heroic treatment," and it not only astonished the man, but "revolutionized" him. He settled with his creditors, and then, by carefulness, kept out of debt.

Better than a genius for making money is the habit of paying as you go.—Youth's Companion.

Sailing on Fresh Water.

A Pittsburger who at one time served an enlistment on the United States steamship Michigan, a vessel of the United States navy which is stationed on the great lakes, tells a story of Charles V. Gridley, captain of the flagship Olympia, which led the fighting at Manilla.

Young Gridley, shortly after graduation at the Naval academy, was ordered to the Michigan for duty. A few days after he had reported the commander ordered the usual boat drill, and the crew went through the process of abandoning the ship. When the cutter of which Gridley was in command had gone a mile or two away from the vessel, the young officer, who had never before sailed on fresh water, inquired sharply for the water cask, which he discovered had not been placed in the boat.

"What do you fellows do for drinking water when you are called away from the ship?" he asked the cockswain with some asperity.

"Sure, sir," replied that worthy, "we generally dip over the side."

Gridley had nothing more to say, but the joke has been in circulation ever since.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Battleship and Cruiser.

The difference between a battleship and an armored cruiser is technical, and experts have stumbled over the matter. A battleship is supposed to have heavier guns and armor and to be better fitted to withstand hard knocks from an opposing force. But this does not always hold good, as may be seen in the case of the Maine as compared with the Brooklyn. The Maine was a battleship, but she was not so large nor so heavily armored as the armored cruiser Brooklyn. On one point there seems to be no dispute, and that is the fact that the cruisers are faster than the battleships, and it is conceded also that in most instances the battleships are better protected.—New York Tribune.

A Weak Brother.

Penn had a very strong aversion to tobacco. Once he came unexpectedly upon some of the Friends who were enjoying the fragrant weed, but out of respect for their great leader they hid their pipes, which, however, still continued to emit smoke. Perceiving this, the governor said pleasantly, "Well, friends, I am glad to see that you are at last ashamed of your old practice."

"Not entirely so," replied one of the brethren, "but we preferred laying down our pipes to the danger of offending a weaker brother."—London Tit-Bits.

A Change of Opinion.

"There's a good deal of human nature in a puppy," remarked the philosopher, calmly watching Fido tearing his best hat to pieces. "Almost as destructive as one of my little nephews."

Mrs. Bouncer—Why, professor, don't you see he's got your hat!

The Professor—Thunder, so he has! I thought it was one of the boarders' hats. Take that, you whelp!—Boston Transcript.

America's Greatest Medicine is the Medicine for You.

Do not experiment with untried preparations. Be satisfied only with the greatest and best, Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured multitudes of people and is kept on hand in thousands of homes as the only safe and reliable family medicine. It will defend you from the dangers of the heated season

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Love Story of the War.

She was a bit haughty to me on that particular day, but I didn't care, for I was desperately in love with another girl.

The "she" of whom I am writing is my wife, and as my pencil traces the paper, she sits by my side, smiling and cooing softly to our youngest grandchild, a lovely baby boy.

I can't recall the day that I have not known my wife. We were children together in our lovely home in the Blue Hills. By some freakish relationship, for which one of our ancestors was responsible, Jane Merriam was nominally my aunt, though several years my junior. Her father and mother died before she was 12, and from that day on she made her home with our family, with whom she was connected by distant blood ties. I was away at school at the time of her bereavement and upon returning for vacation found her at the old Marcelline homestead. "Aunt Jane," the younger children called her, and I soon fell into their way, although she was Jennie to me, and we were playmates.

"Aunt Jane" was a beautiful child, with dark hair and rich gray eyes, and she had grown into a handsome girl, when at the expiration of my college term at Richmond I returned to my home in the Blue Hills to hang up my shingle as a lawyer. It was just a year before the breaking out of the war. I was getting along famously, when all my calculations were upset, and I enlisted in a company of volunteers from our little place to help Lee defeat the enemy.

It was on the day of my departure that Jane Merriam gave me that haughty answer, with which my story begins.

"Aunt Jane," I had said, when I told her I was going away that night, "I'll be back in less than six months. By that time we'll have driven the Yankees across our lines, and I'll celebrate the victory by marrying the girl I love."

"You don't know what you are saying," answered Aunt Jane, with a haughty stare. "I fear the Yankees will do us all great harm." Tossing her beautiful head that I might not see her furiously blushing face, she ran into the house.

There was Yankee blood in Aunt Jane, although of a distant strain. Her great grandmother had come from England to marry Jane's handsome ancestor, from whom she inherited her dark beauty. "Aha!" I whistled softly to myself, "Aunt Jane's sympathies are a trifle divided!" I said nothing to the family about my discovery, but hurried away to take leave of Cousin Lucy Gordon. I had been in love with Lucy before I went away to college, and I fancied myself more desperately smitten than ever now that I was to bid her farewell. We were distantly related, Lucy and I, and she was of the same age as Aunt Jane, barely 21. Two women were never more strangely contrasted. Lucy was a butterfly, a doll with golden curls, eyes like the summer sky, lips like cherries and kittenish ways. She shed bitter tears and kissed her farewell. Without much coaxing on my part she promised that she would wait for me till the end of doom to become my wife. So I went away happy after all, for sweet Lucy's promise was the talisman that strengthened me and bade me hope in the terrible days that followed.

Several gushing, girlish letters came from her in answer to my passionate avowals of undying love and fealty. How they sweetened the hardships and dull, aching moments of those interminable days and nights!

I had been in several battles and a number of the boys from our place were either killed or maimed. Charlie Ferguson, my collegemate and the son of the district attorney of Marcelline, with whom I had been reading law, escaped without a scratch. Our good luck made us vow to stick together through it all, or see each other's bodies home, should fate deal more unkindly with us than it had.

YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU'RE SAYING.

Months passed without a word from home. Then a letter came from Lucy, postmarked New York. It bore the marks of having been opened, censored and rescaled, to prevent contraband information, before it was sent to its destination—Lee's camp.

Lucy had been sent to New York by her parents to some of Aunt Jane's relations to escape the dreariness of the war at home. Aunt Jane was asked to join her, but she chose to remain with my father and mother and the smaller children in the dear old, desolate Marcelline home. The little sweetheart's letter was as gushing as ever. It was filled with endearing terms, and recounted enthusiastically how delightfully she was being entertained by a select circle of New York friends. Somehow, the ingenuous ring in the butterfly nature was lacking, that dictated that first letter from her new home, and my heart ached for it.

We were nearing the days of Gettysburg, and needed all the encouragement that should be given to men who realize that they are fighting for a lost cause. Our army had been victorious at Chancellorsville, and from all over the South came the clamor for Lee's army to invade the Northern States. Early in June our forces were centered at Culpeper, and Charlie and I were two of 100,000 men ready to sacrifice our life's blood for Lee and our country. In the waning days of June my friend received a letter from home. I caught him reading it in a corner of our tent by the light of his pipe, for the sun was just going down behind Culp's Hill.

"From home?" I asked anxiously.

"Yes, from Aunt Jane. She sends her love to you and bids you not to grow discouraged."

"Any word from Lucy?"

"None."

I had never known Charlie to be so reticent about his letters, which he usually handed me for perusal. But this I saw him put away in his breast pocket.

In the days that followed I had little time to wonder what had made my mate so downhearted and gloomy. Then came that memorable day in July, which none can forget who lived to tell its tale of horror. Charlie was shot by my side on Seminary Ridge. I saw at a glance that he was badly wounded and picked him up in my arms to carry him back to the lines.

REVERENTLY I OPENED IT.

There I laid him down, putting him in the care of one of our boys, whose arm was shattered by a bullet.

"Stay with him," I begged, "until I return, and if he should be dead, do not let his body be buried. I promised to return it to his poor old mother." Toward night, when the battle ceased, I hastened back to my friend Charlie. He had died while I was gone, and his body lay in a long trench with hundreds of others ready to be covered with earth as soon as the men who had dug this wholesale grave could catch their breath and complete their terrible work. The guard I had put over him stood by the side of the ditch where he lay.

"Lieutenant," said he, "Mr. Ferguson requested me to tell you that the letter in his breast pocket should not be taken out by any one but you. He also bade me tell you to read it."

Gently I lifted the body in my arms and from his pocket extracted the document he had left me. I thought it perhaps a memorandum of his last wishes, which he wanted me to carry out. The receptacle over his heart carried nothing but a letter. It was from Aunt Jane.

Reverently I opened it. I knew that Charlie was fond of her, but I never dreamed that he loved her and had asked her to be his wife.

Tenderly but firmly she refused him. "I love another," she wrote. "You may guess it is my old playfellow, Ben Sutliff, but he will never know. He is madly in love with Lucy—she has forgotten him. Yesterday we received the announcement of her marriage with a wealthy Boston merchant. Do not tell Ben this! He needs all his courage. It would be cruel to blast his hopes in these hard, trying times."

My eyes filled with tears as I read Aunt Jane's letter. A sigh for Lucy, yes, fickle Lucy, wrung itself from my heart; but the pain her faithlessness gave me was wiped out by Aunt Jane's divine love.

I placed the letter in the pocket over my heart. There it lay until I returned to Marcelline at the close of the war. Aunt Jane stood by the gate to welcome me. My father had died, but my mother was still there to greet me.

That night under the trees of the old homestead, with no other face but the moon for a witness, I told Aunt Jane of my find.

She turned scarlet and then deadly pale, but before she had time to fly from me I caught her in my arms and exacted the promise that made her my wife.—Utica Globe.

A Queenly Milkmaid.

The Queen of the Belgians and Princess Clementine, while driving in a pony-cart one day last summer, had a charming rural adventure, which the London Post describes:

They stopped at a farmhouse to buy a glass of milk. Nobody but an old, paralyzed woman was in the house, and she replied that no milk was left in the jugs, and that she was unable to go to milk a cow.

"Never mind," said the queen; "if you will allow me, I will go to the pasture. Just tell me where the jugs are."

"But, my dear lady, you are from the town, and you will never be able to milk a cow," objected the old woman.

She was mistaken, however, for a little later her majesty returned with a half-filled jug. Meantime, Princess Clementine had laid on the table three bowls, a loaf and the needful knives and plates. The old farmer's wife was served by the princess, who, it appears, greatly enjoyed the adventure.

The Largest Congregation.

The largest congregation in America is that of St. Stanislaus Kostka, in Chicago, which has 30,000 communicants. The number of attendants at the several Sunday services frequently exceeds 15,000.

A woman never gets so old that she outlives an attachment for the wedding presents which were given her.

A PHILIPPINE HEROINE.

One of the Philippine insurgent leaders is a beautiful woman whose life seems to be charmed. She has often rushed bravely into the very teeth of death from guns and cannon, but has never been wounded. Frequently we see people in this country who live so long that their lives seem charmed also, but the only charm about it is that they keep up their strength and vitalize their blood with that celebrated remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Happy Innocence.—"I wonder if those Busbys use laudanum on their baby nights?" "No. Busby sings it to sleep." "I did not know Busby could sing." "Well, the baby isn't old enough to be critical."

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

One War Correspondent—There is one religious rite I could take delight in. Another One—And what is that? "Swinging a censor."

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

RIDING ON A DOOR.

The Steed Which a Cyclone Furnished an Impromptu Traveler.

Christian Van den Harvner, familiarly known in Celina, O., as Cyclone Johnny, is perhaps the only man living that enjoys the unique distinction of having ridden a cyclone astride a house door for a distance of over a quarter of a mile. This remarkable feat was performed not as a matter of choice, but perforce of necessity by the above named person when the cyclone swept across Celina in May, 1886.

Cyclone Johnny's description of the cyclone is graphic and thrilling. He was living at the time eight miles west of Celina, and on the night of the cyclone he and Mr. Bryan's family were watching the raging of the storm in the west. The electric display was wonderful, and to him it seemed as though the world was about to come to an end by fire. The flashes were so brilliant that the eyes could not withstand them. The family became alarmed and decided to go to the cellar for safety. The cellar was directly underneath the porch, on the west side of the house, and Harvner assisted in getting the children to this place of safety, and he was the last one to leave the house. Just as he stepped upon the porch and before he released his hold upon the doorknob the storm swept down upon him in all its fury. He went sailing through the air, over the tops of trees, the uppermost branches of which tore his clothes from his body. The gait he traveled was terrific, and it seemed but a second from the time he started until he found himself safely dropped into a large field uninjured, save for the scratches inflicted upon him as he sailed over the top of the trees. This field was a little over a quarter of a mile from Mr. Bryan's house, and Harvner wandered around in the darkness and driving rain until he met a searching party, among whom was Mr. Bryan, who, together with his entire family, were saved by their opportune flight to the cellar.

Encouraged.

"Has my daughter been profiting by your instructions in art?" inquired Mr. Blykins.

"Yes," answered the teacher. "I was a little discouraged at first. But I can now assure you that she is getting on."

"What progress has she made?"

"She has finally become convinced that she doesn't know more about it than the old masters."—Washington Star.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

The Only Thing to Do.

There was a time when the Illinois Central railroad was being constantly sued. This story illustrating the avidity of plaintiffs is related by the Louisville Courier-Journal. Emily A. Storrs, the famous Chicago lawyer, was approached by an old man with a note one day. The note had been found among the effects of a deceased relative.

"What's the nature of the note?" asked Mr. Storrs.

"I don't know, sir," replied the old fellow.

"Have you any idea who wrote it?" asked Mr. Storrs.

"No, sir," answered the note bearer.

"Well, do you know anything about the note at all?" asked Mr. Storrs.

"Nothing at all, sir," answered the old man.

"Well," remarked Mr. Storrs thoughtfully, "the only thing I can see to do in the premises is to sue the Illinois Central railroad."

Government Secret Codes.

Every government and almost every department has its secret codes of signs, figures or words devised by some clever code composer for use in the transmission of messages of supreme importance and with regard to which secrecy is of vital consideration. One which is said to be the cleverest of all those now in use is employed by the United States state department. It is called the "sphinx." The "sphinx" was devised by one of the officials in the state department and is as susceptible to changes as the combination lock of a safe. Hundreds of messages have been sent by it, and it defies all attempts to unravel its meaning by those unacquainted with the key.

Her Huge Secret Society.

A well known Washington woman was doing the cathedral cities of England last summer. Throughout her tour she wore a tiny American flag pinned to the waist of her traveling dresses. A good many of the English people whom she met did not understand or pretended not to understand what the flag stood for.

"You belong to some secret society, I perceive," said an English woman to whom she was introduced, pointing to the diminutive starry banner.

"[illegible] extended the Washington wom[illegible] of u[illegible]

"[illegible]

"yo[illegible]

"bu[illegible]

that [illegible]

day[illegible]

"I [illegible] the mean, subtle smile of a man who has saved money.—London Tit-Bits.

Wooing in England is, as a rule, the preliminary to a happy union. The latest statistics show that the average annual number of applications for divorce does not exceed 575, which is certainly small, considering that the number of Englishmen and English women who marry each year is 450,000.

In England less than a century ago it was not unusual for a man to sell his wife into servitude.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Bad Digestion, Bad Heart.

Poor digestion often causes irregularity of the heart's action. This irregularity may be mistaken for real, organic heart disease. The symptom are much the same. There is, however, a vast difference between the two; organic heart disease is often incurable; apparent heart disease is curable if good digestion be restored.

A case in point is quoted from the New Era, of Greensburg, Ind. Mrs. Ellen Colsom, Newpoint, Ind., a woman forty-three years old, had suffered for four years with distressing stomach trouble. The gases generated by the indigestion pressed on the heart, and caused an irregularity of its action. She had much pain in her stomach and heart, and was subject to frequent and severe choking spells, which were most severe at night. Doctors were tried in vain; the patient became worse, despondent, and feared impending death.

A Case of Heart Failure.

She was much frightened but noticed that in intervals in which her stomach did not annoy her, her heart's action became normal. Reasoning correctly that her digestion was alone at fault she procured the proper medicine to treat that trouble and with immediate good results. Her appetite came back, the choking spells became less frequent and finally ceased. Her weight, which had been greatly reduced, was restored, and she now weighs more than for years. Her blood soon became pure and her cheeks rosy.

[illegible] case is of general interest be[illegible] the disease is a very common [illegible] That others may know the [illegible]s of cure we give the name of the [illegible]cine used—Dr. Williams' Pink [illegible] for Pale People. These pills con[illegible]all the elements necessary to give [illegible]life and richness to the blood and [illegible]e shattered nerves.

WILL & FINCK CO'S.
SPRING EYE GRAIN BAG NEEDLE
Plain or with Cutter. The Best Needle in the Market. Used by all Sack Sewers. For Sale by all general Mdse. Stores or by
Will & Finck Co., 920 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

LOST,

The opportunity of saving MONEY, if you do not buy from us. We positively guarantee to give you a DISCOUNT of 5 to 25 per cent from any Price List, issued by any Pacific Coast Cash or Department Store. We can sell you everything you need, write for full particulars.
GILBERT CLEMENTS' SONS,
218 CALIFORNIA STREET, San Francisco, Cal.
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General Supplies.

Trade Mark. BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Trade Mark.
CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.
Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

OPIUM MORPHINE COCAINE LAUDANUM Stopped at once.
DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, 484 Isabella Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

This Paper is printed with Nathan's News Ink.

S. F. N. U. No. 841. New Series, No. 32

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce **ELASTIC STARCH** (Flat Iron Brand), the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to **GIVE AWAY** a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures

They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

Lilacs and Pansies.

—

Pansies and Marguerites.

Wild American Poppies.

—

Lilacs and Iris.

These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public.

The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the originals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art.

Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.

One of these pictures will be given away with each package of **Elastic Starch** purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture.

ALL GROCERS KEEP ELASTIC STARCH. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1898.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor

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MY BAD LITTLE BOY.

Did you ever see him, my bad little boy,
Down on the sands by the sea?
That is his picture—my boy's own self—
With his big eyes smiling at me!
With his hands in his pockets, his hat awry,
And his face all covered with tan;
Oh, he was a bad little boy—my boy,
Who never will be a man!

He kept me busy from morn till night;
I lived in a Babel of noise!
He would romp and play in the roughest way,
After the fashion of boys.
He spilled my ink and he broke my pen,
I had never a chance to write,
Till the mystical music of winds and waves
Had lulled him to sleep at night.

But once in a while he would come and lay
His curly head on my knee,
And watch the Sun King going down
To his kingdom under the sea,
And talk in his odd little way of things
Too deep for my duller ken
After the fashion of some little boys—
Boys who will never be men.

Alas and alas for my bad little boy!
It happened one summer day
That the light went out of the tired eyes
And the little feet lagged on the way,
And just as the sun was going down
To his kingdom under the sea,
The angels came for my bad little boy
And took him away from me.

There is quiet now when I want to write,
There is never a toy on the floor,
Nobody teases the cross old cat,
Nobody pounds on the door,
Nobody loses or breaks my pens,
Nobody spills my ink;
I have plenty of time to read and work,
I have too much time to think.

And I think as I sit here alone to-night
In the shadowy silence and gloom
I would give the wealth of the world to see
My bad little boy in the room,
To hear the rollicking ring of his laugh,
To see him among his toys,
Or playing at leap frog over the chairs
After the fashion of boys.

I would give the world—for I miss him so—
To have him with me again!
My boy who has entered the silent ranks
Of the boys who will never be men,
And I think if an angel looked down to see
His song would lose some of its joy,
For all that was dearest in life to me
Is gone with my bad little boy.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A PRISONER IN ARMS.

CHANCITA sat on the rose-covered porch listening, but with inattentive ears, to the marching and countermarching of the militia which was drilling in the block below.

The troops were hourly expecting a call to active service in the war with Spain, but Chancita was not thinking of war, but of love.

To-night Manuel would come for his answer, and she had decided at last to give him her promise. The reproachful eyes of Tom Reilley haunted her, and her conscience remonstrated, but Chancita shrugged her shoulders in disdain. It is true she had encouraged Tom. Had even gone so far as to contemplate with pleasure the possibilities of the three rooms over his grocery, for the home-making instinct was strong in Chancita, but Tom was so hopelessly slow—unresponsive and as awkward as a schoolboy when she was kind, and when she openly scoffed at him he had never a word to say in reply, but stood looking at her with a pained, uncomprehending look. Now Manuel—the hot blood rushed to her cheeks at the thought of La Fiesta and the moonlight walk in the park. She thrilled at the memory of the way Manuel's arm had stolen around her and his dark head bent over hers until his mustache brushed her cheek. She had resented the kiss with a blow, and then Manuel, seizing her hands, had kissed her again and again til she lay trembling and subdued in his arms.

But Chancita's thoughts were interrupted by Lupe Valencia, who came running down the street with a shawl thrown over her head, Spanish fashion.

"Chancita," she exclaimed, breathlessly, as soon as she was within speaking distance, "Mrs. La Spada has been arrested. She wrote a letter to the Spanish Premier——"

"What folly," interrupted Chancita. "Mrs. La Spada cannot so much as scratch her name with a pen, and, as for writing a letter——"

"But 'tis true. I was there when they took her. She cautioned me to say nothing, for 'twas Manuel who wrote it, and she would not betray him."

"And what then? Can we no longer write to Spain without arrest?"

"O, the letter was opened at the postoffice. It urged the Spaniards to attack Santa Barbara; told how there was only one gatling gun on the coast south of San Francisco, and that all the troops were to be called away, leaving us defenseless."

"The traitor," exclaimed Chancita, springing up. "The double-dyed traitor. To enjoy the good things of a country and then—a stab in the back."

"Manuel hoped great things from the Spaniards—perhaps even a rancho in Cuba."

"It was a regular Judas trick."

Lupe shrugged her shoulders and slipped away, saying: "Well, there was no harm done. I just come over to tell you the news."

"Mother," called Chancita through the pen door, "if Manuel comes tell him he will find me near San Morro watching the drill."

Manuel did not follow Chancita. He felt that he had received his answer, and turned away with an angry light in his eyes and a curse on his lips. His family was in too great disfavor for him to care to mingle in a crowd of loyal citizens.

Tom Reilley, although a new recruit, was winning the approbation of the officers by his military bearing and the skill with which he executed the maneuvers of the drill, but his heart was heavy, for to him enlisting had meant more than the mere facing of danger. It meant relinquishing the last hope of winning the beautiful Spanish girl whom he loved.

Suddenly he looked up and met Chancita's gaze. Surely there was no anger there. Admiration shone in her eyes, and there was a wistful look in the drooping corners of her scarlet lips. Never had he seen her face so soft and tender. Forgetful of military discipline, Tom would have left the ranks and gone to her but for the sharp reprimand of the Captain, which recalled him to his duty.

However, the drill was soon over, and Chancita, womanly wise, lingered.

Walking home under the shadowy trees, Tom carried his first assault against the Spanish. Never was an attack more sudden nor a surrender more complete. What was said is a secret between them and the stars, but Chancita found herself a prisoner within the barricade of his arms.

"And the banns shall be published next Sunday," declared Tom, triumphantly.

"Why such haste?"

"That I may have a wife to look after my interests at home," said Tom, gazing tenderly at the sweet face resting against his shoulder.

And Chancita, smiling contentedly back at him, consented.—Boston Post.

AN ISOLATED RACE.

Ainos of Japan, Who Had Never Seen a Foreigner.

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd writes for the Century, from personal observation, an article entitled "In Aino Land." Mrs. Todd says: In the summer of 1896, as a lay member of the Amherst College expedition which visited northern Japan to view the total eclipse of the sun, I had the rare opportunity of seeing the absolutely primitive "hairy Aino" of that region. In the southern portion of the island, near Hakodate and Sapporo, and about Volcano Bay, travelers have visited these shy and silent people. But several hundred miles north are many Ainos who, until the summer of 1896, were strangers to the members of any race but their own or the few Japanese who are establishing small fishing villages along the coast. The dwellers in the province of Kitami are too distant to be sought by visitors; and a foreign woman, the Japanese officials informed me, had never before reached Kitami.

Skirting the rough western coast by steamer, and rounding Cape Soya, the eclipse party located at Esashi, which must not be confused with another town of the same name near Hadodate. The news of the arrival of strange white foreigners spread quickly among the neighboring villages. Walking with stately tread, bushy-haired and bearded groups of Ainos often passed the expedition headquarters, apparently looking for nothing unusual, and giving no evidence of curiosity, yet never failing to see every foreign figure within their range. Humbly accompanying their lords, women and children frequently followed, far less imposing than the men. Somewhat larger, and apparently stronger, than the Japanese, although not taller, the older men are actually patriarchal, with long beards, and masses of thick hair parted in the middle. Many faces have a benign and lofty expression.

Driven gradually through ages from the south to Hokkaido, the Ainos are among the few races yet retaining, in this over-civilized world of ours, an utterly unspoiled simplicity. Their origin has never been satisfactorily traced, but they were certainly in Japan long before the present race of Japanese had arrived, and names clearly originating in the Aino tongue are still retained all over the empire. Gentle and subservient to the conquering race, it is evident that they formerly held more egotistic views than now, even fancying themselves the center of the universe, as is shown perhaps by an old national song:

Gods of the sea, open your eyes divine,
Wherever your eyes turn, there echoes the sound of the Aino speech.

Guarded by a Snake.

There was a stampede among workmen engaged in cleaning the Canner street sewer to-day. The sewer is a five-foot affair, and several men, under the direction of Daniel Lawlor, were inside sweeping the accumulation of sand and filth that covered the floor of the conduit knee deep.

Mr. Lawlor was in advance of others, laying out the work, when he heard a prolonged hiss issuing from an "eye" in the sewer, directly ahead of him. Turning his lantern in that direction he saw a huge snake of the most venomous species coiled upon a pile of hardened sand. Its head swayed from side to side, and its forked tongue played with lightning rapidity.

An alarm was given, and the workmen ran pell-mell for a manhole. Finally two of them ventured back into the sewer and killed the reptile with spades after an exciting fight. It was three feet long, and as big around as a man's wrist.—New Haven Spec. New York World.

In de Mawnin'.

De good Lawd hide me out er sight,
Fer dey got a ship th'ows dynamite,
En blows you up laik a streak er light;
En de war won't end in de mawnin'!

De good Lawd keep me day en night
Fum de ship dat come wid de dynamite,
Or I'll go ter glory on a streak er light,
En de war won't end in de mawnin'!
—Atlanta Constitution.

OUR SUNDAY SERMONS

A FEW SUBJECTS FOR ALL TO PONDER OVER.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

Children.

THANK God for children, living or dead, here or in heaven! A childless home is like a leafless tree; the summer winds make scant music through the boughs, and the summer sun ripens no fruit on the branch. A cradle is often a "Gate Beautiful" in life where the soul receives some of the most precious gifts of healing; a gate through which the heart often finds its way up to the throne of God and out into the mysteries of the eternal world. Most profitable instructors—may our children be to us in many ways. Believe it, O parent, that when God sets a child in the midst of us he puts a looking glass there to see ourselves in. Our faults or our vices are often made to glare back terribly from the countenance and the conduct of those who sin our sins over again. Sharp schooling that, where the parent becomes the pupil! On the other hand, when I have seen a truly Christian pair looking with grateful joy on the child of their love as he came home with his prize from school, or as he stood up before the church to confess Jesus Christ in the fresh beauty of a youthful self-consecration, then I saw the mirror of childhood giving back the beautiful reflection of parental piety and grace. The early death of children has so often been turned to a glorious gain by the conversion of their parents; no trial is so often made a sanctified trial as that. The hand of a departed darling has led father or mother, or both of them, Christianward.—Rev. T. W. Cuyler, D. D.

Ye that Seek Me.

Come, while the blossoms of thy years are brightest,
Thou youthful wanderer in a flowery maze;
Come, while the restless heart is bounding lightest,
And joy's pure sunbeam trembles in thy ways;
Come, while sweet thoughts, like summer buds unfolding,
Waken rich feelings in the careless breast;
While yet thy hand, the ephemeral wreath is holding,
Come and secure interminable rest.

Soon will the freshness of thy days be over,
And thy free buoyancy of soul be flown;
Pleasure will fold her wing, and friend and lover
To the embraces of the worm will have gone!
Those who now love thee will have passed forever—
Their looks of kindness will be lost to thee;
Thou wilt need balm to heal thy spirit's fever,
As thy sick heart broods over years to be!

Come, while the morning of thy life is glowing,
Ere the dim phantoms thou art chasing die;
Ere the gay spell, which earth is round thee throwing,
Fades like the crimson from a sunset sky,
Life is but shadows—save a promise given
That lights the future with a fadeless ray;
Come, touch the scepter—win a hope in heaven
And turn thy spirit from this world away.

Then will the shadows of this brief existence
Seem airy nothings to thine ardent soul—
And, shadowed brightly in the forward distance,
Will, of thy patient race, appear the goal;
Home of the weary, where in glad reposing,
The spirit lingers in unclouded bliss,
While o'er his dust the curtained grave is closing—
Who would not early choose a lot like this?
—Willis Gaylord Clark.

Only Believe.

I approached the clerk of a steamer and asked: "Can I engage a stateroom on this evening's boat?" "Yes," was the answer. I turned and looked at the diagram or "plan" of the steamer's saloon and, selecting a certain room, asked that particular room be set down to my name. "I cannot promise you any one particular room at present, sir," replied the clerk; "our returns are not all in from the hotels, and I know not yet what numbers have been taken. But I will take your name and secure a good room for you." Feeling doubtful of the slim prospect, it being the season of midsummer and the traveling heavy by this route, I ventured to suggest: "Perhaps it may be that all the rooms are taken up, sir; how, then, shall I know that I shall have a room?" The gentlemanly clerk looked up into my eyes, and with a friendly, firm voice, replied: "Because I tell you so." I could only answer: "Your word is sufficient, sir; excuse me for doubting you."

As I walked away and through the crowded streets, I repeated several times within myself, "I have the stateroom; his promise is given to me; his honor requires he should fulfil it." When, an hour before the boat started, in the evening, I returned the clerk at once recognized me and, pointing to a certain number on the diagram, observed: "I have retained that room for you; it is among the best." And I had all day cheerfully "believed that it would be even as it was told me." (Acts 27: 25.) It is unnecessary to add even a word to apply this simple incident to God and his promise, or to man in his duty to believe him. It applies itself. If the promise of a man is to be taken at par, the word of God is greater and cannot fail. The "word of the Lord" is come unto us in those exceeding great and precious promises, and shall we not joyfully trust in them? And this is Christ's wonderful check, signed with his name, handed over to us to be filled up: "I say unto you, what things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them."—Rev. W. H. Boole.

The Way to Prison.

As the heavy prison bolts turned on the minister, he looked sadly on the prisoners in their strange garments, and thought with more and more anxiety of his errand. He had come to see a young man of his congregation who had been convicted of forgery. The heart-broken parents had begged him to visit the prison, hoping the peace of the gospel might reach him, even in his gloomy cell.

As the minister kindly greeted him, the youth scarcely replied, but gazed with a sort of defiance. He began giving the mother's tender message, with all the interest the church felt in his welfare. At last the prisoner broke out:

"Do you know that you caused this?"

"What have I done?" replied the pastor, striving to understand his language.

"I began the business in your Sunday school. Don't you remember the Sunday school fair, when they first set up the raffling, and hid a gold ring in a loaf of cake? Just for twenty-five cents, too. I got a whole box of little books. I was pleased with my luck, and I went in afterward for chances. Sometimes I lost, sometimes I gained. Money I must have for lotteries. I was half mad with excitement; so I used other folks' names and here I am. Don't let the church come blubbering around me. They may thank themselves. Their raffling was what did it. It ruined me."—Ram's Horn.

Dr. Frank Crane's Epigrams.

The gospel is of a person not a plan.

The atonement was not to save us from the penalty of sin, but from sin itself.

God was in Christ; the atonement is the divine self sacrifice.

The only way to save men is by self-sacrifice, and in Christ God set us example.

We are not to be Christians, believing about Christ—we are to be very Christs, living and dying for men.

Christ's value to us is simply as he reveals to us the character of God.

The only way to take away my sin is to take away me; to kill sin in me is to kill me; this God does, for if any man be in Christ he is a new creature, the old man is dead, he has put on the new man—that is, God's influence as Christ upon us endows us with a new consciousness.

The sin against the Holy Ghost is the rejection of the present influence of God—it "hath no forgiveness," not because that it is an arbitrary "capital crime," but because it is refusing entrance to the only influence that can save us.

Curiosities of the Bible.

The following Bible curiosities are said to have been gained by a study of the good book by the Prince of Granada, heir apparent to the Spanish throne, during his thirty-three years' imprisonment at the Place of Skulls prison, Madrid:

"In the Bible the word Lord is found 1,853 times; the word Jehovah 6,855 times, and the word reverence but once, and that in the ninth verse of the 111th Psalm. The eighth verse of the 118th Psalm is the middle verse of the Bible. The ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Esther is the longest verse. The thirty-fifth verse, eleventh chapter of St. John is the shortest. In the 107th Psalm four verses are alike, the eighth, fifteenth, twenty-first and thirty-first. Each verse of the 136th Psalm ends alike. No names of words with more than six syllables are found in the Bible. The thirty-seventh chapter of Isaiah and the nineteenth chapter of II. Kings are alike. The word girl occurs but once in the Bible, and that in the third verse and third chapter of Joel; and the word boy but once, Zach. 8: 3. There are found in both books of the Bible 3,586,483 letters and 773,693 words.—Presbyterian Review.

For Jesus' Sake.

One of the first steps toward helping people spiritually is becoming acquainted with them. Just as a man needing a certain line of goods naturally turns first to the brand which he has seen oftenest advertised, so people in need of spiritual counsel will think first of their Christian acquaintances whose attitude is most open to inviting them. We may not see at a moment how a nod, a smile, a pleasant greeting, or a few moments' chat with those who would otherwise be strangers, can help Christ's cause; but these repeated expressions of good will are so many advertisements of the source whence spiritual help may be obtained, and the time is sure to come, sooner or later, when the cultivation of acquaintance will prove a means of leading to Christ.

Simplicity.

There is a grandeur in simplicity which is all its own. The plainest language is the most effective. The noblest acts seem at this time the simplest. True greatness is like the mountain that does not impress you with its massive ruggedness until you gaze back at it from the far-distant valley.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"Golightly boasts that he never changes his mind." "He can't. No one will swap with him."—Brooklyn Life.

"I can tell platonic love from other kinds of love." "How can you tell it?" "Platonic lovers always fall desperately in love with each other."

Wife (enthusiastically)—How much do you think we took in at the bazaar? Husband (quietly)—How many, you mean.—Boston Traveler.

Mr. Hunker—I have merely a speaking acquaintance with Miss Throckmorton. Mr. Spatts—You are very lucky; all her other acquaintances are listening acquaintances.—Judge.

Druggist—See here! Why didn't you tell that customer that we had something just as good? New clerk—Because he was after some postage stamps.—Puck.

"Old Grabber ought to be satisfied with the money he has." "He is satisfied—so much so that he wants a lot more of exactly the same kind."—Tit-Bits.

Sarah (yawning)—W-what's trumps? Alice—(indignantly)—What stupidity. Why, trumps was the card I turned up at the end of the deal—whatever that was.—Judge.

"Before a man is thirty he falls in love with every pretty girl he looks at." "Yes?" "And after he is thirty he falls in love with every pretty girl who looks at him."—Chicago Record.

"You have looked upon my face for the last time," he resolutely declared, as he put on his hat. "What are you going to do," she cried; "raise whiskers?"—Chicago Daily News.

Lady—Now that you have partaken of a good dinner, are you equal to the task of sawing some wood? Tramp—Madam, equal is not the proper word; I'm superior to it.—Chicago News.

Washington belle (to young naval officer—I suppose the hardships of your life at times, Lieutenant Sinecure, are simply frightful. "Ya'as, very. The cost of gold braid alone is something fearful."

"I saw a fine specimen of Whistler's art yesterday," said the girl who likes pictures. "Excuse me," said Mrs. Cumrox, gently; "but you mean you heard it, don't you, dear?"—Washington Star.

"Now that your son is a partner instead of a clerk, Mr. Hardly, does he help you in your business as much as formerly?" "A good deal more." "That's fine." "Yes; he never shows up at the office now."

Uncle (a lawyer)—Well, my boy, I'm sorry to hear that you are studying law. I can't see any way that a young lawyer can make money now. Nephew—Where there's a will there's a way.—Truth.

Benedick (scanning the butcher's bill)—What's this? A shilling a pound for shoulder of mutton? It seems to me that's rather high. Mrs. B.—Yes, dear; but you know that high shoulders are fashionable just now.—Tit-Bits.

"I'm proud of you," said the head of the firm. "I have letters from all over Kansas saying that they have seen our samples. How in the world did you manage it?" and he patted the traveling man on the back. "Cyclone."

"Ah," said a gentleman who was monopolizing the conversation, "it is easy enough to be good on $5,000 a year; but some of us have to be good for nothing, and"—looking round in self-satisfied way—"some of us are."

Mistress—Get dinner to-day on the gasoline stove, Bridget. Bridget—Plaze, mum, I did thry, but th' stove wint out. Mistress—Try again, then, Bridget—Yis, mum, but it's not come back yit. It wint out through th' roof.—New York Weekly.

"Thackeray a master of style!" repeated Chollie to the earnest person. "My deah fellaw, you pawsitively don't know what you are saying. I've seen dozens of pletchaws of the old Johnny, and not one of them showed a coat that had the least approach to a fit."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Author—How do you like my new play? Critic—It's simply great. The robbery in the third act is the most realistic piece of work I ever saw on the stage. Author (pleased)—Do you really think so? Critic—Of course I do. Why even the words spoken by the thieves are stolen.

A Word's Variations.—"Let me see," said the man who had picked up an old volume; "'don' means 'to put things on,' doesn't it?" "It depends upon circumstances," replied the friend, who was reading a newspaper. "At present the Don's sole purpose seems to be to put things off."—Washington Star.

Mr. Wellwood—How did you like Mme. Mebley? Miss Highrocks—She was wretched. Mr. Wellwood—I'm astonished to hear you say that. I thought she was in fine voice. Miss Highrocks—Oh, her voice may have been all right, but I'm sure the gown she wore never could have been made in Paris.—Cleveland Leader.

"The mask is torn off thy face!" she cried, with all the vehemence of the woman scorned, "and the cloven hoof is revealed!" The unworthy lover cowered back. "That," he muttered, for he was not unconscious of his deficiences, "doubtless arises from the fact that I cannot open my mouth without putting my foot in it."—Detroit Journal.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the girl with pensive, brown eyes and ink on her fingers, "I wish I had entered school a year sooner." "What is the matter, dear?" "Things are in such an unsettled state that I scarcely know what advice to give the country in my graduation essay."

MANILA OFTEN SHAKEN.

Dewey's Town Several Times Nearly Destroyed by Earthquakes.

The Philippine islands lie along the great belt of volcanic activity which extends from Japan to the Moluccas, says the Scientific American. Earthquakes, the usual accompaniment of volcanic activity, are too common to the Philippines to be remarkable, unless they tumble one's house about his ears. The

STILL SHOWS ITS INJURY.

light, basket-like dwellings of the natives, perched upon posts, sway about like cradles during these strange movements of the earth, and are often thrown out of perpendicular, but are rarely destroyed. The stone buildings of the Spanish, though usually built of light volcanic rock, or of coral, and with thick walls and low stories and projecting buttresses, to protect them from earthquakes, are frequently thrown down. Spanish Manila, the old walled town, the only city in the archipelago built of stone, has suffered most, and some of the streets are still blocked by the ruins of the great earthquake of 1880. In 1863 the city was nearly destroyed, and at frequent intervals since its foundation it has suffered loss of life and property. The Church of San Augustine was damaged badly in 1872.

GEORGIA'S BIG BARREL.

It Has Two Stories, and Is Used as a Barroom.

The largest barrel in Georgia is located at Baldwin, a small town on the Southern Railway. Baldwin is just inside the Banks County line, which is a wet county, and, therefore, this large barrel is used as a bar-room and is known all over this section as "The Barrel." Its size is twenty-two feet long and sixteen feet in diameter, and if used as a barrel proper would hold about 40,000 gallons. It is so constructed as to have a first and a second story, but the second story has not yet been completed.

Mr. Henry Egli, one of the builders of this barrel, planned and designed it himself, and says that he thought of it

THE BARREL BARROOM.

seven or eight years ago, but had never had any inducement to build it, and when the town of Baldwin gave him two central lots 50x75 feet each to build it in their town he then, with this as an inducement, began the work and erected the barrel on one of these lots. He is the owner of the barrel, but not of the saloon. Mr. Egli has inherited the trade of a cooper, his father before him belonging to this class of workmen. He has built quite a number of very large tubs and barrels all over that part of the State.

Last of the Defoes.

Lovers of Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," will regret to hear that James William Defoe, the last of the family and the great-great-grandson of the renowned writer, is still an outdoor pauper of the Chelmsford Union, in receipt of the modest pittance of three shillings a week. The old man, who is now in his 77th year, feels deeply the loss of his only son, Daniel, who died last year at San Francisco, Cal., at the early age of 22. The lad was originally placed at the Bluecoat School, but when his term had expired he chose a maritime life. One would have thought that among those who in childhood's happy hours have reveled in the pages of "Robinson Crusoe" they might have been some who would have come forward to free the closing years of the old man's life from the shadow of the almshouse.—London Chronicle.

A Legend of Aino-Land.

The legend runs that when a certain god and goddess were selected at creation to evolve from chaos the island of Yezo, they were endowed equally with materials and ability to complete the task. To the god were allotted the eastern and southern parts of the island, while the goddess was to attend to the western portion. They began together, vying amiably with each other during the progress of their work. But, alas! the goddess one day met a female friend, and, after the manner of women, stopped to chat with her. This friend, sister of Aioina Kamui (one of the most ancient forefathers—indeed the Adam of the Ainu race), must have been a seductive talker, for the two conversed idly a long time about their neighbors and acquaintances, while the god in the east kept steadily at work. Looking up suddenly, and seeing how nearly completed his portion was, and frightened at the state of her own unfinished regions, the goddess hastily drew together her remaining materials in a careless and slovenly manner, leaving this western coast in its present rugged and dangerous condition. But, add the Ainos in telling their legend, no one, even if disposed to grumble at the dangers of these shores, should presume to blame the Creator for such a state of things, as it is wholly the fault of his deputy and her tendency to gossip. The moral is said to be often pointed by their lords at women who talk too much: "Set a watch over your lips, and attend to your duties; for see how rough the west coast of Yezo is, and that all owing to a chattering goddess."—Century.

His Soul Was Heroic.

It was off the Horn. Waves such as are encountered only there in all the world raced irresistibly. The ship labored mightily through the night. In a lull the cry, "Man overboard!" rang from stem to stern. Without hesitation the helmsman put the wheel "hard up." The watch peered over the sides of the ship into the foam. All at once a man rushed up the companionway. He was in his night-clothes. Without waiting a moment, he leaped the rail, and plunged overboard. There was only death to be found in the boiling, benumbing waters. By some witchery of Neptune, a cross sea tossed the two men to leeward, and the ship dipped them up. They were both unconscious, and the hero had his man clutched by the hair. Even to the old sailors used to miracles of the sea the safety of the two was not so great a marvel as the fact that the man had dared to jump at all; for he was a timid, seasick landlubber making his first voyage, and his seeming cowardice had been the butt of savage scorn. How, then, had he outdared them all in recklessness? He was asked the question. How could he do it?

He answered simply that he had lain awake nights planning just what he would do if he heard the cry, "Man overboard!" It was so hard for him to overcome his instinctive fear of the water that he had mentally and systematically schooled himself to action. Thus, while his body cringed, his soul was heroic. This habit of mind made opportunity impossible to pass by. The intuitive response to his training swept him over the rail before he knew where he was.—Century.

Gipsy Dancing Girls of Seville.

In the Century Stephen Bonsal writes of "Holy Week in Seville." Mr. Bonsal says: On returning homeward we enter a gipsy garden, where, in bowers of jasmine and honeysuckle, the Gaditan dancing-girls disport themselves as they did in the days of the poet Martial. Penthelusa is as graceful and as lissome to-day as when, in the ages gone, she capured Pompey with her subtle dance—as when Martial descanted upon her beauties and graces in classic words centuries ago. The hotel-keepers in Seville are generally very careful to introduce their patrons only to gardens where the Bowdlerized editions of the dance are performed; but I commend to those who think they can "sift it out" the archaic versions which are danced naturally to-day, as they were in the days of the Caesars, by light-limbed enchainers of hearts, and flamenca girls with brown skins and cheeks that are soft like the side of the peach which is turned to the ripening sun; and in their dark, lustrous eyes you read as plain as print the story of the sorrows and the joys of a thousand years of living. Now they dance about with the grace of houris, the abandon of maenads or of nymphs before Actaeon peeped; and now, when the dance is over, the moment of madness past, they cover their feet with shawls, that you may not see how dainty they are, and withdraw sedately and sad from the merry circle, and sit for hours under the banana trees, crooning softly some mournful couplet in the crooked gipsy tongue.

Hissing.

Hising and applause in theaters began some time during the seventeenth century. "As the mediaeval plays in France," declares one writer, "were organized by the church, applause was forbidden, and in 1680, when a play by Fontenelle was produced, hissing was heard for the first time. The claque is said to have come into existence in France as early as the eighteenth century, when the number of comedians increased, and actors felt more and more the need of applause. In order to make it certain, the claque was hired. There was a rebellion against the claque almost as soon as the custom was first introduced, and its condemnation has been constant ever since. But the institution still survives in France."

Fire Insurance in Canada.

According to the Statistical Year Book published by the Canadian Government, in the twenty-seven years from January 1, 1869, to December 31, 1896, the people of Canada paid to the fire insurance companies of Great Britain, Canada and the United States $126,047,254 in premiums. During the same period the insurance companies returned to the people the snug sum of $86,958,343 for fire losses. In other words, the companies' profits from their Canadian business in twenty-seven years amount to $40,093,911, or nearly a million and a half of dollars every year.

"The fact that I was a good musician," said the lady from Johnstown, "was the means of saving my life during the flood in our town a few years ago." "How was that?" asked the young lady who sang. "When the water struck our house my husband got on the folding-bed and floated down stream until he was rescued." "And what did you do?" "Well, I accompanied him upon the piano."—New York Journal.

Flo—Do you love me, sweet? Will—Dearly. "Would you die for me?" "No, my precious girl; mine is an undying love."—Philadelphia Call.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9 1898

For Governor of State,

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

Lieutenant-Governor,
EDWARD L HUTCHINSON ... of Los Angeles

Secretary of State,
R. A. THOMPSON ..... San Francisco

Controller,
T. W. MAPLE ..... Kern

Treasurer,
WILLIAM S. GREEN ..... Colusa

Attorney-General,
WILLIAM P. ANDREWS ..... Tehama

Surveyor-General,
IRVING H MULHOLLAND ..... Inyo

Clerk of Supreme Court,
H. A. McCRAKEY ..... Sacramento

Justices Supreme Court,
WALTER VANDYKE ..... Los Angeles
WILLIAM M. CONLEY ..... Madera

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHRIS RUCKLE ..... Placer

State Printer,
EVERETT L. WOODMAN ..... Sacramento

Railroad Commissioner—Third District,
J. L. BRYDEN ..... San Diego

Board of Equalization—Fourth District,
T. O. TOLAND ..... Ventura

Congress—Second District,
MARION DE VRIES ..... San Joaquin

"If we must pray for special favor," says an old writer, "let us pray for a sound mind in a sound body." Hercules' life with all its labors and sufferings is preferable to a life of luxury like that of Sadanapalus—a life of luxury and repose. The former brings virtue, the latter engenders misery—a field of misery into which virtue cannot enter. The human mind goes to weed when idle, and idleness "has brought sin into the world and all our woe." An idle man or woman does not encourage industry in others because it brings the contrast. One who has a sound mind, aided by a sound body, can accomplish so much more than the idle and luxurious that social intercourse of the one is divorced from the other. He who sets out to be habitually idle is like she who determines to be a professional invalid—inasmuch as each makes a success of the undertaking—and like the man who does neither good nor evil in the world, they cannot understand why they are not immensely popular. Since the whole object of education is teaching us to think, it will be a great day for many when they are taught to think how worthlessly they have financiered their time and what poor returns they have for the amount invested. The most valuable thing they ever owned is daily traded off for worse than worthless exchange.—*Colusa Sun.*

The railroad extension both ways to cover a gap through the lower Sierras between the Santa Fe and the Valley Railroads has taken on a most lively aspect. The deal is practically if not actually consummated for the organization of a corporation to build a railroad from Bakersfield across the Tehachipa mountains to Mojave or Rogers. By this means the great Santa Fe system will be connected with the San Joaquin Valley Railroad and gain an entrance to San Francisco over the latter road by the way of Bakersfield, Hanford, Fresno, Merced, Stockton and Port Richmond. In consequence, the 244,500 shares of Valley road stock have jumped to par, at the demand of Eastern inside speculators. The Sante Fe survey involves a tunnel over a mile in length through the Tejon Pass. The distance from Rogers to Bakersfield is about eighty-two miles, and the cost of construction the road is estimated at from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. An extension of the Randsburg Railway up Panamint Valley into Southern Inyo, as a feeder, will be almost inevitable and will then amount to that for which it is intended.

A number of capitalists in New York have about completed their plans for laying an American cable which will connect San Francisco with the Sandwich Islands, Australia and Asia. It was decided to lay the cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence to the Caroline group, thence to the Ladrones, one spur to run from the Carolines to Australia and another from the Ladrones to Manila and Yokohama or Tokio. The question of laying a wire from San Francisco to Sitka and thence to the Aleutian Islands was discussed. Work will be commenced at once on the Pacific ocean line, and it is stated that the President of the Pacific Cable Company is on his way to Vancouver, whence he will sail for Japan, the purpose of his trip being to make contracts with the Japanese Government and obtain from it a guarantee of support. The cost of the ocean line will be about $10,000,000, the distance being about 10,000 miles.

The Democratic nominee for Surveyor-General is Irving H. Mulholland, a resident of Independence, Inyo County. Mr. Mulholland is the editor of the INDEPENDENT, and for four years was Register of the Land Office at Independence. Inyo is in this Senatorial District and Tulare County should give Mr. Mulholland a rousing vote. He is in every way qualified for the office, and as Tulare and Kings counties have been in the habit of appropriating the Senator it would be perfectly proper to reciprocate by electing Mr. Mulholland Surveyor-General. —*Tulare County Times.*

There was not a dissenting voice in the committee on platform and resolutions of the Democratic party when a plank was presented favoring a Constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax, nor was there any opposition in the convention when the platform was up for consideration. The injustice of collecting a head tax from the rich and the poor alike is now so generally admitted that not one man in that big convention could be found to stand up and argue in its favor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF MINING INTERESTS BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by Frank M. Kelsey, Public Administrator, administrator of the estate of John F. Ginser, deceased, that he will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, all of the interest of said deceased at the time of his death, and all interest which his said estate may since have acquired, in and to the following described mining property, situate in the South Park Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, to wit:

An undivided one-fourth (¼) interest in the Mineral Hill group of mines, in accordance with location notices filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, and in accordance with the records of said mining district, said group being composed of the following claims, to-wit: Mineral Hill, Mineral Layout, Breakaway, and Mineral Mound.

An undivided one fourth (¼) interest in the Aurora and Tuber mining claims;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Comet mine;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Yellow Meth mine;

All in accordance with said county records and the records of said mining district.

Also all of the interest of said deceased in the Golden West Mining and Milling Company.

Bids in writing will be received at the office of the undersigned administrator, or at the office of the undersigned attorneys for said administrator, for said mining claims, or any part thereof. The said interest in said Mineral Hill group will be sold as a whole. Separate bids will be required for the other claims above described.

Said property will be sold on or after twelve o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1898. The said mining interests are offered for sale pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, made and entered on the 2nd day of September, 1898, in a certain proceeding in said Court entitled In the Matter of the Estate of John F. Ginser, deceased, and said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said Court.

Ten per cent of the amount of bid will be required to be paid when bid is accepted, and balance of purchase price upon confirmation of sale.

Dated September 3d, 1898.

FRANK M. KELSEY,
Public Administrator, Administrator of said Estate, 220-222 Wilcox Bldg., cor. Second and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

FLINT & BARKER, Attorneys for Administrator, Los Angeles Natl. Bk. Bldg., N. E. cor. First & Spring Sts., Los Angeles, California.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

OMIE I. MAIRS, of Independence, hereby respectfully announces himself a candidate for member of BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Third District, subject to authority of the Republican County Nominating Convention

FOR SHERIFF.

Independent Candidate.

A. K. BRIGGS, of Bishop, respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo County.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself a candidate for Member of Assembly, Sixtieth District, subject to action of Joint Democratic Convention of Alpine, Mono and Inyo Counties.

WHITE SMITH.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

DAVID HOLLAND.

Lone Pine, Aug 16, 1898.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo Co.

WM. D. DEHY.

Dated Bishop, Cal., August 10, 1898.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself a candidate for County Assessor, subject to action of the Republican County Nominating Convention

A. O. COLLINS.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

THE undersigned respectfully announces himself a candidate for Supervisor, Third District, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention.

JAMES JONES.

Fish Springs, August 11, 1898.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for Assessor of Inyo Co., Calif., subject to the action of the Democratic Free Silver Fusion Convention.

J. R. ELDRED.

Dated Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif., July 30, 1898.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff and Tax Collector, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

A. M. GIVEN.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff and Tax Collector, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention

J. J GUNN.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of assessor of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

GUILFORD F. BOURLAND.

FOR SHERIFF

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. W. YANDELL.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a cantidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

MATZEY MERTEN.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Nominating Convention.

D. J. HESSION.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

CLAY HAMPTON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to action of the Democratic Convention.

P. W. FORBES.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

AND

PRIMARIES.

A MEETING of the Democratic Central Committee of Inyo County was held at Independence July 22d and arrangements made for the holding of a County Nominating Convention, to assemble at

BIG PINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1898,

At the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such Convention.

Primaries for the selection of Delegates to said Convention were ordered to be held in the several precincts of the county on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1898,

In accordance with the following apportionment, upon the vote for Wm. J. Bryan in 1896, upon the basis of one delegate for each precinct and one delegate for every fifteen votes cast therein, and one for each fraction of eight or over, to-wit:

Round Valley	2	Georges Creek	3
Lincoln	4	Lone Pine	3
Laws	2	Cerro Gordo	1
Bishop	6	Keeler	2
East Bishop	3	Olancha	1
Poleta	3	Darwin	3
Big Pine	6	Modock	2
Fish Springs	2	Panamint	2
Taboose	2	Mountain Springs	1
Independence	7	Ballarat	1
Citrus	1		56

Polls are to be open from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock p. m., at the following places and under charge of the following officers, viz:

Round Valley—Inspector, John S. McGee; Judges, John Shipley and I. F. Smith. Polls at the School House.

Lincoln—Inspector, John Barlow; Judges, T. F. Hutchison and Thos. Thompson. Polls at School House

Laws—Inspector, Barton McGee; Judges, Jas McNally and John Dehy. Polls at the school House.

Bishop—Inspector, Jno. E. Meroney; Judges, H. N. Gunter and A. L. McGee Polls at Court House.

East Bishop—Inspector, W. L. Coats; Judges D. A. Bradshaw and A. Dell. Polls at office of W. J. Dunn.

Poleta—Inspector, George Storey; Judges, T. J. Reed and L. B. Heise. Polls at Collins' House.

Big Pine—Inspector, Geo. E. Mitchell; Judges, W. P. Baker and Geo. W. Hall. Polls at Callow's Hall.

Fish Springs—Inspector, Jas Jones; Judges, A. W. H. Smith and J. H. Coe Polls at School House

Taboose—Inspector, L. C. Montague; Judges, Jos. Hall and J. W. Harbaugh. Polls at School House.

Independence—Inspector, George W. Brady; Judges, A. V. Davidson and David Stubblefield Polls at School House.

Citrus—Inspector, J. A. Pfohl; Judges, ——— and W. H. Ramsey. Polls at Pfohl's House.

Georges Creek—Inspector, J. S. Hunter; Judges, John Strohmeyer and J. W. Calbreath. Polls at School House.

Lone Pine—Inspector, Felix Meysan; Judges, Abraham Diaz and N. L. Apple Polls at School House

Cerro Gordo—Inspector, Patrick Clinton, Judges, J. Kelly and Jos. Stoffle Polls at Clinton's House.

Keeler—Inspector, J. J. Morton; Judges, Sam'l Levy and Mike Anton Polls at School House.

Olancha—Inspector, Ira W. Brown; Judges, W. T. Grant and W. H. Walker Polls at Walker's House

Darwin—Inspector, Paul Pfefferle; Judges, Henry Jackson and Henry Mettler. Polls at Store.

Modock—Inspector, John Doody; Judges Thos. Gunn and Arthur Smith Polls at Minietta Boarding House.

Mountain Springs—Inspector, A. V. Lewis, Judges, H. C. Hamilton and J. M. Davis. Polls at Company's Office.

Ballarat—Inspector, T. H. Hensley; Judges R. Decker and J. McHugh. Polls at Decker's Office.

Panamint—Inspector, John Curran; Judges, F. Russell and Pat Langley. Polls at Store.

VOTING TEST:

Are you now in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation?

E. ROBINSON, Chairman.
I. H. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

LEGAL.

Notice of Sale of Mining Property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of an order of sale made by the Superior Court of the County of San Diego, State of California, on the 12th day of August, 1898, in the matter of the estate of W. H. Halbert, deceased, the undersigned administrator of said estate, subject to confirmation by said Court, will sell at private sale an undivided one-half interest in and to the following described mining property, situated in the Panamint Mining District, in the County of Inyo, in the State of California, which said mining property consists of seven claims located under the following names, to wit: "John G. Carlisle Mining Claim," "Grover Cleveland Quartz Mining Claim," "Kentucky Mine," "Texas Mining Claim," "Sun Rise Mine," "Never Give Up Quartz Mining Claim," "Joker Quartz Mining Claim." Abstract of title to said claims can be seen at office of V. E. Shaw, over First National Bank, San Diego, California.

The sale will be made on or after September 12th, 1898, and bids will be received at the office of V. E. Shaw, Rooms 7 & 8, over First National Bank, in the City of San Diego, in the State of California. Said sale will be for cash in Gold Coin of the United States, ten per cent upon the amount of bid payable upon the acceptance of the bid and the balance of purchase price payable upon confirmation of sale.

C. F. KAMMAN,
Administrator of the Estate of W. H. Halbert, deceased.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased. Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be Made.

Thomas Summers, the Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole or some portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the 17th day of September, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell as much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated August 26th, 1898.
E. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., August 25, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and receiver at Independence, Cal., on OCTOBER 3d, 1898, viz: William Vaughn, for the W ½ Lot No. One, in N.W. ¼ Sec. 2, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: David Vaughn, Robert Roberts, John Willet and William J. Lake, all of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

FAIR PRIVILEGES.

BIDS FOR TRACK and other Privileges will be received by the Board of Fair Directors, at Big Pine, Cal., up to September 15th.

Address, R. W. THOMAS,
President.

The Eleventh ANNUAL FAIR

EIGHTEENTH AGRICULTURAL DISTRCT,

INYO, MONO AND ALPINE COUNTIES,

WILL BE HELD AT

Big Pine, Cal., Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1898

The following racing events will occur, under the management of the Board of Directors:

SEPTEMBER, 1898.

TUESDAY, 20th—Running—Indian Pony race, one mile dash $15.00
Saddle horses, half-mile dash 50.00

WEDNESDAY, 21st—Trotting, one mile and repeat, 2 in 3, 3-minute class 75.00
Half mile and repeat, 2-year olds .. 50.00

THURSDAY, 22d—Running—Half mile dash, free for all 100.00
Gents Bicycle Race—One-half mile and repeat, 2 in 3 ..... 15.00

FRIDAY, 23d—Trotting—One mile and repeat, 2 in 3, free for all ... 100.00

FREE for Inyo, Mono and Alpine Counties.
Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

Entrance closes 6 p. m. on the day preceding the race.

National trotting rules to govern trotting races and California State Agricultural rules to govern running races.

Not less than three to enter and two to start.

For any further information as to above racing address

A. P. SMITH,
Big Pine,
California.

Life member certificates of the 18th Agricultural District will be honored at the 11th Fair.

☞ The C. & C. R. R. will transport Exhibits free.

Premium List to be announced.

For information concerning Stock and all other Exhibits address

R. W. THOMAS,
President Board of Directors.

GRAND :-: CONVENTION BALL :-:

THE PEOPLE OF BIG PINE

Will redeem their promise of a Hop at Educational Hall—the largest in the County—on

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 20, 1898,

UNDER THE FOLLOWING MANAGEMENT:

Director and Floor Manager ..... E. H. OBER
Treasurer ..... SAM McMURRY, Jr
Secretary ..... G. W. HALL

Executive Committee:

ALLEN McDONALD, G. W. HALL, J. R. MILES, G. A. McAFFEE, H. C. OBER.

Invitation Committee:

BISHOP.
J. W. Hanby, W. L. Smith, Morton George, W. A. Chalfant.

ROUND VASLEY.
Willie Vaughn, Frank Evans.

POLETA.
John A. Collins.

TINNEMAHA
Upton Tracy, John Conners.

INDEPENDENCE.
Ernest Laird, Norman Mairs, D. J. Hession.

GEORGES CREEK.
J. S. Hunter.

LONE PINE.
Felix P. Meysan, Fred B. Stewart.

KEELER.
D. A. Johnson, Leon Marx.

The Best Music Obtainable. Supper at Williams House.

TICKETS, including Supper : : : : : : : : $2 50

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

—NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE—

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GAL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINK STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SODA WATER .....
..... **ALL FLAVORS**

75 Cts. per Case.

No. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates. Will ship to all points, in first class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,
Bishop. Cal.
C. E. JOHNSON.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.		From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv	10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m
Dayton	6		11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18		12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26		12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38		1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	4[illegible]		1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	45		2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54		2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Schurz	65		3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Gillis	78		3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100		5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
			No. 3.		No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv	6:00 a m	Ar	7:25 p m
Kinkead	112		6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125		7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	131		7:30 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137		7:50 a m		5:35 p m
Rhodes	142		8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	150		8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	152		9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar	9:30 a m	Lv	3:50 p m
Junction			10:10 a m		3:25 p m
Basalt	167		11:10 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	175		12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	183		12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193		1:30 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204		2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv	3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	239		4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	253		4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	267		5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281		6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	290		6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar	7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an impesing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras; and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—ere soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv	1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m		2:25 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m		3:08 p m
Carson	9:30 a m		3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 A m		5:15 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m		6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar	6:55 p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv	7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m		7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m		8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m		9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m		10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m		11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar	11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9 1898

A. W. de Carroll, of Lone Pine, is visiting town to-day.

N. E. and A. L. Conklin were in from Taboose last Wednesday.

Dr. J. D. Blair's drug store is receiving a new coat of paint throughout.

George Collins, of Poleta, was here for a day or two on a probate matter.

Saturday last David Vaughn made final proof on his homestead, near Citrus.

The new Land Office building looks like a Sunday issue of the San Francisco *Examiner*.

The Railroad Company will transport all exhibits excepting live stock to the Fair free of charge.

The Indian school is in session at Camp Independence, with Miss Nellie Reynolds as teacher.

The people of Big Pine are working hard and leaving nothing undone to make the Fair a success.

There has been a filing in the local Land Office on 160 acres of coal land about 15 miles west of Randsburg.

E. Chenot has returned from the mountains in improved health, and finds his store improved and repainted.

Announcement of the grand "Convention Ball" at Big Pine, September 20th, will be noted elsewhere in this issue.

R. H. Blake and R. W. Thomas of Big Pine attended the Land Office last Saturday, proving up on a timber-culture claim.

Mr. Vaughn has erected a residence building on a lot north of the schoolhouse block—an extension of the town in that direction.

Term of Independence school begins next Monday. Teacher Janvier has arrived from the mountains, looking rugged as a miner.

Alvah K. Briggs, independent candidate for Sheriff, was hereabouts for several days, interviewing middle-of-the-valley voters, and has gone southward.

Democratic County primaries transpire to-morrow. Canvassing has been conducted on fair lines all around and all of the men now out would make good officers.

We have an intimation from Supervisor Eldred to the effect that school children will be in much less danger of breaking their necks while crossing the creek east of the court house lot, because he intends to fix it.

See notices of legal sales of mining property in the Telescope Range. The Halbert mines and the Mineral Hill group are within sight of each other and nearly on the same mountain, but at greatly different elevations. Some of the Ginser claims are not in South Park district, but in Panamint.

At Bishop, on Monday morning last, John Kewley Sr. died suddenly, dropped dead, from heart failure. He was 60 years of age, a native of the Isle of Man, and came to Inyo somewhere about twelve years ago from Esmeralda, when he bought the Jackson ranch near one of the Watterson places. By those who knew him he is spoken of as having been a good man.

Congressman De Vries will arrive here on the 19th or 20th inst. He will speak at Lone Pine, Independence, Big Pine and Bishop. Mr. De Vries made an excellent record in the last Congress, and is the nominee of the Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists for re-election. His opponent is F. D. Ryan, who is the Republican nominee.

S. B. Burkham of Bodie is the Democratic nominee for the State Senate from the 14th Senatorial district, comprising the counties of Calaveras, Amador, Mono and Alpine. Mr. Burkham is well and favorably known in Mono County. He is an active, intelligent gentleman, and should he be elected he would certainly represent the Fourteenth District with credit and satisfaction.

Our flag fluttering to-day gives evidence that California's own private holiday has arrived, the forty-eighth anniversary of her admittance into the Union as a State. Dixon and San Jose Native Sons and Daughters are giving grand celebrations at their respective towns. While the young Californians are shouting lustily for the present day the old-timers are exchanging reminiscences of those wonderful days of '49 and '50.

A singular instance of disaster from a curious cause which no one has ever calculated upon is reported from Bishop. At the ranch of James Shaw, while G. P. Bourland's best thresher was humming away a shot-gun cartridge fell upon the cylinder, exploded and set the whole business ablaze almost instantly. Loss—the machine, Will Brockman's wheat in stack and sack and all else except the live stock and horse power. Looks like this might be another good reason for giving "warning to hunters."

Water Storage for Big Pine.

September 5th articles of incorporation of the Big Pine Surplus Water Storage Company were filed with the County Clerk. The articles recite that the purposes for which the corporation is formed are to "collect and store surplus water, and to furnish the same for irrigation and other purposes." Its principal place of business is at Big Pine, and the corporation is to exist for fifty years. Its Directors for the first year are Louis Schalten, Edward Reinhakle, C. L. Meyers, John W. McMurry and J. C. Crocker. The capital stock is $4,000, divided into 4,000 shares of the par value of $1 each, of which 2,615 shares have been subscribed by residents of Big Pine and vicinity.

Delegates to Republican County Convention.

Round Valley—J. G. Birchim, C. A. Hilton.

Lincoln—Robert Love.

Lawa—P. D. Gunter, Wm. Symons.

Bishop—W. W. Watterson, W. L. Smith, J. W. Riggs.

East Bishop—Mark Watterson, C. B. Rawson, P. S. Partridge.

Poleta—George Collins.

Big Pine—John S. Miles, Jos. Schalten, Jas. Crocker, Lee Maupin.

Fish Springs—C. F. Fuller.

Taboose—A. L. Conklin.

Independence—S. A. Densmore, Wells Barnes, J. H. Kispert, Aug. Stecker.

Citrus—David Vaughn.

Georges Creek—J. F. Beale.

Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt, J. J. Stewart, R. S. Carrasco, A. C. Stevens, David Pobst.

Keeler—H. L. Wrinkle.

Darwin—Charles Anthony.

The Athletic Club Dance.

The members of the Athletic Club have reason to congratulate themselves on the success, both socially and financially, of their hop Saturday evening. Mr. J. G. McLean in a short address reviewed the work of the Club and stated its plans for the future. At present it is the business of the Club to give every individual who so desires an opportunity for more perfect physical development. The apparatus has been purchased with a view toward strengthening every muscle of the body. Two days a week will be set apart for ladies' days, and a dance every two weeks will be given to pay the expenses of the Club. Eventually there may be facilities for mental as well as physical development.

Mining Exhibits.

BIG PINE, Aug. 29.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT — At a recent meeting of Board of Directors of Fair management the Secretary was instructed to address all Inyo County mine proprietors, soliciting mineral exhibits for the coming Fair. Hoping you and all others may loan or contribute specimens for that purpose, I remain, truly yours,

E. SPENCER,
Sec'y Board Directors.

On Friday evening last Irv. H. Mulholland returned from a brief trip over the Sierras, and on the following morning set out for San Francisco, to meet an appointment with all other State candidates and the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee. It is Mr. Mulholland's intention to visit all the counties, especially where present land interests of the State of California are mainly situated. It is pretty fair work for Inyo's candidate.

MARRIED.

HEALD-GROW — At Independence, September 8, 1898, by Hon. W. A. Lamar, Superior Judge, Mr. F. H. Heald of Garlock, Calif., and Mrs. Alice N. Grow of Chicago, Ills.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

—X—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED $1.00
MAIN SPRINGS $1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, July 30, 1898.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty second session beginning on the Fourth day of January, A. D. 1897, two-thirds of all of the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows;

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

Now, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898.

The said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44, (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of California, the day and year herein first above written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
[SEAL.] Secretary of State.

NOTICE

OF THE

APPLICATION OF THE MODOCK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

No 321.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 9th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Modock Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at the city of San Francisco, California, by L. F. J. Wrinkle, its attorney in fact, whose residence and postoffice address is Thebe, Inyo county, California, has made application for a United States Patent for the MODOC, LOOKOUT, CONFIDENCE, KEYES and HEARST consolidated (embracing the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst locations) lode mining claims situate in Lookout Mining District, Inyo county, California, consisting of 1500, 1500, 1500, 1500 and 1500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600, 600, 600 and 600 feet wide respectively being Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in the United States Land Office at Independence, California, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees east, as follows:

(MODOC LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 1 on a dump of an open cut at the point of location, in T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Running thence on a true course, along the line of croppings; the variation being 15 degrees east.

South 24½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks marked M No 2; beginning again at stake No 1 at point of location; on a true course along the croppings north ½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in mound of rocks marked M No 6, the northern terminous of ledge.

(MODOC EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

On a true course from south end of lode stake M No 2; thence north 65½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks, marked M No 3; thence on a true course, north 24½ degrees east 10.35 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 4 from which the lowest Modoc tunnel bears north 62 degrees east 4.95 chains distant; thence on a true course north ½ degree west 12.47 chains to a stake in a mound of rock marked M No 5; thence on a true course south 65½ degrees east 10.01 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 7; thence on a true course south ½ degree east 10.25 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked M No 8, from which a point on the dump of Lookout tunnel No 2 bears north 25½ degrees east 1.20 chains; thence on a true course south 24½ degrees west 12.37 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 9, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 65½ degrees west 4.545 chains, back to the point of beginning on exterior boundaries at the stake M No 2 at the south terminus of the lode, containing an area of 20.67 acres.

The Lookout mine joins the Modoc on the east.

(LOOKOUT LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked L. No. 1, the point of location, in Township No. 19 South Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center of the lode north 61½ degrees east 19.69 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked L. No 2, from which a point at the mouth of the Keyes tunnel bears south 72¼ degrees east 4.40 chains distant. Beginning again at stake L. No. 1, point of location, on a true course thence south 61½ degrees west 3.03 chains to stake L. No. 5, being the western terminus of the lode.

(LOOKOUT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES)

Beginning at stake L No 2, east end of lode; thence on true course north 28½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 3, the northeast corner of claim; thence south 61½ degrees west 18.50 chains to a stake at the intersection of the Modoc east boundary line, from which the stake L. No 4 in rock mound of original location bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains distant; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south ½ degree east 4.04 chains to stake in rock mound M. No 8; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south 24½ degrees west 2.94 chains to a stake, from which the stake L. No 5 bears north 28½ degrees west, 82 links distant, the westerly terminus of the lode 3.03 chains westerly from point of location; thence on a true course south 28½ degrees east 3.72 chains to a stake in rock mound L. No 6 and K. M. No. 4; thence on a true course north 61½ degrees east 22.72 chains to the southeast corner of the claim at a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course north 28½ degrees west 4.545 chains to the stake L. No. 2 at the point of beginning, containing 13.21 acres.

The Modoc mine joins the Lookout on the west, the Keyes mine on the northeast and the Hearst mine on the southeast.

(CONFIDENCE LODE LINE, "TRACT NO. 1.")

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked C. No. 1 below the mouth of Confidence tunnel No. 1, at the point of location, in T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center line of the lode north 14 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 2, the north terminus of the ledge; from point of location C. No. 1 on a true course along the line of the croppings south 34 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake marked C. No. 6, the south terminus of the lode.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 1)

On a true course from stake in rock mound C No. 2 north end of lode, north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C No. 3, the northwest corner of the claim; thence on a true course south 14 degrees west 8.75 chains to a stake in the Modoc north boundary from which stake C. No. 4 bears south 14 degrees west 4.63 chains; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Modoc mine south 65½ degrees east 4.32 chains to a stake marked M. No. 7; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of Modoc mine south ½ degree east 6.21 chains to a stake from which the stake L. No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the "Lookout" mine north 61½ degrees east 6.85 chains to intersection of Confidence east line; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.33 chains to stake C. No. 8; thence on true course north 14 degrees east 9.34 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 9, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of the exterior boundaries at the stake C No. 2, containing an area of 10.82 acres.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 2)

Beginning at a stake on south boundary of "Lookout" mine, from which the stake C. No. 6 on the south terminus of the lode bears north 76 degrees west 2.52 chains, the stake L. No. 6 and K. M No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 9.07 chains; thence on a true course south 76 degrees east 4.27 chains to stake in rock mound C. No. 7; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.88 chains to stake on south boundary of "Lookout" thence on a true course along the south boundary of "Lookout" mine south 61½ degrees west 2.87 chains to point of beginning, containing 12 acres.

(KEYES LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake marked K., the westerly terminus of the ledge, from which the northeast corner of the Lookout mine bears north 50½ degrees east 3.30 chains distant. In T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, running thence on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, running along center of the claim south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge.

(KEYES EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge; thence on a true course south 1¼ degrees west 4.545 chains to a point on the easterly slope of the hill at a stake marked K. No. 1 and H. No. 1, the southeast corner of the claim and the northeast corner of the Hearst mine; thence on true course north 88¾ degrees west 16.42 chains to the intersection with the east boundary line of the Lookout mine, from which the stake L. No. 7 bears south 28½ degrees east 1.30 chains distant, and stake H. No. 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the easterly boundary of the Lookout north 28½ degrees west 7.79 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 3; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Lookout south 61½ degrees west 2.85 chains to stake, from which stake K. on west of lode bears south 1¼ degree west .765 links; thence on a true course north 1¼ degree east 3.78 chains to stake K. No. 3; thence on a true course south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked K. No. 4, the northeast corner of the claim, from which the section corner common to Sections 34, 35, 2 and 3, in T. 19 and 20 South, Range 42 East, bears south 48½ degrees east 114.41 chains distant; thence on a true course south 1¼ degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of exterior boundaries at the stake K., the easterly terminus of the ledge, containing an area of 17.87 acres.

The Keyes mine joins the Hearst mine on the north.

(HEARST LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked H., the westerly terminus of the lode. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and running thence along the line of croppings on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode.

(HEARST EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode, thence north 1¼ degrees east 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 1 and K No. 1, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course along the south boundary of the Keyes mine north 88¾ degrees west 16.42 chains to a stake in the Lookout east line, from which the stake H. No 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the east boundary of the Lookout south 28½ degrees east 1.30 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course along the south boundary of Lookout mine south 61½ degrees west 8.00 chains to stake, from which the stake H. western terminus of lode bears north 1¼ degrees east 54 links; thence on a true course south 1¼ degrees west 1.58 chains to the intersection with the Kentuck north boundary line from which stake in rock mound H. No. 3 bears south 1¼ degrees west 2.42 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the Kentuck mine north 86 degrees east 8.03 chains to stake K. M. No. 3; thence on a true course along east boundary of the Kentuck south ½ degree east 3.14 chains to a stake at intersection, from which the stake H No. 3 bears north 88¾ degrees west 8.10 chains; thence on a true course south 88¾ degrees east 14.62 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 4, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 1¼ degrees east 4.545 chains to the stake at the eastern terminous of the lode, at the point of beginning of exterior boundaries, containing an area of 16.28 acres.

The Hearst mine joins the Keyes mine on the north.

Said five claims being contiguous and constituting the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst consolidated mines.

The said mining claims being of record in Book "B," pages 171, 175, 176, ——, and —— respectively, records of Lookout Mining District, formerly Coso Mining District, Inyo County, California, and in the office of the Recorder of said County, at Independence, in said Inyo County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Locations at pages 131, 132, 132 133 and 134 respectively. This group is bounded by the Cactus claim on the west and by the Bismark, Argus, Kentuck and Eclipse claims on the south.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lodes, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, State of California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

It is hereby ordered, that this Notice be published for the period of ten consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

P. H. MACK, Independence, California, Attorney for Applicant.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Ginser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Ginser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of those certain mines, mill sites and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this Second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
[SEAL] Clerk.

Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff; P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Lorenzo D. Matthews Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The E 1-2 and SW 1-4 Section 36, Township 22 south, Range 37 east; NE 1-4 of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 36 east M D M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 884, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

J. M. Keeler, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The frac'l N 1-2 of NW 1-4 of Section 4; all frac'l Section 5, Township 17 south, and frac'l S 1-2 of SE 1-4 of Section 31, Township No. 16 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 9,075, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $18.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

J. M. Keeler, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the

WHAT WILL BECOME OF CHINA?

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Optician—Yes, you see double. I can correct the fault with spectacles. Patient—Hurry. Maybe it isn't twins after all.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

On the way home.—Jimmie—Didn't you hear the Sunday-school teacher say your conscience is what tells you when you do wrong? Tommy—It's a good thing it don't tell your mother.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

WILL & FINCK CO'S.

SPRING EYE GRAIN BAG NEEDLE

Plain or with Cutter. The Best Needle in the Market. Used by all Sack Sewers. For sale by all general Misc. Stores or by

Will & Finck Co., 920 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

LOST,

The opportunity of saving MONEY, if you do not buy from us. We positively guarantee to give you a DISCOUNT of 20 to 75 per cent from any Price List issued by any Pacific Coast Cash or Department Store. We can sell you everything you need; write for full particulars.

GILBERT CLEMENTS' SONS,

218 CALIFORNIA STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Supplies.

Fearless Men.

There is a condition possible to some few souls that if not really the highest attribute of humanity would be chosen by most men of noble mold were selection possible. It is the unawed tranquillity, the absolute inability to fear, that some men, not many, possess, or rather, one should say, by which some men are possessed. An instance of such courage on a low plane is that of Potemkin kicking aside the bloody head of his predecessor as he stepped to the block, an act almost indelicate enough to be humorous, yet withal significant of an iron nerve.

Somewhere in the late seventies another Russian, but this time a savant, gave a proof of what length a rapt intensity of purpose will carry a man to. In order to make good his theory that a suicide may be deliberate and unrepenting he subjected himself to hideous torture, ending in death, but under such circumstances that he might have relinquished his design at any stage of its progress. He lay on his back upon a bedstead from which he had stripped all the clothing, with a lamp placed underneath him so that the flame just touched his spine, rising at intervals to make notes, which were afterward published. They show a calm spirit of research and are slightly triumphant in tone, though touched into high relief once or twice by an expression of anguish.—F. Foster in North American Review.

Wifely Pride.

In the course of a conversation between two workingmen's wives one happened to remark that her husband always put on a clean white shirt on Sunday morning. The other replied: "I never care so much about the Sundays, but I aye like to see John wi' a clean shirt on Saturday afternoon, because he's gey hot tempered, and if he should take off his coat to fecht I like him to look clean and decent!"—London Telegraph.

Surmounting the Obstacle.

Her Papa—I'm afraid, young man, that you and my daughter would not be happy together. You might get along all right for a long time and agree on important matters, but what would happen when the little things came to worry?

Her Lover—Well-er-we could hire a nurse.—New York Journal.

FIERCE NAVAL FIGHT

THE WYOMING'S HEROIC BATTLE WITH THE JAPANESE.

Against Overwhelming Odds the American Commander McDugall Fought One of the Most Daring and Successful Engagements In the History of Marine Warfare.

Strange as it may seem, the Wyoming's oriental battle is an almost unrecorded chapter of our naval annals, though it ranks even higher in point of daring and success against overwhelming odds than the defeat of the Alabama by the Wyoming's sister ship, the Kearsarge. But the Wyoming never was in very great luck as a naval star. She had her part throughout the civil war in all the hardest of blockading and cruising service, and fought well whenever she had the chance, but she did not have the luck of getting into the papers. She was sent off at the same time as the Kearsarge to cruise for that scourge of the seas, the Alabama, and just missed her by the merest chance on two occasions in the China seas.

It was in 1863, toward the end of the dual reign of the tycoon and the mikado, when Japan was in the throes of civil war, and the forces of the rebel princes were resisting to the last the passing of the old feudal system. The Prince of Nagato was one of these, and from his tiny kingdom that fronted on the straits of Simonoseki he declared himself lord paramount of everything in sight, including the neighboring seas, from which he took generous toll as did ever the pirate chiefs of Tarifa. He had laid violent hands and hot shot upon the vessels of various powers, including Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

Meantime Prince Nagato throve and flourished by the strait of Simonoseki, and failing one day to wring tribute or blackmail by any other means he fired on the American merchantman Pembroke and killed a couple of her crew. There was another diplomatic protest of the combined foreign representatives to the Japanese government, and Commander McDugall, who happened to be in port with the Wyoming, suggested that if the mikado could not take a fall out of his rebellious subject the Wyoming could and would without much urging. This struck the government as a good thing and an easy way out of the international difficulty, so McDugall was given carte blanche to settle accounts with the Prince of Nagato in behalf of all the powers concerned, and he forthwith sailed away.

It was the middle of July when the Wyoming found herself in the strait of Simonoseki and in sight of the shore batteries which were a part of the prince's defenses to seaward. Before she had time to open on the batteries two Japanese gunboats loomed up, one ahead and one astern, in the narrow strait, and presently a third came cruising out from among the neighboring islands. It was a nasty place for a fight, McDugall being without charts or pilots, and the odds were more than enough for Nelson himself, being 48 guns of the three Japanese vessels to the 26 of the old Wyoming, to say nothing of the batteries on shore. There was still a chance to run, barring some danger of grounding in the narrow channels among the islands, but the idea does not seem to have occurred to any one aboard the frigate.

Working to windward of the nearest Japanese, the Wyoming opened at long range and worked down on her till, when close aboard, there was nothing of the enemy left standing above decks. The other two vessels had come up in the meantime and engaged the American on either side, but she lay to and gave them shot for shot, port and starboard, till her gunners were smoke blind and the flame of the guns no longer served to light the battlecloud that rolled in white billows over the smooth waters of the strait. It was desperate work in the shallow water, but the Wyoming was the best vessel, and she outmaneuvered her two opponents from start to finish, though twice aground and once afire, with as many men knocked out from splinters and heat as from the enemy's shot.

Fighting themselves out of one smoke patch into another, the three combatants circled around like two crows and a kingbird till they had drifted down in range of the shore batteries, which gayly took a hand in the game. But McDugall ran across the bows of one of his enemies, raked her as he went and left her a floating wreck, and then turned his attention to the batteries. The Wyoming's men rigged the smith's forge on deck and tossed hot shot into the works ashore till they set them afire and the soldiers fled, and the other Japs on the remaining cruiser, deciding enough was as good as a feast, followed their example.

So McDugall mended his rigging and patched his bulwarks, and meanwhile sent word to the recalcitrant prince to come down and settle or he would sail inland and shell the royal palace about its royal owner's ears.

The prince, who was no less discreet than Colonel Crockett's coon, came down promptly, and of the resulting indemnity $300,000 fell to the lot of the United States. It was many years before this money got into the treasury of the United States, but meantime the state department had charge of it and had invested it so well that there was a very little short of $2,000,000 finally turned over to the government, which, after all, was pretty good pay for one day's fighting, with a loss of only five killed and six wounded.—Washington Post.

Sweet Revenge.

The judge had never taken a Turkish bath, but he was not feeling his best that morning, and it suddenly occurred to him to test its vivifying effects, so enthusiastically descanted upon by his young friends.

It seemed to the judge that the rubber was terribly rough, but, fearing to expose his inexperience and subject himself to ridicule by objecting to the regular treatment, he patiently endured being punched, pummeled, slapped, spanked, whacked and poked until he could not stand the torture a moment longer.

"Is—it—qui-ite—neces-sary—to—make—me—bla-ack—and—blue—all—ov-ver?" panted the judge, as irregularly as the rubber dug his fists in more or less vigorously.

"Never you mind; I'm fixin you," responded the rubber, redoubling his assaults and grinning diabolically—at least so it seemed to the judge.

"Who (slap, groan) are (thud, groan) you?" gasped the judge, a horrible suspicion dawning in his mind. "Your (whack, groan) face (thump, groan) does (whack, groan) look (slap, groan) fa—(thud, groan)—miliar" (swish, groan).

"Oh, you remember me, do you?" growled the rubber sarcastically. "Well, dash yer old hide, mebbe you'd like to send me up for six months again for prizefightin!"—Harper's Magazine.

Guns For Battleships.

It appears that the tendency in the British and the United States navies is to reduce the number of guns and to increase their arcs of fire and also to have no guns above 6 inch caliber for supporting the 12 or 13 inch. This method of decreasing the number and caliber of guns is an ideal theory for reducing weights, but ships are built to carry guns and to fight, and it would seem better to reduce weights elsewhere than in the battery and ammunition.

In an engagement between battleships of similar armor and displacement which one will probably be the victor? There can be but one answer. It will be the one that effectively delivers the greatest amount of steel against the other ship. During the engagement each ship will necessarily lose the use of numerous guns and men, and therefore the ship that carries the larger number of guns and that has a reserve force of men below in protected places for filling the vacancies at the remaining guns will certainly have the advantage, and some obscure guns that are generally looked upon with disfavor on account of their small arcs of fire may, at the critical moment when their companions of larger arcs are dismounted, become the means of insuring victory.—Lieutenant E. W. Eberle, U. S. N., in Cassier's Magazine.

Meals In France.

The French are very temperate in food and drink, a cup of coffee with a piece of bread being considered quite sufficient until noon, when the dejeuner a la fourchette is served. This consists of a first course of eggs or macaroni, a second of one chop each or stew, and a third of fruit and cheese. Plenty of bread (always good in France) is eaten during the meal, but butter rarely, and a glass or two of wine diluted with water, but never iced or sweetened, is drunk by each member of the family, including the children. Dinner, usually at 7 o'clock, is a little more elaborate meal, from which soup and a salad are seldom omitted, and black coffee is often served with cognac at the end. Owing to the fact that so much chicory is used French coffee is not much to the taste of Anglo-Saxons. I have never yet had what I call a cup of "good" coffee in France, whereas in Vienna and Munich it is simply delicious. Coffee being very dear in France (60 cents per pound for good quality) may account for the excessive use of chicory.—What to Eat.

The Youngster Cuts His Finger.

"Well," said Mr. Goslington, "the youngster has cut his finger. The only surprising thing is that he didn't do it the first day he got the knife. How he did it he doesn't know himself, except that the knife slipped and the first thing he knew his finger was bleeding. Then he ran to his mother. His face was white, but he didn't cry, which I thought was very brave, and I think so still. His mother washed the finger gently and then bound it up with a strip of soft, worn, white cotton cloth tied around not with a piece of common cord, but with a narrow strip torn off the edge of the cloth itself. I heard her tearing it, and I thought it sounded familiar, and then I remembered that was the way my mother used to do up my finger.

"Then the boy went around with that finger held out straight from the rest of the hand and with a solemn look on his face, but he couldn't stay solemn long, and it was surprising how quickly his finger healed too. Then his mother put a cot over it, a finger cut from an old kid glove (just what my mother used to do, too, and I wonder if all mothers do these things just alike), to protect it for a day or two more until it got fully well. That was wholly new to him, and it pleased him very much. He wore the glove finger with the proud but reserved dignity of one convalescing from a saber stroke instead of a cut from his first knife, and it all made me feel young again myself."

Exact justice is commonly more merciful in the long run than pity, for it tends to foster in men those stronger qualities which make them good citizens.—Lowell.

A CENT'S WORTH

of the wrong baking powder will spoil a half-dollar's worth of cake.

Use *Schilling's Best.*

A BELIEVER IN DREAMS.

At the top of a steep hill two young men sat on a stone wall by the roadside, resting.

It was late on a Sunday afternoon in October. Stretching away on every side, with here and there the roofs of farm-houses visible, were the bright colors of ripening foliage. Four miles away toward the west was the hazy outline of the city.

There had been silence for some time between the two companions. At length Howard Crane spoke. He was an athletic fellow, with a healthy color in his alert, smooth-shaven face.

"I suppose this is our last walk together for this year," he said. "I shall be lonesome enough without you all winter. I wish you had not got to go south."

"And I wish you could go south with me," said John Brant, smiling. He was tall and spare, with a pale, sensitive face. "But of course the law can't get on without you."

Crane laughed. "I don't just see how I can leave now. I'd like to be with you, only I'd hate to waste so much time, and I was never particularly fond of loafing around doing nothing."

"I know I'm lazy," said Brant, good-humoredly, "but where's the use in my doing anything? It would only be taking the bread out of some poor fellow's mouth."

As the sun went down they left the wall and set out at a brisk pace toward the city.

"Of course," said Crane, after a pause, "I don't want you to stay here if your health can't stand it. Queer freak of your lungs to go back on you this way, when they've never given you any trouble before. A winter in the South will fix you all right, but it's going to be lonesome for me. You know you are the only one I am at all chummy with." He sighed deeply.

"You are not going to be so lonely as you think," said Brant, with a quiet smile.

"What do you mean?"

Brant hesitated, and then said, a little apologetically: "I know you'll think I'm a silly old woman to believe it, but I had a dream about you a little while ago, and I can't get it out of my head, it was so real."

"Well, what was it?" prompted Crane, as his friend paused.

"That you would be married in less than a year."

"There's nothing I'm less likely to do," said Crane, laughing.

"But I feel sure you will," said Brant, earnestly. "The dream was so vivid, more like a vision. I saw you, and where you lived, and you were very happy."

"It's utterly absurd," said Crane. "Such a thing hasn't entered my head."

They became silent, as they neared the city, each occupied with his own thoughts. At Crane's door they parted.

"If I'm married when you come back, you must come and see us," he said, lightly. "But I sha'n't be. I haven't any faith in dreams."

"Yes, you will," said Brant, positively, "and I'll be sure and visit you. Good-by."

Slowly and dejectedly Brant walked along the brightly lighted streets to his home. Leaving his coat and hat in the hall, he went to his room, and, groping his way across it, sat down in the dark. With his head resting on his hands, the same perplexing, harassing thoughts which had troubled him for the month past chased through his tired brain.

Was he a fool, he asked himself, for the hundredth time. He had deceived his friends, making them think he must leave home on account of his health, when in reality it had never been better. He was going away to exile, leaving his family, all his acquaintances, Crane, and, worst of all—Mildred.

And for what? Because in that wretched dream he had seen Mildred happily married to Crane.

He was tempted even now, at the eleventh hour, to go to Mildred and ask her to be his wife. But the spell of the dream was upon him still, and he felt that he could not betray his friend.

Even if he could, what reason had he to think that Mildred returned his love? And supposing she did, it would be a wrong to her, for he told himself, with self-deprecation, that Crane would make her the better husband.

No, he would carry out his plan to the bitter end. The dream was so real to him that he did not for a moment doubt its coming true. He smiled a little grimly as he thought how every one believed him to have one foot in the grave, and how his naturally pale face had helped to deceive them.

Mildred would not expect to hear from him, thinking him not able to write. Then Crane would begin to show her little attentions, and——

But here he broke off his reflections, and found himself feeling glad that he would be away and would not have to see the affair going on. When he came back he would be able to meet her with no outward show of emotion.

All winter Brant wandered from place to place. Crane wrote twice, at the first, but he was a poor correspondent, and Brant's third letter remained unanswered.

At home the winter's snows melted, the days grew longer, spring came, and in May Brant returned.

As he walked along the street from the station he heard his name spoken, and a moment later Crane was shaking his hand, and saying words of welcome.

"I'm in a hurry now," said Crane, "but come around to the office later, and go home to tea with me. You see," he went on, smilingly, "I've been married a month. It's all just as you said it would be, and I believe in dreams now—your dreams, at any rate. Well, good-by for the present. Be sure and come out. Margaret will be delighted to see you."

Crane hurried off down the street. Brant stood looking after him with an expression of overwhelming amazement on his face.

"Margaret!" he exclaimed, under his breath. "Good heavens—he's gone and married the wrong one!"—Omaha Bee.

"I SUPPOSE THIS IS OUR LAST WALK TOGETHER FOR THIS YEAR."

Left Teeth Used Oftenest.

The natural habit of human beings appears to be the use of the teeth on the left side of the mouth for masticating the food. During a lengthened period of observation only one person out of thirteen was found who used both sides of his mouth for chewing and masticating his food.

The average woman's club is a boomerang.

He Found the Firebug.

An Australian farmer who was recently burned out on a large scale, being certain that his grass had been feloniously ignited, offered £25 reward for the discovery of the perpetrator and employed trackers at great expense. After a cursory examination they decided that a woman had made the tracks, and when they had unearthed the shoe that made them it was found to belong to the farmer's 17-year-old daughter, who, when questioned, admitted that she had started the fire "because she loved to see the people excited and the water carts hurrying about." The farmer is now called upon to pay the £25 reward and another £25 expenses in connection with the trackers.

A Dancing Feat.

A wonderful feat in dancing is recorded from Berlin. At a recent ball a prize of a gold ring was offered to the lady who waltzed the longest without stopping. Twelve couples competed. They began waltzing at 12:30 a. m. and it was 5:45 a. m. before the winner and her partner stopped waltzing. By 2:30 five couples dropped out, and at 5:15 another lady fainted. Two more couples dropped out at 4:45, and at 4:50 only two couples remained on the floor.

A Compromise.

A missionary in British Guiana who has recorded some of his experiences in a book relates some curious instances of the choice of names by negro parents. He was once asked to baptize a child "Seriatim ad Valorem," which would certainly have been distinctive. "Whisky Emmanuel" may be quoted as a triumph of compromise.—Westminster Gazette.

Tragedy.

The horror stricken spectators were rooted to the spot, with the exception of one small boy, and his clothes indicated that he was growing fast.—Indianapolis Journal.

A medical authority on the virtues of various kinds of foods declares that the herring gives the muscles elasticity, the body strength and the brain vigor and is not flesh forming.

There were 17,000 umbrellas left in London cabs in one year, according to a recent report.

HAVE YOU A SON, BROTHER,

Husband or Lover in the Army or Navy? Mail him to-day a 25c. package of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. All who march, walk or stand need it. It cures aching, tired, sore, swollen, sweating feet and makes hot, tight or new shoes easy. Feet can't Blister, get Sore or Callous where Allen's Foot-Ease is used. 10,000 testimonials. All druggists and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"Doctor, why do you advise me to do so much walking in hot weather?" "I thought if you saved car fare you might pay it on my bills."

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Can you tell it from a $20.00 made-to-order suit? Picture in your mind the very nicest ready-to-wear suit that you ever bought for $15.00 and we'll guarantee these to equal it.

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Black Clay Worsted.
Black or blue all-wool Serge Cheviots.
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Round cornered 4-but. sacks.
Straight cut sacks.
Double breasted sacks.
Italian or serge linings—sewn throughout with silk—cut stylishly and to fit all sizes—slim and stout.

Send chest, waist, sleeve and inside leg measure when ordering.

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"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—MRS JOHN FOREMAN, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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Pansies and Marguerites.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1898.

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LEAVIN' HOME.

When a feller sorter packs his traps an' goes away from home,
Whar the birds air allus singin', an' the honey's in the comb—
Whar the sunshine is the brightest an' the heart beats all in tune
An' life's sweet in winter as in rosiest days o' June—

No matter how the skies look—ef they're just as bright an' blue
As the eyes with which your sweetheart twinkled messages to you—
You'll find 'em growin' misty—with a haze on field an' plain,
An' your eyes'll sorter twinkle, an' the lids'll hide the rain!

Fer the distance—it looks lonesome, an' though roses red an' white,
Air jest as sweet off yonder, with the dews an' with the light,
As the ones in old-time gardens, yit—it's mighty fur to roam—
An' you know more of the roses in the little spot called "Home!"

So, packin' up fer leavin' sorter makes you fumble roun'
Fer han'kerchers, to dry the tears that will come tricklin' down!
An' though you say it's foolishness, yit—world's so wide to roam!
An' the best world fer a feller is the little world at home!

—Atlanta Constitution.

AVENGED BY A SERPENT.

WHEN I got George's letter, telling me that all was now ready for our reception and we were to come at once, I was delighted. Within a week we — mother and I—were on our way out, and in about three weeks' time found ourselves between the swampy shores of the Essequibo, nearing Georgetown, where on the quay the dear fellow was waiting to take us up to the home he had made for us on his plantation.

George Haden and I had met a year before during his visit to the United States, and the big, quiet, sunburned man and I, who tell this story, had fallen in love with one another almost at the first sight.

We were to have been married before he returned to Guiana, but he was recalled suddenly by the death of his only brother at Rio, and it was arranged I should follow later with mother.

You can—or, rather, you can't—imagine how delighted I was to see my sweetheart again. But I was startled and a good deal troubled by his appearance; he looked thin and worried. At first I put it down to his grief at Harry's death; but later, after our quiet wedding, on the way to my future home I gathered by degrees there was more than that.

His brother Harry had married a Spaniard—a beautiful woman—who had died nearly eighteen years before, leaving him with one daughter, Teresa. It was chiefly on this girl's account that George had hurried back, and he had mentioned in writing to me that he had brought her up from Rio to stay with him in Guiana until other arrangements could be made. Since then I had heard little of her, and almost, indeed, in my own happiness and excitement forgotten her very existence.

Now my questions elicited from George that she was not a pleasant-tempered young woman, or easy to get on with, but my worst anticipations did not touch the reality.

We came up the river in a small steamer, which dropped us at my husband's very wharf, and we three walked up a slope through a wonderful tropical garden to where a long, white-washed, green-shuttered house shone clean and bright in the evening sun.

On the veranda stood a tall figure in a pale yellow gown, her black hair crowned with crimson hibiscus. A splendidly handsome woman!

She looked at me in a half-disdainful way.

"So you're my new aunt?" she said casually. "And how do you do, Uncle George?"

Her calm assumption of superiority was unbearable. George—big, steady, good-tempered man that he was—flushed with anger.

He whispered to me:

"Never mind, my dear. She knows no better; and it won't be for long."

But it was for longer than we reckoned. She was to have been sent to her godmother, who lived in Madrid. But the old lady was ill, and begged us to keep the girl a while longer.

It was trying to a degree, and each day got worse and worse. Teresa's temper was something unbearable, and her general lack of manners only equaled by her sweetness when there was anything to be gained by it. Still, for my husband's sake, I bore with her.

Toward the end of the cool weather our old English overseer died, and, as a stop-gap, George took on a young Spanish-American, Ramon Martinez.

Ramon was a smart-looking fellow, but there was something in his black eyes which repelled me. I always felt a shrinking repulsion for the man, and George didn't much care for him. Still, it was necessary to have some one who understood the sugar, and men who knew anything were so scarce you couldn't pick and choose.

Teresa, who loved the cheap gayeties of Rio, had been simply bored to death all the winter. Ramon was a godsend to her, and the two used to chat in Spanish every evening over their coffee on the veranda.

Sometimes I blame myself for letting them be so much together, but, to tell the truth, the relief of getting rid of her even for an hour or two was very great. And how could I know what a scoundrel the man was, or what unspeakable wickedness those two were brewing together?

And now I must pass over the events of the next ten months, and tell you what happened on that dreadful day which so nearly proved fatal to all my happiness.

Old Juan, a half-caste Indian employe on the place, came up that morning wanting to see my husband. They talked for a time, and then I saw George go out with a gun on his shoulder. He saw me at the window and called out something, but I could not hear what he said.

He was a keen collector, and I supposed it was some rare bird or beast he was after.

The day passed, and the short, tropical twilight was closing over the forest when I saw George returning. He was followed by two negroes, who slowly dragged some long, heavy object up the path to the house. This they pulled along, trailing in the dust, round to the south end of the house, where George's big so-called study, really a sort of museum, opened by two French windows on the lawn.

I was dressing for 8 o'clock dinner, so did not go out. Soon I heard George's long stride pass upstairs by my door to his dressing-room, which lay beyond my room at the extreme north end of the house.

To make you understand what followed I must partly explain how the house was built. It was from north to south, long and narrow, with a veranda all the way round. A wide hall ran through from east to west, and a long narrow one from north to south. The dining-room was the front room at the north end, under my room; George's study at the south, under the room Teresa occupied. There were two staircases, one at each end of the house. A couple of hundred yards away, higher up the slope at the back of the house, was the cottage where Martinez lived. He, Martinez, generally dined with us, and was to have done so that night.

Now, so far as I know, and judging from what we made out afterward from letters we discovered in the cottage and in Teresa's room, this is what brought about the tragedy that followed:

Ramon must have long before this have made up his mind to marry Teresa. Her small fortune was an irresistible bait to the indolent Southerner. The only thing that troubled him was that she was not of age for another three years, and George was her guardian and sole trustee. He knew well enough what George would say or do if he once heard of his pretensions. With a man of Ramon's type—almost conscienceless—the next idea was simply to get George out of the way. Once get rid of the uncle, and what was there to hinder his making off with Teresa and her money?

Undoubtedly he instilled these ideas into Teresa's mind, and she, her sullen temper already aflame at the hint of opposition, was soon ripe for any mischief. Whether this precious pair had already concocted any definite plan I don't know, but that they were only waiting a chance what follows proves.

On this particular evening Teresa had dressed earlier and gone down. For some reason—I don't know what—she went to the study and opened the door. A French window was open, and in the moonlight which had already succeeded the dusk she caught sight of something moving through it, undulating in rustling coils up from the grass beyond.

Terrified, she closed the door and stood an instant panting with fright. What was it?

Suddenly it flashed across her. She had just before seen from her window the men bringing in her uncle's spoil, a great anaconda, or water-boa, the largest and most powerful constrictor in the world. This was its mate. Her chance had come. Always before dinner her uncle would go to his room to fetch the cigar he lit immediately dinner was over. He would go once more—for the last time!

How I can imagine her stealing quietly away from the door back with stealthy footsteps up the stairs to her room and sitting there watching the clock, counting every moment till the gong should summon her uncle to his fate behind that closed door.

Closer and closer crept the hands to 8 o'clock, and still she sat and watched.

Suddenly in the hall below sounded footsteps across the polished boards. Unnaturally loud they seemed as they passed slowly down the passage beneath. There was the sound of a turning latch, an instant's pause, and then—one long, horrible sound, half shriek, half yell, which grew shriller, then muffled, and then abruptly ceased.

The shriek I heard with almost equal distinctness away at the other end of the house. To this day I can sometimes hear it, and it comes back to me in dreadful dreams.

I heard my husband rush from his room and his flying feet down the stairway. Other sounds I heard—cries of terror and alarm, hurrying footsteps and slamming of doors. Then I summoned strength to follow. As I ran through the hall two shots rang out in rapid succession. A frightful pounding, like a dozen sledge hammers going at once, ensued; and next I heard a scream of maniacal laughter, and Teresa rushed by me and out into the night.

The next thing I remember is George's voice, in tones of strong command:

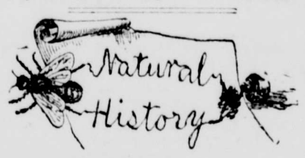
"Keep back, Marian!" he called; "it is no fit sight for you."

I stood there in the middle of the passage, while around the open study door stood a little knot of our black servants. Their faces were ashen with terror, and the whites of their eyes goggled horribly. A thin smoke floated out of the room and the keen smell of gunpowder filled the air. The throbbing beat had almost ceased, and George passed into the room, while I staggered back, and, sinking into a chair in the hall, fainted dead away.

I need hardly explain what had happened. The wretched Ramon had come in earlier than usual to dinner; had, contrary to his usual custom, gone to the study, evidently to leave the passbook for the day, and had walked straight into the trap set for another. Those horrible coils had crushed him to death long before even George could reach the spot, while the great snake, in its terrible death agonies, had rent the wretch's body in a shocking way, leaving it an unrecognizable mass.

That was what Teresa had seen. The shock no doubt had crazed her. When she ran out she went straight to the river—at least, we suppose so, for we never saw anything of her again. There are alligators in those waters.

Since then my husband and I have almost forgotten the tragedy. We are very happy alone together in our sunny tropic home.—Chicago Times-Herald.



This is the season of the year when bird stories are plentiful. Near Yarmouth, it is said, a pair of wrens have built their nest in a pillar-box, and the hen sits on calmly when the postman clears the box. Near by a pair of bluetits have built in a hat with which a gardener had adorned a scarecrow.

Recent activities in the Philippines have brought to light many interesting items. Not long ago an eagle, three times the size of any yet discovered, was found there; and now a German savant has come across a gigantic flower of which the smallest buds are as big as the head of a child. It has five petals, a stalk two inches thick, and is over three feet high. The flower "plucked" by the discoverer weighed twenty-five pounds.

The dowager empress of China is devoted to birds of all kinds, and innumerable bird pets are kept about the palace. She is reported to have wept copiously about the death of a favorite nightingale not long ago. Upon being told of a Chinese girl who had complained bitterly of the dreariness of life, this exalted lady remarked sagely that a woman ought to take so much pride in her home that it could be a heaven to her, adding: "There are always birds and flowers." She is a clever artist and delights in painting from nature.

There is something very remarkable in the almost reasoning powers manifested occasionally by birds in eluding pursuit or in turning attention from their nests and young, but in few is this more noticeable than in the duck tribes. In Capt. Black's narrative of his arctic land expedition the following instance of this is given: "One of his companions, Mr. King, having shot a female duck, fired again, and, as he thought, disabled its male companion. Accordingly, leaving the dead bird, which he had the mortification of seeing shortly afterward carried off by one of the white-headed eagles, he waded into the water after the drake, which, far from being fluttered or alarmed, remained motionless, as if waiting to be taken up. Still, as he neared it, it glided easily away through innumerable little nooks and windings. Several times he reached out his hand to seize it, and having at last with great patience managed to coop it up in a corner, from which there appeared to be no escape, he was triumphantly bending down to take it, when, to his utter astonishment, it looked around at him, cried 'Quack!' and then flew away so strongly that he was convinced he had never hit it at all. The bird's object clearly was to draw the gunner away from its companion."

The Savage and the Bird Cage.

A gentleman who went out with Stanley to Africa took with him a number of bird cages, in which he hoped to bring back some specimens of the rarer birds of the interior. Owing to the death of one of his carriers, he was obliged to throw away the bird cages, with a number of other articles. These were seized by the natives in great glee, though they did not know what to do with them; but they eventually decided that the small circular cages were a kind of headgear, and, knocking off the bottom, the chiefs trutted about in them with evident pride. One chief, thinking himself more wise than the others, and having seen the white men eat at table out of dishes, thought they were receptacles for food, and took his meals from one, ceremoniously opening and shutting the door between mouthfuls.

Brevity of Recent Wars.

Recent wars have been remarkable for their brevity. The war between Turkey and Greece practically lasted only three weeks. The war between Japan and China lasted six months. The French declared war against Germany in July, and Sedan fell in the following September. Russia declared war on Turkey April 24, 1877, and on Dec. 12, the Porte requested the mediation of the powers.

Boothblacks in Berlin.

Bootblacks are seldom seen on the streets of Berlin, owing to the fact that it is one of the duties of German servant girls to shine shoes in the household, and of porters to attend to it in hotels. There are bootblacks at the principal railway depots, but they find more patrons among women than among men.

When a man gets into a back, and is not used to it, he shows it in his actions.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

Toys Out of Old Corks.

A doll's house can be completely furnished with cork furniture for girls, and all the toy animals a boy could wish for can be made for boys. All the materials needed are some corks, yarn, pins, toothpicks, paste-board and a sharp knife and matches. To make a chair take a cork and stick five pins around the edge pretty close together. Fasten the yarn until you cover the pins to the top. Fasten the yarn on the first pin. Then weave in and out, back and forth, and you have made the back of your chair. To make the legs stick four pins at equal distances from one another in the other end of the cork. Begin winding the yarn at the top of the pins and wind round and round one pin at a time till you reach the head of the pin, then over and back again. Then cross over the next pin, and do the same till all are covered and your chair is made. A sofa is made in the same way by using a larger cork. You can make a table by using a large flat cork.

Did I ever look like this, mother,
With ruffles and starched things and skirts?
Did my hair curl down on my shoulders?
Did I cry like a girl at hurts?

Was this truly my picture, mother,
When I was a boy of three?
I say, did I look like this, mother?
Was this little chap truly me?

Because if it was I would like it
To be locked in a box very tight;
I really don't want all the fellows
To know I was once such a sight!

My hair is cut now just as theirs is,
I've trousers that come to my knee,
And wear now a jacket with pockets—
Say, where can that boy's pockets be?

I wear a big "R" on my sweater,
That means I belong to the nine;
He looks as if he could never
Make base hits or throw on a line.

I can swim, too, and row a whole boat-load,
Just feel when I put up my arm!
It's good I'm so strong, because no one
Shall ever do you any harm.

But that little fellow—that baby—
Couldn't even scare off a big bee.
I'm glad boys don't stay little babies.
Say, wouldn't you rather have me?
—Youth's Companion.

Some Flower-Names.

In the St. Nicholas there is an article on "Flower Names," by Ella F. Mosby. The author says: There is many a flower's name that gives us a quaint bit of history or folk-lore, or flashes upon us a charming glimpse of its haunts and associates. Saxifrage, for instance, or stone-breaker, brings up vividly a picture of the places—the gray clefts or crevices of the rocks—where we find its modest white flower. Rosemary, named from the Latin words meaning dew or spray of sea, tells of salt sea-marshes sprinkled with the pale purple blooms. Most of our authorities derive the marigold from "Mary's gold," and it is so named in a herbal, or book about plants, of the sixteenth century.

Other names give some striking characteristic of the plant itself, as phlox, signifying flame, from its glowing mass of color; and the anemone is the windflower, swaying, dancing, bending at every breath of the wind. Pliny tells a pretty story that its buds open at the wind's call. The woodbine, or woodbind, is named from its clinging growth. Shakspeare seems fond of the woodbine, and makes Beatrice hide herself in a "woodbine couverture." Plantain and plane-tree are from a word meaning broad; and tulip is derived from the Eastern word for turban, its silken texture and gayly colored stripes suggesting the Oriental covering for the head.

The gladiolus (little sword) is so called probably from its sharp, sword-shaped leaves; and the eglantine (diminutive of the French aiguille), from its piercing, needle-like thorns. Cocoanut is from the Spanish coco, or bugbear, descriptive of the queer, impish little face at the base of the hairy nut. Nasturtium, which means "nose-twister," gives a picture of the person smelling the blossom and involutarily contorting his features from the stinging and pungent odor. Pink introduces us to a group of words that at first sight seem very oddly ill-matched, for this daintily edged flower gets its name pink from the Dutch verb pinken, to pick out with a sharp instrument, as a border is pinked in notched scallops for decoration. Charming pictures are given by the "sun-dew," with its sparkling leaves; "the Daisie, or else the eye of the day," as Chaucer calls it, from its habit of opening at dawn; and the asters are the "stars" of the field.

The exquisite blue speedwell and the beckoning sprays of traveler's joy seem to fling us greetings from meadow and hedge-row. The bright little heartsease preaches content, and there is a sort of moral in the rough brushwood and tangled vines (labrusca) and the kindred adjective brusque. The old word teasen meant to card wool, and hence we get both "tease," which is a rubbing up the fur in a wrong direction, to speak figuratively, and teasel, a prickly, thistle-like plant whose flower heads, when dry, are sometimes used for raising the nap on woolen cloth.

Out of the Mouths of Babies.

"Mamma," said little Clara, as she held a flower to her mother's nose, "does dis posy 'mell dood?" "Yes, dear," was the reply; "can't you smell it?" "No, I tan't," answered the little miss; "I dess my nose is deaf."

Tommy, aged 5, was out walking with his mother one day, when he saw a can labeled "Dynamite." "Don't go near it, mamma, or you might get killed," said he, with the air of one possessing superior knowledge. "That's what the miners use to blaspheme rocks with."

"Mamma, why does big policemen have nurses like little children?" asked 5-year-old Daisy. "They don't, my dear," replied her mother. "What made you think they did?" "Because," she answered, "I see nurse maids taking them out for a walk in the park most every day."

"Say, mamma," asked 6-year-old Mabel, "who was our papa before he married into our family?" "Why," replied the astonished mother, "he was the same man he is now, of course." "But," continued the youthful interrogator, "was he related to you, or was he just one of your beaux?"

Little 4-year-old Nettie was playing with a tin can and a penny, putting the latter into the former, then shaking the can and dropping the penny on the table. While her attention was attracted to something else for a moment her mother dropped another penny into the can and when she again shook it, much to her astonishment, two pennies rolled out instead of one. "Oh, look, mamma," she exclaimed; "I broked my cent."

CUBA'S INFANT WARRIORS.

Boys of Ten or Twelve Who Fight with the Desperation of Men.

There are many children between the ages of 10 and 14 in the Cuban army, and they fight with all the determination and desperation of men. When the moment for action comes they are foremost in the ranks to kill or be killed.

As spies they have proved of inestimable value to some of the insurgent chiefs. One of Gen. Maceo's most ardent followers was a young mulatto, barely 15 years old. He was killed in the last charge of the great leader made before he met his own death. It was to him that Maceo intrusted some of his most important communications for Gomez, and invariably the boy successfully eluded the Spanish troops. He knew every hill and dale, every plantation and shelter in the western provinces, and there it was that his services were most largely called into requisition.

At Bayamo there were found on the field of carnage at least a dozen of these brave little fellows, each with the machette still firmly gripped, heroes whose lives had hardly begun before the bullet of the Spaniard ended them.

That the Spanish method of warfare is responsible for making soldiers out of babes is evidenced by the records of Spain's Carlist wars. A correspondent recalling the story of the last of these struggles writes:

"I have, on several occasions, seen Carlist and Republican troops alike firing indiscriminately on women and children in the coldest of cold blood in many cases, while both were heroically engaged in stanching the wounds of those dearest to them; in fact, the descriptive power of pen or pencil would fail to convey any idea of some of the atrocities I have seen committed in Spain in the name of 'glorious war.'

"It is as though another chapter were being added to the fearful tale of Cromwell's Fenciibles who, in the sack of beleagured cities, pitched babes into the air and then ordered the soldiers to catch them on their bayonet points."

European Burial Customs.

"Until I came to this country," said an attache of a European Legation to a Washington Star reporter, "I never knew or had never heard of the custom which prevails in this country of dressing the dead in the ordinary clothing. The custom therefore strikes a foreigner as very peculiar. Throughout Europe the custom is to dress the dead in what is called the 'dead gown,' a loose gown, or habit, as it is called in some places. This is generally inexpensive, though, of course, there are some exceptions, and in these the gowns are often very costly. The comparatively inexpensive gown, however, prevails. Marie Teresa, the wife of the King of Austria, according to the legends, made with her own hands the gown in which the King was buried. She also cut off her hair with her own hands to show to the world that she was a widow. In many instances old ladies have their dead gowns made up for years before they are called upon to use them. I found the same custom prevails in Ireland and elsewhere. It is a matter that no one should criticise, from the nature and sacredness of it, but I am sure the ordinary European will never make any change in this respect, and the dead gown will always remain in use."

Another Spanish Atrocity.

"I never saw anybody hate the Spaniards like my wife."

"What makes her feel that way?"

"She got to reading war news the other day and let a lot of raspberry jam burn up."

For every dollar a woman spends on her dress she gets about 90 cents' worth of show and 10 cents' worth of comfort.

He—I am willing to admit that I was wrong. She—Ah! but you must admit that I was right!

"I have been told that the best society is very stupid." "Oh, I can't believe it is so good as that."—Detroit Journal.

Hostess—I hope you found the bed comfortable, Mr. Jenkins. Jenkins—Excellent, ma'am. I nearly fell asleep in it.—Tid-Bits.

"Was he secretary or treasurer of the company?" "Well, they supposed he was only secretary until after he had gone."—Chicago Journal.

The attorney—You say you could not believe this person on oath? The witness—No, sir; Oi never heard the lady swear in me loife, sir.

First Burglar—Any luck lately? Second Burglar—No. Worked all night on a safe, and when I got it blowed open it was a folding bed.

The Judge—What made you so certain that you had the right of way? The driver—Sure, an' my wagon was the heaviest, yer honor.—Life.

Mrs. Straight—My daughter has been very carefully brought up. Col. Blunt—But, notwithstanding, madam, I find her a very interesting companion.

Hendry—So you take stock in that yarn? Why, I wouldn't believe that story if I told it myself. Cowgage—Well, in that case, neither would I.

Deacon Welfixt—I kin read your thoughts, Miss Nancy. Miss Nancy (coyly)—Then what makes you set so far away, deacon?—New York World.

"There are two ways of making a Maltese cross, you know," said he to a Red Cross girl. "I know only one," she returned. "Well, the other is to step on his tail."—Judge.

"When my wife gets a cold I can cure it in a day." "What do you give her?" "Nothing; I simply say that if she is well by night I will take her to the theater."—Tit-Bits.

"Doctor, who was that man that screeched and howled so loud when you were pulling his tooth?" "That was a Christian Science friend of mine."—Chicago Tribune.

"Ain't I a little bow-legged?" asked the dubious young man. "Bow-legged," said his tailor. "The idea! Your lower limbs, sir, are absolutely without a parallel."—Indianapolis Journal.

He—Isn't it a disagreeable feature of golf, losing the ball so often? She—Oh, no; that's the only way George and I could get out of hearing of the caddie for an instant.—Yonkers Statesman.

"There's no coal, mum," said Bridget, "and the fires are going out." "No coal! Why didn't you tell me before?" "I couldn't tell you there was no coal, mum, when there was coal," answered Bridget.

"How is your club for the interchange and development of ideas getting along?" "Well, so far, it has developed the idea in each member that he is the only man who has any ideas."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Dear me, that was terrible! Man fell overboard in midocean the other day, and never was seen again!" said Hicks. "Drowned?" asked Mrs. Hicks. "Oh, no, of course not. Sprained his ankle, probably," said Hicks.—Harlem Life.

"Every man has his vice," said Tenspot to Tenterhook, who was fond of offering unsought counsel to his acquaintances. "What is my vice, pray?" asked Tenterhook. "Advice," replied Tenspot, unhesitatingly.—Detroit Free Press.

"I suppose that there are many problems which polar explorers seek to solve," said the unscientific man. "Yes," replied the intrepid traveler, "a great many." "What is the most important one?" "Getting back."—Washington Star.

The fiancee of a New-Yorker at the close of his nomination to an office, one evening during the election campaign season, hearing of the event, sent him a Smyrna date in its native sugar, and with it her card on which she had written: "I love the candy date."

Della—Professor Monograph is visiting you, I understand. Doesn't he find the sights and sounds of the city odd? Amelia—Not at all. Some berry peddlers passed the house to-day crying their wares, and the dear old man asked me what college they belonged to.—Puck.

"My wife," said the tall, lantern-jawed man, "is as womanly a woman as you could find, but she can hammer nails like lightning." "Wonderful!" sang the chorus. "Lightning," the tall, lantern-jawed man continued, "seldom strikes twice in the same place."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What did you do with that letter that was on my table?" asked Gus De Smith of the colored boy who cleans up his room. "I tuck it to the post-office, sah, and put it in de hole." "What did you do that for? Did you not see that there was no address on the envelope?" "I saw dar was no writtin' on de 'velope, but I 'lowed yer did dat ar on purpose, so I couldn't tell who yer was a-writin' to. I'se an edicated negro, I is."

A lank, awkward countryman presented himself at the clerk's desk in a city hotel, and after having a room assigned to him inquired at what hours meals were served. "Breakfast from seven to eleven, luncheon from eleven to three, dinner from three to eight, supper from eight to twelve," recited the clerk, glibly. "Jerushy!" ejaculated the countryman, with bulging eyes. "When am I a-going to git time to see the town?"—Youth's Companion.

THE INFANTA EULALIA.

Spanish Princess Who Visited This Country During the World's Fair.

The Princess Eulalia, who represented Spain at the World's Fair, is escaping much that is disagreeable in her own land, as she is sojourning in England. Princess Eulalia was for many years only third in the succession, and she is very popular in Spain, where at one time it was said openly that she would have made a much better regent

THE INFANTA EULALIA.

than her sister-in-law. That was, however, in the very early days of Queen Christina's widowhood and before the country had become accustomed to her gracious hand. The Infanta Eulalia was married at the age of 22 to Prince Antoine of Bourbon Orleans, a brother of the Count de Paris. The Infanta has two sons, the younger of whom will soon celebrate his tenth birthday.

LITTLE VICTIMS OF THE SEA.

Two Pretty Children Who Went Down in La Bourgogne.

Carola and Mildred Schultz, two pretty children, went down in La Bourgogne with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schultz, of New York. Mr. Schultz was engaged as European buy-

CAROLA AND MILDRED SCHULTZ.

er for a large New York house and was formerly for many years in the same capacity with a Chicago firm. He had safely crossed the ocean sixty-four times. The children were exceptionally bright. Carola was aged 9 and Mildred 5.

OPIUM SMUGGLED IN NUTS.

The Drug Is Frequently Brought Into the Country in That Way.

One of the duties of the custom house officials in San Francisco is nut-cracking. They do not open all the nuts which enter the port, but whenever

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATING

there is reason to believe that the gulfless-looking nut is aiding smugglers, out come the customs nut-crackers. Opium is frequently brought into the country in that way. The drug is packed in the shells of a Chinese nut, very much like our walnut, and is sent to America in that shape.

Derivation of the Word Admiral.

The word admiral is derived by the dictionaries in a rather roundabout fashion from the Arabic emir, a word which has been variously translated lord, commander, general. An emir was an officer in the Saracenic and afterward in the Turkish army, and, as these were composed mostly of cavalry, the emir was originally a cavalry officer. As the conquests of the Turks broadened the Turkish Sultans began to make war upon the sea as well as upon the land, and the officers who commanded fleets and vessels retained the title that they had when directing squadrons of horse. The title is found among the Algerine and Barbary pirates and is first noticed in English use during the reign of Edward III., when officers were commissioned as "Amyrel of the Se" or "Admiral of the Navy."

Greedy Little Fish.

The little fish known as miller's thumb—the fresh water sculpin—is one of the natural checks on the overproduction of trout and salmon. It eats the eggs and the young fish. It is found in all trout waters as fast as examined. It is very destructive. At an experiment once made in the aquarium of the United States Fish Commission in Washington a miller's thumb about four and one-half inches long ate at a single meal, and all within a minute or two, twenty-one little trout, each from three-quarters to an inch in length.

A Clock Run by the Wind.

There is a clock in Brussels which has never been wound up by human hands. It is kept going by the wind.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 1898

For Governor of State,

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

Lieutenant-Governor,
EDWARD L HUTCHINSON ....of Los Angeles

Secretary of State,
R. A. THOMPSON .....San Francisco

Controller,
T. W. MAPLE.....Kern

Treasurer,
WILLIAM S. GREEN .....Colusa

Attorney-General,
WILLIAM P. ANDREWS.....Tehama

Surveyor-General,
IRVING H. MULHOLLAND.....Inyo

Clerk of Supreme Court,
H. A. McCRANEY .....Sacramento

Justices Supreme Court,
WALTER VANDYKE.....Los Angeles
WILLIAM M. CONLEY.....Madera

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHRIS RUCKLE .....Placer

State Printer,
EVERETT L. WOODMAN.....Sacramento

Railroad Commissioner—Third District,
J. L. DRYDEN .....San Diego

Board of Equalization—Fourth District,
T. O. TOLAND .....Ventura

Congress—Second District,
MARION DE VRIES.....San Joaquin

POSITION OF THE SACRAMENTO "BEE."

When a Congressman has done his duty valiantly by his constituents; when he has been faithful and true to every trust; when he has been tireless in the prosecution of every task allotted to him; when he has shirked no labor that would redound to the benefit of his constituents, or even to the amelioration of the condition of the humblest of his fellow citizens, if deserving; when he has been clean, honorable, upright and manly at all times; when he has left a record at Washington that has merited the praise of all parties—that man should be returned to the scene of his labors and his triumphs. He should be re-elected by the voters, not only as a reward to a good and a faithful servant, but as a duty which the taxpayers owe to themselves.

Such a man is Hon. Marion DeVries, the present Congressman from this district. He has done good work, faithful work, honest work. In the performance of his every duty—in strict attention to the smallest deserving request of the humblest citizen—he has recognized no race, no creed, no class, no financial distinction, nor has he ever known what it was to grow fatigued, careless or disheartened.

He has opposed to him in the person of Frank D. Ryan an honest, clean, worthy, deserving man; one who has never had, in all the years of his public career, a more faithful, earnest friend and advocate than the *Bee;* a champion that was not only with him in his hours of triumph, but that stood valiantly, unswervingly and unflinchingly by him in the darker hours when certain forces in this community were leagued to his undoing, and when others had deserted him.

To-day that same friendship exists. But the *Bee* cannot support Frank D. Ryan for Congress. Not only can it not support him, for the reason that to do so would be to rebuke a faithful servant of the people who deserves commendation, if ever a Congressman from this district did; but it cannot support him because he stands as the ally, champion and representative of the Gold Trust, against which he was pledged by the Republican State Convention of May, 1896, when he was elected an alternate delegate to St. Louis.

And so, with the warmest personal friendship for Frank D. Ryan, the voice of the *Bee* in this campaign will be raised for the re-election to Congress of that valiant little David of San Joaquin County, Hon. Marion DeVries.—*Sacramento Bee.*

The assassination of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, last Saturday, has horrified the whole of Europe, and doubtless the remaining crowned heads have been bowed in momentary terror. Surely the position of a king or queen is no sinecure in this day of anarchists. To have to keep your life and the lives of your children under constant surveilance for fear of the deadly dagger or dynamite bomb is a fearful price to pay for a semblance of power and a crown set with jewels rare. The hardest heart must soften at the picture of the old Emperor of Austria on whom such heavy trials have descended. The loss of his brother, the Arch Duke on the high seas, the tragic suicide of his son, the Crown Prince, the burning of his sister-in-law in the Paris bazaar fire last year and now the murder of his wife, may well make him exclaim "Shall I not be freed from grief and pain in this world?"

Right or wrong, the war with Spain was no party matter. Where it was honestly conducted there is no credit anywhere, for that was the duty of those in power, but the Republican party must account for the starved soldiers; for the deaths by exposure and criminal speculation; for the want of those things for which the people paid. And there is another thing: the Republican party must be responsible also for the manner of raising revenue for the war; responsible for putting nearly all the burdens on the poor instead of the rich. A proprietory claim to the flag is not going to draw attention from these things. The Democratic party, dragging along in a minority, said "Go ahead; spend all the money necessary; our boys shall fill the ranks, but let us have honorable dealing all along the line." All it could do was to uphold the hands of authority, and the party has done that, and now comes the account of the stewardship.

Practical productive mining instills life into all other branches of business.

Delegates to Democratic County Convention.

At the Democratic primary election held throughout the county last Saturday the following delegates were elected to the County Convention to be held at Big Pine next Tuesday morning:

Round Valley—David Olds, W. H. Wells.

Lincoln—John Barlow, Ed. Schober, H. P. Nelligan, Archie Fitzgerald.

Bishop—Rob't O'Neal, I. P. Yaney, Jos. Shelly, Ira Hume, John E. Meroney, —— Dixon.

East Bishop—Wm. Coats, D. A. Bradshaw, Leander Case, W. C. Brierly, W. J. Perry.

Poleta—John Leidy.

Big Pine—J. W. McMurry, A. P. Smith, W. A. Sanger, E. Spencer, J. E. Randle.

Fish Springs—J. H. Coe, Jas. Conners.

Taboose—Leroy Montague, Wm. Hines.

Independence—G. W. Brady, P. H. Mack, W. J. Lake, Ernest Laird, J. R. Moffett, A. V. Davidson, Norman Mairs.

Citrus—Jacob Pfohl.

Georges Creek—John Strohmeyer, J. W. Calbreath, Archie Bull.

Lone Pine—N. L. Apple, Abraham Diaz, F. P. Meysan.

Keeler—J. J. Morton, Sam'l Levy.

Olancha—Edward Walker.

Darwin—James McDonald, J. A. McKenzie, Henry Jackson.

Modock—Arthur Smith, John Doody.

Ballarat—T. H. Henebry.

Panamint—John Curran, —— ——.

Mountain Springs—A. V. Lewis.

In Laws and Cerro Gordo two tickets were in the field, each receiving the same number of votes.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

OMIE I. MAIRS, of Independence, hereby respectfully announces himself a candidate for member of BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Third District, subject to authority of the Republican County Nominating Convention

FOR SHERIFF.

Independent Candidate.

A. K. BRIGGS, of Bishop, respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo County.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself a candidate for the Member of Assembly, Sixtieth District, subject to action of joint Democratic Convention of Alpine, Mono and Inyo Counties.

WHITE SMITH.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

DAVID HOLLAND.

Lone Pine, Aug 16, 1898.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo Co.

WM. D. DEHY.

Dated Bishop, Cal., August 10, 1898.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself a candidate for County Assessor, subject to action of the Republican County Nominating Convention

A. O. COLLINS.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

THE undersigned respectfully announces himself a candidate for supervisor, Third District, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention.

JAMES JONES.

Fish Springs, August 11, 1898.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for Assessor of Inyo Co., Calif., subject to the action of the Democratic Free Silver Fusion Convention.

J. R. ELDRED.

Dated Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif., July 30, 1898.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff and Tax-Collector, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

A. M. GIVEN.

FOR SHERIFF.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff and Tax-Collector, subject to action of the Democratic County Convention

J. J GUNN.

FOR ASSESSOR

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of assessor of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

GUILFORD P. BOURLAND.

FOR SHERIFF

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo county, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, Cal., subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. W. YANDELL.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

MATZEY MERTEN.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I HEREBY respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Nominating Convention.

D. J. HESSION.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE undersigned hereby respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

CLAY HAMPTON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to action of the Democratic Convention.

P. W. FORBES.

The Eleventh ANNUAL FAIR

EIGHTEENTH AGRICULTURAL DISTRCT,

INYO, MONO AND ALPINE COUNTIES,

WILL BE HELD AT

Big Pine, Cal., Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1898

The following racing events will occur, under the management of the Board of Directors:

SEPTEMBER, 1898.

TUESDAY, 20th—Running—Indian Pony race, one mile dash.....$15.00
Saddle horses, half-mile dash..... 50.00

WEDNESDAY, 21st—Trotting, one mile and repeat, 2 in 3, 3-minute class 75.00
Half mile and repeat, 2-year olds.. 50.00

THURSDAY, 22d—Running—Half mile dash, free for all..... 100.00
Gents Bicycle Race—One-half mile and repeat, 2 in 3..... 15.00

FRIDAY, 23d—Trotting—One mile and repeat, 2 in 3, free for all... 100.00

FREE for Inyo, Mono and Alpine Counties.

Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

Entrance closes 6 p. m. on the day preceding the race.

National trotting rules to govern trotting races and California State Agricultural rules to govern running races.

Not less than three to enter and two to start.

For any further information as to above racing address

A. P. SMITH,
Big Pine, California.

Life member certificates of the 18th Agricultural District will be honored at the 11th Fair.

☞ The C. & C. R. R. will transport Exhibits free.

Premium List to be announced.

For information concerning Stock and all other Exhibits address

R. W. THOMAS,
President Board of Directors.

GRAND AGRICULTURAL : BALL

BIG PINE, SEPT. 23, 1898.

THE ANNUAL BALL of the Eighteenth Agricultural District will be given at Agricultural Hall on Friday Evening, September 23, 1893, under management of District Directors.

INVITATION COMMITTEE:

ALPINE COUNTY.
Judge N. D. Arnot.

BRIDGEPORT,
J. D. Murphey.

BODIE,
N. W. Boyd.

ROUND VALLEY,
W. H. Wells.

BISHOP,
C. M. Dixon.

BIG PINE,
R. W. Thomas.

FISH SPRINGS,
James Jones.

TABOOSE,
Charles Walter.

INDEPENDENCE,
Bert. Rhine, Ben. H Yandell.

GEORGES CREEK,
W. L. Hunter

LONE PINE,
J. J Stewart.

KEELER,
T. C. Boland

DARWIN,
Charles Anthony.

OLANCHA,
W. H. Walker.

EXCELLENT MUSIC.

TICKETS, including Supper : : : : : : $2.50

GRAND :-: CONVENTION BALL :-:

THE PEOPLE OF BIG PINE

Will redeem their promise of a Hop at Educational Hall—the largest in the County—on

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 20, 1898,

UNDER THE FOLLOWING MANAGEMENT:

Director and Floor Manager..... E. M. OBER
Treasurer.....SAM McMURRY, Jr
Secretary.....G. W. HALL

Executive Committee:

ALLEN McDONALD, G. W. HALL, J. R. MILES, G. A. McAFFEE, H. C. OBER.

Invitation Committee:

BISHOP.
J. W. Hanby, W. L. Smith, Morton George, W. A. Chalfant.

ROUND VALLEY.
Willie Vaughn, Frank Evans.

POLETA.
John A. Collins.

TINNEMAHA
Upton Tracy, John Conners.

INDEPENDENCE.
Ernest Laird, Norman Mairs, D. J. Hession.

GEORGES CREEK.
J. S. Hunter.

LONE PINE.
Felix P. Meysan, Fred B. Stewart.

KEELER.
D. A. Johnson, Leon Marx.

The Best Music Obtainable. Supper at Williams House.

TICKETS, including Supper : : : : : : : : $2 50

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

-- -x- --

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

HORSESHOEING
AND
General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP.
INDEPENDENCE

☞ Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SODA WATER.....
.....ALL FLAVORS

75 Cts. per Case.

No. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates. Will ship to all points, in first-class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,
Bishop. Cal.

C. E. JOHNSON.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	At 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:46 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	At 7:25 p m
Klukend	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	134	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	4:30 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	295	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:29 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:50 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:45 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug5-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16..... 1898

The Independence school has forty-five pupils enrolled.

A. C. Harvey of Lone Pine, with Fred Wallace of Darwin, were in town last Tuesday.

P. W. Forbes, Esq., will deliver an address at the annual fair at Big Pine next week.

Superintendent T. B. Pheby, of the Tuber Mining Co., was expected to reach Ballarat yesterday.

The Weaver Bros.' mill at Postoffice Springs, Ballarat, is running to full capacity on ore from the "O. B. J." mine in Tuba Canyon.

The INDEPENDENT is in receipt of complimentary admission cards to the Fair at Big Pine and tickets to the agricultural ball. Thanks, Messrs. Directors.

Rev. John J. Pardee, the new minister, is expected to arrive on to-day's (Friday's) train, and will preach in the church at Independence on Sunday, Sept. 18th, at 7:30 p. m.

The "agricultural ball" of the Fair week at Big Pine will occur on the night of the 23d, as will be seen by announcement elsewhere, which was received too late for publication last week.

Congressman DeVries will address the people of Lone Pine next Monday night. He will spend Tuesday at Big Pine, Wednesday at Bishop and will leave the latter place Thursday morning for Mono County.

Rev. Thos H. Nicholas left in his own conveyance for Loyalton on Saturday last, his family having preceded him on their journey by rail. They are accompanied by the best wishes of the congregation here.

Excursion rates for the round trip to Big Pine during Fair week are as follows, over the C. & C. R. R.: Benton, $2.50; Bishop, $1; Independence, $1.50; Lone Pine, $2; Keeler, $3. Tickets are good until the 26th inst.

The Board of Supervisors will meet on Monday next, for the purpose of levying and fixing the tax rate for 1898. The time occupied will doubtless be short, but the official record thereof will be long, as will appear next week.

The Fair Directors have completed all arrangements for a successful meet at the Track and a good showing at the Pavilion. An accommodation committee, composed of Thos. Callow, W. H. Uhlmeyer and Geo. Hall, Sr., had been appointed to look after couches for visitors.

J. Harry Cole, of Ballarat, was in town yesterday, en route to the Republican County Convention as a delegate. He reports that the weather is cooling off in Panamint Valley, inasmuch as the thermometer now indicates only about 118° in the shade. During the preceding Summer months it was quite warm.

On Monday last a young man by the name of Andrew J. Bell was committed to the State Assylum for the Insane, at Stockton, after an examination held by Drs. Woodin and Blair. Wells Barnes and George Naylor were deputized by the Sheriff and set out with the unfortunate on the following morning.

An examination of the Premium List of the Eleventh Fair discloses a comprehensive and very liberal list, all the circumstances considered. It is probably to late in appearance to excite the competition that it otherwise would, but the fact could not have been avoided. The *Register* job office is entitled to an honorable mention for its neat work in printing the same.

A very heavy shaft and flange casting for a water-wheel has been moved from the old mill on Owens River to Fish Springs, where it will be placed on Finnemaha creek. It will furnish power for a mill or arrastra to work ore from a ledge on Poverty Hill, owned by Messrs. McCarty, Meyers, Johnson and Peterson. The old Fish Springs district stands among the best gold producers of the county.

It is reported here that H. C. Ratcliffe of Ballarat has gone to Los Angeles for the purpose of transferring his one-half interest in a group of mines situated on the south side of the summit of Pleasant Canyon, in the Panamint mountains and about 10 miles east of Ballarat, to a company of Eastern and Los Angeles parties, for $30,000 cash. The remaining one-half interest is owned by the W. H. Halbert estate, and is advertised for sale at private sale by order of the Superior Court of San Diego County. There is every reason to believe that the Montgomery Bros.' group of mines, adjoining the Ratcliffe & Halbert group, will be sold within a short time. All this means much for the mining industry of Southern Inyo.

Gilbert Christie died at the McIver ranch on Wednesday last. He was reported as being in a dying condition a month ago, but lately it was deemed possible that he might recover. He passed his sixtieth, the last anniversary of his birthday on the 14th of July last. He became a naturalized citizen in Solano County in 1868, and came to Inyo County from Nevada with the surveyors of the Carson and Colorado railroad. For a time subsequent he worked at the Rawson sawmill and eleven years ago entered the employ of Finlay McIver on the Inyo canal and the latter's ranch. In his long suffering he had every care at the hands of his employer and family, as well as Dr. Woodin's professional skill. The funeral at Independence cemetery yesterday was well attended by our townfolk, the services being impressively rendered by Judge A. V. Davidson. Gilbert Christie was a native of Scotland, full of Highland poetry and song—an humble, faithful laborer and an honest man.

At last reports little Edna Eldred's life was out of danger and the injured limb had been amputated below the knee. The profound sympathy of the community is with the family and the little girl in this hour of trial.

Do not forget the grand Convention Ball at Big Pine next Tuesday. You can go up on Tuesday's train and come back Wednesday if you can't stay the week out. Better make arrangements, though, to take it all in.

Take that pretty baby of yours to the Baby Show at the hamlet next Friday. The judge has been in training for a month so that he may escape indignant clutches after the verdict is given.

"Ladies first" is the order of assigning rooms at Big Pine during Fair week. Better put an extra pair of blankets under your saddle, boys.

Mr. Callow is making every arrangement to secure the comfort of his guests at Big Pine next week.

A. O. Collins, Ed. M. and Charley Clarke were down from the upper country last evening.

Matzey Merten, Republican, has withdrawn from the Assessorship contest.

Everybody is going to the Fair.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending September 15, 1898:

Highest barometer..... 29.887
Lowest " 29.670
Highest temperature.... 94, 10th to 12th
Lowest " 58 17th
Mean " 77.1
Average dew point..... 15.7
Average humidity..... 10.2
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.... ..24 W. 13th
No. clear days..... 7
No. part cloudy days..... 0
No. cloudy days..... 0
No. rainy days..... 0
Precipitation for week .0 00

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

BORN.

HILTON—At Round Valley, Cal., Aug. 31, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Hilton, a daughter.

DIED.

KEWLEY—Near Bishop, Cal., Sept. 5, 1898, John Kewley, a native of the Isle of Man, aged 60 years.

SMITH—Near Bishop, Cal., Sept. 5, 1898, Mrs. Hattie Smith, a native of Nevada, aged 19 years, 6 months and 8 days.

CHRISTIE—At Francis, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 14, 1898, Gilbert Christie, a native of Scotland, aged 60 years and 2 months.

[Carson papers please copy.]

LEGAL.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased. Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be Made.

Thomas Summers, the Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole or some portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the 17th day of September, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell as much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated August 26th, 1898.
E. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF SALE OF MINING INTERESTS BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by Frank M. Kelsey, Public Administrator, administrator of the estate of John F. Gilmer, deceased, that he will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, all of the interest of said deceased at the time of his death, and all interest which his said estate may since have acquired, in and to the following described mining property, situate in the South Park Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, to wit:

An undivided one-fourth (¼) interest in the Mineral Hill group of mines, in accordance with location notices filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, and in accordance with the records of said mining district, said group being composed of the following claims, to-wit: Mineral Hill, Mineral Layout, Breakaway, and Mineral Mound.

An undivided one-fourth (¼) interest in the Aurora and Tuber mining claims;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Comet mine;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Yellow Meth mine;

All in accordance with said county records and the records of said mining district.

Also all of the interest of said deceased in the Golden West Mining and Milling Company.

Bids in writing will be received at the office of the undersigned administrator, or at the office of the undersigned attorneys for said administrator, for said mining claims, or any part thereof. The said interest in said Mineral Hill group will be sold as a whole. Separate bids will be required for the other claims above described.

Said property will be sold on or after twelve o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1898. The said mining interests are offered for sale pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, made and entered on the 2nd day of September, 1898, in a certain proceeding in said Court entitled In the Matter of the Estate of John F. Gilmer, deceased, and said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said Court.

Ten per cent of the amount of bid will be required to be paid when bid is accepted, and balance of purchase price upon confirmation of sale.

Dated September 3d, 1898.

FRANK M. KELSEY,
Public Administrator, Administrator of said Estate, 220-222 Wilcox Bldg., cor. Second and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.
FLINT & BARKER, Attorneys for Administrator, Los Angeles Natl. Bk. Bldg., N. E. cor. First & Spring Sts., Los Angeles, California.

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., August 25, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and receiver at Independence, Cal., on OCTOBER 3d, 1898, viz: William Vaughn, for the W ½ Lot No. One, in N.W.¼ Sec. 2, Tp. 13 S., R. 33 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: David Vaughn, Robert Roberts, John Willet and William J. Lake, all of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, July 30, 1898.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty second session beginning on the Fourth day of January, A. D. 1897, two-thirds of all of the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows;

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

Now, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898.

The said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) For the Amendment?	Yes ___
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) For the Amendment?	No ___
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44, (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties.) For the Amendment?	No ___
Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) For the Amendment?	No ___
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No ___

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of California, the day and year herein first above written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
[SEAL.] Secretary of State.

NOTICE

OF THE

APPLICATION OF THE MODOCK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

No. 321.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 9th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Modock Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at the city of San Francisco, California, by L. F. J. Wrinkle, its attorney in fact, whose residence and postoffice address is Thebe, Inyo county, California, has made application for a United States Patent for the MODOC, LOOKOUT, CONFIDENCE, KEYES and HEARST consolidated (embracing the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst locations) lode mining claims situate in Lookout Mining District, Inyo county, California, consisting of 1500, 1500, 1500, 1500 and 1500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600, 600, 600 and 600 feet wide respectively, being Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in the United States Land Office at Independence, California, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees east, as follows:

(MODOC LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 1 on a mound of an open cut at the point of location, in T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Running thence on a true course, along the line of croppings; the variation being 15 degrees east.

South 24½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks marked M No 2; beginning again at stake No 1 at point of location; on a true course along the croppings north ½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in mound of rocks marked M No 6, the northern terminous of ledge.

(MODOC EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

On a true course from south end of lode stake M No 2; thence north 65½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks, marked M No 3; thence on a true course, north 24½ degrees east 10.35 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 4 from which the lowest Modoc tunnel bears north 62 degrees east 4.95 chains distant; thence on a true course north ½ degree west 12.47 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 5; thence on a true course south 65½ degrees east 10.03 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 7; thence on a true course south ½ degree east 10.25 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked M No 8, from which a point on the dump of Lookout tunnel No 2 bears north 25½ degrees east 1.20 chains; thence on a true course south 24½ degrees west 12.37 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 9, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 65½ degrees west 4.545 chains, back to the point of beginning on exterior boundaries at the stake M No 2 at the south terminus of the lode, containing an area of 20.67 acres.

The Lookout mine joins the Modoc on the east.

(LOOKOUT LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked L. No. 1, the point of location, in Township No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center of the lode north 61½ degrees east 19.69 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked L No 2, from which a point at the mouth of the Keyes tunnel bears south 72½ degrees east 4.40 chains distant. Beginning again at stake L. No. 1, point of location, on a true course thence south 61½ degrees west 3.63 chains to stake L. No. 5, being the western terminus of the lode.

(LOOKOUT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at stake L No 2, easternend of lode; thence on true course north 28¾ degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 3, the northeast corner of claim; thence south 61½ degrees west 18.50 chains to a stake at the intersection of the Modoc east boundary line, from which the stake L. No 4 in rock mound of original location bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains distant; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south ½ degree east 4.24 chains to stake in rock mound M. No 8; thence on a true course along the easterly boundary of the "Modoc" south 24½ degrees west 2.34 chains to a stake, from which the stake L. No 5 bears north 28¾ degrees west, 2 links distant, the westerly terminus of the lode 3.63 chains westerly from point of location; thence on a true course south 28¾ degrees east 3.72 chains to a stake in rock mound L. No 6 and K. M. No. 4; thence on a true course north 61½ degrees east 22.72 chains to the southeast corner of the claim at a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course north 28¾ degrees west 4.545 chains to the stake L. No. 2 at the point of beginning, containing 19.23 acres.

The Modoc mine joins the Lookout on the west, the Keyes mine on the northeast and the Hearst mine on the southeast.

(CONFIDENCE LODE LINE. "TRACT NO. 1.")

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked C. No. 1 below the mouth of Confidence tunnel No. 1, at the point of location, in T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center line of the lode north 14 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 2, the north terminus of the ledge; from point of location C. No. 1 on a true course along the line of the croppings south 34 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake marked C. No. 6, the south terminus of the lode.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 1)

On a true course from stake in rock mound C No. 2 north end of lode, north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C No. 3, the northwest corner of the claim; thence on a true course south 14 degrees west 8.75 chains to a stake in the Modoc north boundary from which stake C. No. 4 bears south 14 degrees west 4.63 chains; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Modoc mine south 65½ degrees east 4.32 chains to a stake marked M. No. 7; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of Modoc mine south ½ degree east 6.21 chains to a stake from which the stake L. No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the "Lookout" mine north 61½ degrees east 6.85 chains to intersection of Confidence east line; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.33 chains to stake C. No. 8; thence on true course north 14 degrees east 9.34 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 9, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of the exterior boundaries at the stake C. No. 2, containing an area of 10.82 acres.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 2)

Beginning at a stake on south boundary of "Lookout" mine, from which the stake C. No. 6 on the south terminus of the lode bears north 76 degrees west 2.52 chains, the stake L. No. 6 and K. M No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 9.07 chains; thence on a true course south 76 degrees east 4.27 chains to stake in rock mound C. No. 7; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.88 chains to stake on south boundary of "Lookout" thence on a true course along the south boundary of "Lookout" mine south 61½ degrees west 2.87 chains to point of beginning, containing .42 acres.

(KEYES LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake marked K., the westerly terminus of the ledge, from which the northeast corner of the Lookout mine bears south 50½ degrees east 3.30 chains distant. In T. 19 South Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, running thence on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, running along center of the claim south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge.

(KEYES EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks mark d K., the easterly terminus of the ledge; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4.545 chains to a point on the easterly slope of the hill at a stake marked K. No. 1 and H. No. 1, the southeast corner of the claim and the northeast corner of the Hearst mine; thence on true course north 88¾ degrees west 15.42 chains to the intersection with the east boundary line of the Lookout mine, from which the stake L. No. 7 bears south 28¾ degrees east 1.30 chains distant, and stake H. No. 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the easterly boundary of the Lookout north 2½ degrees west 7.70 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 3; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Lookout south 61½ degrees west 2.85 chains to stake, from which stake K. on west of lode bears south 1½ degrees west 765 links; thence on a true course north 1½ degree east 3.78 chains to stake K. No. 3; thence on a true course south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked K. No. 4, the northeast corner of the claim, from which the section corner common to Sections 34, 35, 2 and 3, in T. 19 and 20 South, Range 42 East, bears south 48½ degrees east 114.41 chains distant; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of exterior boundaries at the stake K., the easterly terminus of the ledge, containing an area of 17.87 acres.

The Keyes mine joins the Hearst mine on the north.

(HEARST LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked H., the westerly terminus of the lode. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and running thence along the line of croppings on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode.

(HEARST EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode, thence north 1½ degrees east 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 1 and K No. 1, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course along the south boundary of the Keyes mine north 88¾ degrees west 16.42 chains to a stake in the Lookout east line, from which the stake H. No 2 and K No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the east boundary of the Lookout south 2½ degrees east 1.30 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course along the south boundary of Lookout mine south 61½ degrees west 8.00 chains to stake, from which the stake H. western terminus of lode bears north 1½ degrees east 54 links; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 1.53 chains to the intersection with the Kentuck north boundary line from which stake in rock mound H. No. 3 bears south 1½ degrees west 2.42 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the Kentuck mine south 86 degrees east 8.03 chains to stake K. M. No. 3; thence on a true course along east boundary of the Kentuck south ½ degree east 3.14 chains to a stake at intersection, from which the stake H No. 3 bears north 88¾ degrees west 8.10 chains; thence on a true course south 88¾ degrees east 14.62 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 4, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 1½ degrees east 4.545 chains to the stake at the eastern terminous of the lode, at the point of beginning of exterior boundaries, containing an area of 16.28 acres.

The Hearst mine joins the Keyes mine on the north.

Said five claims being contiguous and constituting the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst consolidated mines.

The said mining claims being of record in Book "B," pages 171, 175, 176, ——, and —— respectively, records of Lookout Mining District, formerly Coso Mining District, Inyo County, California, and in the office of the Recorder of said County, at Independence, in said Inyo County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Locations at pages 131, 132, 132 133 and 134 respectively. This group is bounded by the Cactus claim on the west and by the Bismark, Argus, Kentuck and Eclipse claims on the south.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lodes, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, State of California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

It is hereby ordered, that this Notice be published for the period of ten consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN Register.

P. H. MACK, Independence, California, Attorney for Applicant.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Gilmer, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Gilmer, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of these certain mines, mill sites and water rights described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this Second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
[SEAL] Clerk.

Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff; P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Lorenzo D. Matthews Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N. 1-2 and SW 1-4 Section 26, Township 22 south, Range 37 east; NE 1-4 of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 36 east M D M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 851, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the

THE BLACK DEATH.

THAT FEARFUL PLAGUE THAT FOLLOWS IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

In the Fourteenth Century It Swept the Whole of Europe, Killing Twenty-five Millions of People In Three Years—The Pestilence In London.

The plague, or pestilence, that mysterious and fearful visitation which has moved its hosts in the wake of armies to slay more than war itself, is supposed to have first originated among the dense masses of people who crowded together in the great cities of Asia and Egypt, or who formed the encampment of Xerxes, Cyrus and Tamerlane the Tartar. It probably sprang from the impurity which must have existed in the midst of such vast gatherings and in part also from leaving the unburied dead upon the field of battle. At any rate the germs of this fearful human poison have always been most active where conditions similar to those have prevailed. It has always been war and the march of armies that has spread it broadcast over the world from time to time, and as war became less frequent and less worldwide the frequency and extent of these ravages have lessened also.

The first recorded outbreak of the plague in Europe occurred in the sixteenth century. It came from lower Egypt. This was the first lapping of the wave that reached into the east again, there to stay its movement so far as the west was concerned until 544 A. D., when the returning legions of the Emperor Justinian brought it again into the western world from the battlefields of Persia. Constantinople was the first place it attacked. Here in a single day as many as 10,000 persons are said to have fallen victims to it. But the plague did not stop with Constantinople. It had found a too congenial soil in Europe, which was little else than one great battlefield at the time. It was carried into Gaul, where it followed close in the wake of the Frankish armies, and from Gaul it moved into Italy, with the Lombards, and so devastated the country as to leave it entirely at the mercy of the invaders.

The various crusades, which extended over a space of about 200 years, no doubt did much to hold the pestilence in Europe, for they served to keep open the channels of intercourse between the east and the west. Periodic epidemics were common during their continuance, and these seem to have culminated in the fourteenth century with what is known in history as the black death. The black death was more fatal to human life than any other single cause since the world began. The havoc of war was nothing in comparison to it. It swept the whole of Europe, leaving in its path such misery and destitution as the world had never known. It killed in three years some 25,000,000 of people. Such figures stagger the comprehension, but the records of the time cannot be doubted. The entire population of Europe is estimated to have been about 100,000,000—kept down as it was by the constant warfare—and of these 100,000,000 at least a fourth perished.

The ravages of the plague in Italy, where it came in the track of the war of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, was particularly disastrous to mankind. It raged with terrible fury in Naples, where 60,000 persons are said to have died. It fell upon Pisa and seven out of every ten perished. It utterly and forever destroyed the prosperity of Siena. Florence also suffered severely, while 100,000 of the inhabitants of Venice were literally wiped off the face of the earth. From Italy it moved into France, where the mortality was almost as great; in Paris alone 50,000 people died from it. One of the worst features presented by the history of the black death was the cruel persecution it aroused against the Jews. They were supposed to have infected the air in some mysterious manner, and they were accused of having poisoned the wells and springs. In Strassburg 2,000 of them were buried alive in their own burial ground.

The order of the Flagellanto arose at this time, coming from the belief that the sins of the world had at last brought down the wrath of heaven. It was the beginning of the so called Hundred Years' war that carried the black death into England, where in London its victims numbered 100,000. When at last the plague had worked its ravages, it doubled back over its course, to disappear in the east. In 1845 it appeared again in England, first among the soldiers of Richmond after the battle of Bosworth Field, and when the victorious army marched to London the plague went with them to work its havoc there. As long as it lasted the mortality was as great as that caused by the black death half a century before. Five thousand people died in five weeks, and then the plague left London as suddenly as it had appeared there, to sweep over the rest of England.

In Scotland the plague of 1568 came immediately after the battle of Langside, when Queen Mary was dethroned, but no records of the mortality it occasioned seem to have been preserved. The plague visited London in 1675. This followed after the civil war which ended with the death of Charles II, but so many years intervened that it is impossible to trace any connection between the two events. In modern wars danger from the plague seems gradually to have lessened, perhaps as a result of better sanitary conditions maintained by the armies of today.—Philadelphia Press.

Dear Madam:

Your grocer is authorized to pay you back your money if you don't like *Schilling's Best* baking powder.

No questions asked.

San Francisco A Schilling & Company

S. F. N. U. No. 843 New Series, No. 34

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A Cause For Grief.

A Chinese of 40 years old, whose mother still flogged him daily, shed tears one day in the company of friends. "Why do you weep?" asked one. "Alas, things are not as they used to be!" he lamented. "The poor woman's arm grows feebler every day."—Household Words.

HE WAS A HUMBUG.

His Wife Was Disgusted When She Learned the Author of the Article.

Scribbler had come home from the office in the evening quite "played out," because of the output of his pen and brain that day. He was lying on the couch in the sitting room after supper, when Mrs. Scribbler, who had been reading a magazine, said:

"See here, George Scribbler, here is something that fits you to a T, and I want you to read it."

"What's it about?"

"It's about these funny kind of men who must have everything just so in their homes, no matter how hard it makes it for others. You know that you are one of the funniest men alive. Every rug and chair and book must be exactly in its place, and a little dust sets you to scolding. You must have a clean napkin every meal, and you cannot eat if there is a tiny spot on the tablecloth, and everything must be served just exactly so or you get grumpy. Now, is not that true?"

"A man likes to see things in order in his own house," said Scribbler.

"Of course he does, and I try to keep things in order, but I defy any woman to maintain the degree of order you expect with four or five children in the house. Now, this article refers to just such unreasonable, fussy men as you are, and it is not one bit too severe even when it says that they are small spirited and lacking in true manliness. I do wish that you would read the article."

"I don't need to," replied Scribbler, sitting up to stretch and groan.

"I'd like to know why you do not need to read it, George Scribbler?"

"Because—well, the fact is, my dear, I wrote that article myself."—Denver Post.

"For Valor."

A little story that appeared not long ago in a Spanish comic paper is sent to us by correspondent to show how Spaniards thought of their navy before the present events. A Spanish admiral touching at some foreign port in the natural course of events calls on the governor of the local fort, and on the return call the governor sees the one little gun of the Spanish man-of-war run out to fire a return salute, but at the critical moment the Spanish admiral rushes up and throws the gun, carriage and all, into the sea.

"What!" exclaims the distinguished visitor. "Why do you throw your government's guns overboard?"

"Because," replies the admiral, "if the gun had gone off, it would have blown this whole ship to pieces! That means another decoration for me!"

"How's that?"

"For my courage in saving this ship from destruction."—London News.

Not a Written Line.

Excited Lady (at Atlantic City—Why isn't something done for that ship in distress? Why don't some of you—

Life Saver (hurriedly)—We have sent the crew a line to come ashore, mum.

Excited Lady—Of all things! Were they waiting for a formal invitation?—New York Weekly.

A London curate the other day received an astonishing answer to an inquiry after a parishioner's health. "Well, sir," said the parishioner, "sometimes I feels anyhow, sometimes I feels nohow and there be times when I feels as stiff as a himmidge."

THE COLONEL'S STORY.

How Jim Adkins Went to War, Got Buried and Was Resurrected.

"Talking about war times," said the old colonel, "did any of you ever hear the story of Jim Adkins?"

"No."

"Well, I'm surprised. Everybody in the settlement knew it. Jim was a no 'count sort of a fellow, and the old man was anxious to get rid of him, so when the war broke out and they were looking around for men the old man gave him away."

"Gave him away?"

"Yes. Jim was in the bayloft, and they were about to leave without him when the old man winked and pointed to the barn.

"That was enough, and they got him and marched him to the front.

"The old man was sorry after Jim was gone and his conscience hurt him bad. But he hoped for the best, until one day he got a message that told him Jim had been killed and buried on the battlefield.

"Then he packed his gripand started right off to bring Jim's body home, if possible, for the grief stricken mother would have nothing else and made life miserable for him with her reproaches.

"He went to Virginia, and was there informed that it would be impossible to remove the body. So he stood over the spot where it was buried and wept for three days. Then he went sadly home.

"And, lo and behold, the first man he met as he neared his gate was Jim—safe, sound and right side up with care!

"It was some time before the old man could say a word, but when he found it was really Jim—in flesh and blood—that they had got Jim mixed up with some other Adkins, and he hadn't been killed at all, the old man was hot! He slowly divested himself of his coat, then rolled up his sleeves and made for him! It was the liveliest scrap you ever saw—the old man on top, and the two of 'em wallowing in the dust!

"It took the old lady and the three girls and two stout darkies to pull the old man off.

"He never did explain why he did it, and Jim didn't ask any questions, but the next morning he told his mother that while his furlough wasn't out still he knew his country needed him and he couldn't stand to stay at home under those circumstances, so he left his blessing for the old man and took the first train for the front."—Atlanta Constitution.

A "Daisy."

"You are a daisy," is used by Dickens in "David Copperfield" in the sense of calling a person a daisy in the way to express admiration and at the same time to laugh at one's credulity. Steerforth says to young Copperfield: "David, my daisy, you are so innocent of the world. Let me call you my daisy, as it is so refreshing to find one in these corrupt days so innocent and unsophisticated. My dear Copperfield, the daisies of the field are not fresher than you."

A Successful Preacher.

An English bishop, as he was going about his diocese, asked the porter of a lunatic asylum how a chaplain whom he, the bishop, had lately appointed, was getting on.

"Oh, my lord," said the man, "his preaching is most successful. The hidiots henjoys it partickler."

THE INDULGENT FATHER.

An Account of One That Colonel Calliper Knew In Storkville Center, Vt.

"Speaking of indulgent fathers," said Colonel Calliper, "reminds me of an old friend of mine named Silas Zingtock, who formerly lived in Storkville Centre, Vt. Once when his little son Rufus wanted very much to fly a kite at a time when he was not well enough to be permitted to go out Mr. Zingtock rigged up a contrivance whereby the youngster's desire could be gratified in the house. He set up a blower in the back parlor, belted it to an engine in the cellar below, and when everything was all ready he started the fan and produced a current of air that was ample to float a kite.

"It was great fun for young Rufus to sit in the back parlor and fly his kite in the front, and for a time everything went all right, but on an unfortunate day Rufy, not satisfied with the amount of wind the fan was blowing, undertook to make it blow harder, which is something that Mr. Zingtock had expressly forbidden. It seems that the blower and the boiler and machinery were all much larger than were needed to produce a breeze sufficient to float a kite here, but Mr. Zingtock, who, though rich, was also thrifty, had had a chance to buy this plant second hand cheaper than a new plant of smaller size would have cost, and so he took it and had it set up, and every morning he used to adjust it so that it would not go above a certain speed, and several times he had cautioned his son never to touch it.

"About one minute after Rufus did touch it on this morning when he wanted it to blow harder the big fan was going at a gait that set up a hurricane in the parlors. It blew the kite against one of the windows and broke that the first thing, and within a minute the pictures were off the walls and their glasses smashed, tables were upset, bric-a-brac was knocked into flinders, and the whole parlor was a wreck, with the big blower going at top speed and churning everything there into fragments and blowing the debris out of the windows.

"That ended the father's indulgence."—New York Sun.

Dangers From Violent Exercise.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the safety with which women may indulge in violent exercise in view of possible injury. As regard the heart, there appears to be but one opinion—namely, that that organ, accustomed to a quiet life, may be dangerously and permanently crippled by the excessive strain in athletic sports. Experience in medical practice, says an eminent authority, teaches that the patient with a weak heart must be extremely cautious in his exercises, and the demonstration of a dilatation of the healthy heart under sudden, violent, exhausting effort which has been made was of a surprising nature. Many clinical observers in Germany and in this country have detected by percussion and observation of the changes in the heart beats that there is under strain and exertion considerable dilatation, which continues for a shorter or longer time after the exertion is over. Ocular proof of this has been afforded by the Roentgen rays. This shows not only the need of caution by those in good health, but more particularly so in the case of those who suffer from any weakness, constitutional or otherwise, in this organ.—New York Ledger.

Military Courage.

The question of the comparative proportion of really brave men in any army will probably never be determined. Great officers on the continent keep their knowledge on that subject rigorously as a professional secret and assume as a certainty that all soldiers are brave. They know very well, however, that they are not, and when confidential will admit, as Marshal von Moltke once did in public, that with a great number it takes discipline, and severe discipline, too, to induce them to face shells unshrinkingly. American officers have been known to acknowledge that of their men, who are as brave as any in the world, 20 per cent would run away if they could, and in every army, even ours, which a man enters only of free will, there is a certain proportion who literally cannot overcome their fears. They are stricken with a sort of paralysis. The proportion is probably not high in any army, the majority, if in health, being able to do their duty and having intense motives to do it, but neither is the proportion high of those who literally feel no fear.—London Spectator.

A Cyclists' Paradise.

Cyclists in rural France are well catered for in delightful little countrified cafes, with open air tables often set in an arbor of evergreens. A franc and a half or two will get you a perfection of an omelet, a plate of stewed wild rabbit, soft cheese, wine and black coffee, and for an extra 4 sous or so the waitress, if the wheelman is ungallant enough to let her do it, will inflate his tires, the merest "marchand de vins" being nowadays the proud possessor of a standard pump.—Caterer.

Warships were originally distinguished from merchantmen by their greater size. Now this distinction does not obtain, and the war vessel is of a totally different construction.

An elephant can carry about three tons on its back.

THE OLDEST VOLUNTEER.

A New York State doctor, aged 109, volunteered his services to the President recently, and expressed a desire to enter the army as a surgeon. Even at his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk 10 to 15 miles a day. The oldest standard medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, fevers and bad blood. It strengthens, purifies and vitalizes. One bottle does much good.

A Gentle Hint.—She—I wish all men were like Admiral Dewey! He—In what way? She—He believes in short engagements!

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

"Did you read about that Iowa preacher who was engaged to seventeen girls?" "Yes; I presume the poor man was trying to keep his choir together through the hot weather."

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.

The dames of France are fond and free,
And Flemish lips are willing,
And soft the maids of Italy,
And Spanish eyes are thrilling;
Still though I bask beneath their smiles
Their charms fail to bind me,
And my heart falls back to Erin's Isle,
To the girl I left behind me.

For she's as fair as Shannon's side,
And purer than its water,
But she refused to be my bride,
Though many a year I sought her;
Yet since to France I sailed away,
Her letters oft remind me
That I promised never to gainsay
The girl I left behind me.

She says, "My own dear love, come home,
My friends are rich and many,
Or else, abroad with you I'll roam,
A soldier stout as any;
If you'll not come, nor let me go,
I'll think you have resigned me,"
My heart nigh broke when I answered
"No,"
To the girl I left behind me.

For never shall my true love brave
A life of war and toiling,
And never as a skulking slave
I'll tread my native soil on;
But were it free or to be freed,
The battle's close would find me
To Ireland bound, nor message need
From the girl I left behind me.

VICTIMIZED.

I had been at the Climax Hot Springs for three days when the Widow Hendricks arrived. I had engaged quarters for a month, in order to boil the rheumatism out of my system, and there were a hundred other guests booked in like manner. The Springs were never a fashionable resort, but you will always find a lot of people there who are financially solid. I was on the veranda when the widow drove up in the 'bus, and I sized her up as follows:

"Age, about 27; fine figure; second year of widowhood; handsome face; intellectual and entertaining; probably got at least $50,000 life insurance when Hendricks shuffled off; she'll do to cultivate."

I was a bachelor, you understand, and at liberty to flirt, make love or marry. It was said that I was a good-looking bachelor, and though I was bothered with rheumatism in my left knee just then it didn't interfere materially with the grace of my carriage. I flattered myself that I attracted the widow's attention, and was glad to note that several other bachelors or widowers were a bit jealous of me. We got her history, or rather a few details, from one of the hotel clerks. She was worth half a million dollars, and lived in Cincinnati. Her sister and brother-in-law would appear later. She had twinges of rheumatism in her left knee, and would take a few baths before sailing for Europe to be gone a year.

For two days the fair young widow avoided us; but on the third day, to my great satisfaction, she was given a seat at my table in the dining-room. Not only that, but next to me; and she had not given the waiter her order when I introduced myself and managed to add a few honeyed words to please her self-esteem. She gave me her name in return, and the fact that we were both suffering from rheumatism in the same knee served as a bond to draw us together. I admired her from the start; by the time her poached egg was brought I thought I could love her; before her coffee was gone I had determined to marry her or perish in the attempt. For two days I had the widow Hendricks to myself, and I was so selfish that I would not introduce her to any possible rivals, even though they got in the way a dozen times per day. She gave me to understand that she was glad I was at the Springs. She had inquired about me, she said, and found that I was a man above reproach.

I was getting along swimmingly, when the widow gave me a sort of a throw-down. That is, she gave four or five others opportunities of introducing themselves; and one afternoon I found her promenading the veranda on the arm of old Jones, the man I despised above all the other guests. He was a merchant from some place or other, and probably a very nice man, but I despised him because it was rumored that he was a widower who wanted to get married again. I chided the widow for walking with Jones and for talking Rome and Venice with a young squirt of a fellow named Hawkins, and for bowing to a millionaire bachelor with rheumatism in the ankles; but she squeezed my hand, and laughingly replied:

"Don't be a goose. Of all the men here I think you the nicest; but a woman must render herself agreeable to all, you know. You just be a good boy, and don't get jealous."

She permitted about a dozen men to cultivate her acquaintance, and while I was jealous of each and every one and ached to bang the heads of the whole I yet took a grim lot of pleasure in the feeling that I was boss of all, and had the joker in my hand. I even introduced to her two or three parties, in order to have the satisfaction of pitying them afterwards.

The women did not take kindly to the widow Hendricks, nor did she cultivate them. While woman is woman's worst enemy, it takes a woman to correctly size up one of her own sex. The women called Mrs. Hendricks superficial, flirtatious, conceited, and all that. They also said she was tricky, and but for fear of the law would have called her an adventuress. Perhaps some of them did, to their husbands, but if so the husbands answered:

"Now, my dear, stop right there. You are jealous of her good looks and fine figure, but don't carry the thing too far. She has a right to amuse herself, and that's all she's doing."

The widow Hendricks had no reason to be dissatisfied with the attentions she received. She was a sun around which fourteen different stars began to revolve as soon as she made her appearance on the veranda, and it was almost a fight as to who should escort her for a walk or into the dining-room. In fact, things went so far that I got mad, and perhaps I should have paid my bill and suffered on with the rheumatism had she not sent for me to join her in her private parlor. She knew I was put out, and she squeezed my hand and sat down close beside me, and began:

"Now, George" (for the first time), "you are angry at me, and I can't tell you how grieved I am. I know you to be the dearest fellow in the world, and to prove how much I like you I am going to ask a great favor of you. I'd die before I'd ask it of any other man on earth. George" (squeeze), "will you grant it? There is no one about, and I think you may—may——"

I kissed her, of course. That was twenty years ago, but I remember it yet. It was a long, lingering kiss on the cheek, and I did not feel my rheumatism for three days after. Then I told her to ask me for my horse, my dog, my razor, or my fortune, and I would break my neck to save her.

"That is like you, you dear old fellow!" she said. "Well, the truth is, I owe my dressmaker about $600. I sent her a check for the amount before leaving home, but she sends it back, and wants the money. You know how queer some people are; she probably never cashed a check in her life. If you could——"

If I could let her have $600 in cash she would express it to her dressmaker. Why, of course! I had transferred $2,000 to the local bank, and she should have $600 early next forenoon. Didn't she want—$700—$800—$1,000?

"What a noble man!" she murmured.

When the bank opened next morning I drew out an even $1,000, returned to the hotel, and handed it to her with my compliments. She smiled and laughed, and called me pet names, but when I offered to go with her to the express office she put me off. I didn't spy upon her, but I couldn't find out that she went out alone that day or any other day.

Next day after drawing the money I wanted her to go driving, but she had a headache. I wandered off alone, and returned just in time to catch old Jones coming out of that private parlor, and to see the widow flitting out of the rear door. I forced back my suspicions, deemed them unworthy, and never knew the worst until Jones owned up to it. She had sent for him to ask a great favor. She had also squeezed his hand—a hand like a ham—and the old jay had also imprinted a long, lingering kiss on her cheek. She hadn't worked the dressmaker dodge on him; it was interest due on a mortgage, and she had forgotten all about it. Jones was a business man, and maybe he suggested her sending a check drawn on her own local bank; but if he did she had some excuse to satisfy him. At any rate he lent her $750 and had to draw on his own bank for more.

A day later the little widow tackled that squirt of a Hawkins. Squirts don't have ready cash as a rule, but this one happened to have $10,000 which had come to him as a legacy. He had been fool enough to bring half of it with him and hand it over to the hotel safe; and though he tried to lie out of it I believe he was easy picking. When the widow got him into that private parlor and called him Fitzy and squeezed his hand he went all to pieces, and when he was permitted to kiss her peachy cheek the infernal idiot just ached to die for her. What she was after, however, was cold cash. One of her lady friends in Boston wanted a loan of $2,000 for a week, and as the widow didn't have it by her, and yet awfully wanted to oblige, she was compelled to ask for a loan. She would give Fitzy $15,000 worth of diamonds to hold as security—having them in the hotel safe—but, of course, he wouldn't think of such a thing. He ran down and got the money, and was so tickled to be of service that he would have stood on his head if she had given the sign.

The millionaire bachelor with the swollen ankles was the next victim. His ankles were much better, but his heart was in a bad way. The wretched idiot had fallen in love with the widow, and he had just figured out to his own satisfaction that he hadn't one show in a million, when a little pink note was placed in his hand and he was almost lifted out of his chair. He was asked to meet the widow in that same parlor, and he didn't lose any valuable time getting there. As his first name was Samuel I suppose the woman called him "Sammy," and she probably squeezed his hand and made as big a fool of him as in the other cases. He wouldn't be confidential with the rest of us after it was all over and we were comparing notes, and so I can't tell what excuse she put forward to borrow money. He owned up that he handed over $1,500 in the long green, and would have made it more had it been asked for.

Taken altogether there were eleven victims. One by one we entered that private parlor to be made fools of and plucked. The lowest sum received by the widow was $300. The highest sum handed out was that of Fitzy, who threatened to commit suicide, but finally turned to cigarettes. The sum total was a little over $10,000, but in casting it up we did not mind the odd hundreds.

A quarter of a mile in rear of the hotel was a sylvan grove and a lake. Each and every one of us was invited to meet the widow beside the lake on a certain hour. We were on hand to the last man. Some of us walked around and glared at each other, and some of us sat down on the benches and smiled knowingly to ourselves. The hour passed, but none of us left. It was three hours past the appointed time before any one was suspicious, and then we moved to the hotel in a body to find the widow gone. She had taken a train at the very hour she was to meet us, and with her had gone our cash. Old Jones called her an adventuress and voted to pursue and arrest her, but we voted him down by a large majority, and decided not to make fools of ourselves any further. In fact, we decided to become liars instead, and during the rest of our stay we boldly denied that any of us had cared anything for the widow or had lent her a dollar.

Five years later, while I was at another spring—this time a cold one—for the benefit of my digestion, a lady and gentleman drove up one evening from the station, and I at once recognized the widow Hendricks. She was just as young and cute and pretty as ever, but I took it that she had been married since I saw her last. I didn't put myself forward at all, but after supper she ran across me on the veranda, and uttering a little exclamation of glad surprise reached out both hands and said:

"Why, Mr. Renfrew—George—how do you do? Why! I haven't met you since——"

"Madam, I beg your pardon," I interrupted, "but you seem to have made a mistake."

"But you are—are George?"

"No, madam. My name is Boggs—Abraham Boggs, Esq., dealer in grindstones, green hides and guano."

"And you never lent me a thousand dollars to pay my dressmaker?"

"Never! That isn't Abraham Boggs."

"But you——"

"Boggs, madam—Boggs. I simply happened to look like Mr. Renfrew, who was probably some sentimental idiot, and your mistake is excusable. Try some one else, madam—good-night."

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Metallic folding-beds are being made with the horizontal bars hinged in several sections to close up and draw the footboard up to the head when the bed is not in use.

To indicate when a new bottle has been tampered with a metal ball is hung from the cork by a thread, which breaks as the cork is pulled, allowing the ball to fall to the bottom of the bottle.

Hats are prevented from blowing off the head by a new fastener, which consists of a toothed comb, to be attached to the under side of the hat brim and slide up into the hair, where it is held by springs in the crown.

An improved overshoe has a re-enforcement extending around the heel portion with a shoulder inside to engage the upper edge of the counter of the shoe and prevent the rubber from slipping off.

A Connecticut inventor has patented a bicycle handle which is formed of a single spiral spring of heavy aluminium alloy wire, the center of the coil bulging outward and the ends gripping the bar to hold it in place.

Meats can be marked without staining by a new device, consisting of raised letters attached to a wire frame, against which the meat is allowed to rest until an indentation shows, when the meat is dried and hardened by smoke.

Bicycle riders who smoke will appreciate a newly designed pipe which has the bowl attached to a shield to be pinned on the coat, with a curved stem which makes it possible for the smoker to use the pipe without touching it with his hands.

An improved method of attaching the collar and tie to a shirt consists of loops formed on the collar, tie and neckband, through which a spring ring is forced, which extends nearly around the neck under the tie and prevents the slipping of collar and tie.

An Englishman has designed an electric fog signaling apparatus, which has a large number of cartridge chambers in a metallic disk, with a firing mechanism on one side of the disk to fire a cartridge at stated intervals if a train is in the block ahead of the signal, an electric current operating the signal.

In a new French apparatus for raising sunken vessels a number of cells of calcium carbide are maintained on board in such a position that gas is generated as soon as the vessel sinks and stored in collapsible bags under the decks, thus raising the ship immediately, which might be the means of saving many lives.

She Reared Her Husband.

Mrs. Madison Smith, who died recently, after passing the century mark, many years ago enjoyed the distinction, it is claimed, of being the only woman in this section who literally raised her husband. Old man Smith is living yet. He said that his mother died when he was but one day old, and that he was given by his master to Miranda, another slave, to raise. She acted as a mother to him, her own baby having died about the same time. In after years both being manumitted by their master, they removed to the North, and were married at Brooklyn, St. Clair County, in 1850. They have lived happily together ever since. Old man Smith is 86 years of age, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Onions and Complexion.

The finest complexions in the world are said to be in the Bermudas. This is accounted for by the fact that the inhabitants live chiefly on onions.

Nickel-in-the-Slot.

A recently patented nickel-in-the-slot machine polishes shoes, perfumes the clothing, opens a mirror, and gives the user a stick of gum in one operation.

Mohammed's Tomb.

The tomb of Mohammed is covered with diamonds, sapphires and rubies valued at $12,500,000.

If you must have your picture taken, for heaven's sake don't pose.

FOUGHT WITH FARRAGUT.

Commodore Watson Has Many Good Things to His Credit.

Among those who find appreciation through the opportunities afforded by war is Commodore Watson, chosen to lead the naval expedition into eastern waters. Kentucky is justly proud of him and says that the best blood of the State flows in his veins. His father was a cultured and skillful physician of the old school, who held a place among the best families of the Blue Grass State. His mother was Sarah Lee Crittenden Watson, the importance of her lineage from a Southern as well as a national standpoint, being suggested in her name. Her father was Hon. John Jordan Crittenden, at one time Governor of Kentucky and later Attorney General in the cabinet of President William Henry Harrison. She was also a sister of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, of the United States army.

Commodore Watson's naval career is replete with interest. He graduated from the naval academy in June, 1860, standing high in his class and was at once assigned to the rank of midship-

COMMODORE JOHN C. WATSON.

man, joining the Susquehanna two months later for a cruise to Europe. While he was abroad the civil war broke out and he returned at once to take part. He was promoted to master in August, 1861, but his actual fighting career did not begin till January of the following year, when he was ordered to the Hartford as navigator. This was Admiral Farragut's flagship. He was commissioned a lieutenant that year and in January, 1864, was made flag lieutenant to Farragut. He was in the battles of New Orleans, Mobile Bay, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. It was Watson who lashed Farragut to the rigging during the memorable fight in Mobile Bay.

At the close of the civil war Lieut. Watson was ordered to the Colorado. Without following his career in detail from that time, he has been promoted as follows: Made Lieutenant Commander, July 26, 1866; Commander, Jan. 23, 1874; Captain, March 4, 1887, and Commodore Nov. 7, 1897. Within the last thirty years he has commanded some of the best boats in the navy and was for some time governor of the naval home in Philadelphia, where his wife and unmarried children still reside. She was the daughter of Judge James Thornton, of San Francisco. The eldest son, John Edward Watson, is an ensign in the navy and attached to the cruiser Detroit.

The Commodore, as would be inferred from his record, is a man of marked individuality. He has high moral convictions and lives up to them, without ostentation and with tolerance. He holds the confidence and respect of his men, who know that he is equal to every demand of his position, brave, just and considerate.

KNAPSACK AS ARMOR.

Made of Bullet-Proof Materials, It Serves as an Intrenchment.

A knapsack or blanket bag that can be used as armor is being seriously discussed by military men. Here weight, which is indispensable in armor, is supplied by the knapsack itself, and the bullet-proof material need not be heavy

IS THIS PRACTICABLE?

and can be used as a ready-made intrenchment.

The trouble would be, of course, that in a long campaign the soldier generally throws away his knapsack on account of its weight. The matter is at present receiving the consideration of the powers that be.

FEROCIOUS SPANISH WEAPON.

The Deadly Navaja, a Stroke from Which Is Not Easily Parried.

It is said that every Spaniard carries a knife unless he belongs to the upper classes or the aristocracy. Even then instinct frequently leads them to its use. With the peasants and common people a blade is an indispensable article of dress. The ugliest of Spanish knives is the navaja of Seville. At the first intimation of trouble the Spaniard pulls his knife. If it is a navaja and provided with a big ratchet and spring, he jerks the blade open, the ratchet snapping like a rattlesnake's warning. This adds dramatic effect and appeals to that love of braggadocio and display inherent in the Spanish people.

The navaja is used with the blade up. This gives the blow a terrible ripping and thrusting force. It is hard to parry and the point once in, little avails the victims. The wound is nearly always fatal, for it leaves a trail like a battle-ax, save that it is up instead of down. The long knives, such as this form of navaja presents, offer a tremendous advantage, and in the street brawls and private quarrels so often indulged in always overmatch more fragile weapons.

Matches are seldom used, except by certain of the better classes in the land of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the practice of striking a light from the flint will illustrate how common an article of use the every-handy knife is. Nearly every Spaniard carries in his belt a bit of flint. When he wants a light out comes the flint, the knife is produced and the stone struck with the back of the blade. A small piece of punk catches the spark as it flies, nurtures it and in a second there is all the blaze needed. Calmly the Spaniard blows the smoke of his cigarette in rings about his head, ever ready for a resort to the friend who never plays him false—his navaja.—Buffalo News.

A STRONG APPEAL.

It's Hard to See How a Man Could Resist It.

Secretary Alger, who is easily touched by any story of a sorrowing mother or an afflicted family, is having all he can do to repress his feelings and enforce military laws. Every day he is besieged from some direction to release from the army some soldier who hastily volunteered without taking into consideration his duties to his family or to himself. Occasionally some man is allowed to leave the army, but the Secretary is doing all he can to discourage this.

The other day a fair-haired, smooth-faced boy walked in to see the Secretary at the War Department. "I came to ask you to release me from the army," the boy said. "I do not care myself, but my poor old mother is dying from grief."

The appeal of the little fellow, whose boyish face quickly caught the Secretary, made an impression, but in the kindest manner the Secretary said: "My boy, I do not know what your story is, but every day I receive these appeals. I was a soldier myself. Let me say to you that you may always regret this. Write your mother consoling letters and go forward and do your duty, determined to come out of the war with a name and a record."

"Yes, Mr. Secretary," said the boy, "I realize all that. I am anxious to go to the front, but look at this note from mother."

The Secretary glanced over the tear-bespattered note, which spoke of "my little soldier boy." In the note she sent the son a lock of her hair. It was gray, almost white. "You see the color of my hair now," she wrote. "You know what the color was when you went away."

Taking from a pocket a watch chain made of hair, the soldier boy said to the Secretary: "Here, sir, you see what a few weeks have done. From this beautiful brown my mother's hair has turned gray. God knows I love her. I love my country. I do not know what to do."

The appeal was a strong one. "I will investigate your case," the big-hearted Secretary said, as he walked away to his office, just a trace of moisture showing in his eyes.—Washington Star.

Napoleon.

If Napoleon Bonaparte were alive to-day and were anxious to be admitted to the ranks of the United States army the regulations would compel the surgeons to reject him, as Napoleon's height was not more than five feet two inches.

Such was the majesty of his mien that men thought him taller; but his exact inches were but 62.

The operation of the rule in question would thus keep out of the United States army the greatest military genius in all history.

Lord Nelson, the greatest naval hero of history, was also just beneath the standard. He, too, would be rejected from the army to-day by a strict interpretation of the rule. His king called him the "Boy Admiral." He was noticeably shorter than his subordinate officers.

As the height of the average man of to-day is a little less than five feet six inches, even in this country but little greater than that, it is evident that many a great military career is nipped in the bud by the enforcement of this law.—New York World.

Waste in War.

A shell thrown from a 24-ton quick firing gun rushes through the air at the velocity of 4,900 feet per second, striking its object with a force equal to that of 11,230 tons falling one foot. And yet, comparatively speaking, they are harmless. Thus, during the one-day bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet of twelve ships, lasting from 7 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., no less than 3,165 shells were thrown into the town, yet not more than 800 Egyptians were killed—that is: it took, roughly speaking, six shells to kill one man. Again, during the Franco-German war, the Germans threw 30,000 shells into Belfort, only killing sixty Frenchmen, or 500 shells to kill one Frenchman. At Strasburg, in the same war, it took eighteen shells to kill every man, and at the siege of Paris 110,000 shells only killed 107 and wounded 209.

A Striking Resemblance.

"Excuse me, but it seems to me that I must have met you before. Are you not a brother or a near relative of Maj. Gibbs?"

"No; I am Maj. Gibbs himself."

"Ah, indeed; that explains the remarkable resemblance."—Tid-Bits.

Lots of men have been temporarily paralyzed who never had a paralytic stroke.

It is easier to sell a farm than it is to sell a piano.

RAGGED BUT BRAVE.

Cuba's Tattered Army Is Made Up of Heroic Men.

Probably there was never an army like the Cuban. It includes all ages and conditions of men and boys; some with bare feet and in rags—very scant tatters at that. There are few who look as if they had not been very hungry for a long time. If the spirit of freedom could have been crushed out of their souls as strength has been starved out of their bodies there would be no Cuban army to-day. But, with all their suffering and sacrifice, writes a correspondent at the front, here they are, physically inferior, but brave in spirit, eager and glad to fall in line, and hopeful as never before, for they feel that at last the decisive blow is to be struck for Cuba libre. There could hardly be anything more pathetic than these long lines of Cubans, ready to march to the front—dark-faced, white-haired old men, handsome, slender boys, with dark, wistful eyes—all quiet, serious, even sad—so unlike the American soldiers—vigorous and cheerful, with a freedom of thought, expression and action that has never known repression.

It was at Guantanamo that a naval officer said to me: "When we came down here we were not enthusiastic over the fighting qualities of the Cubans. But we really knew nothing about them, or the actual conditions

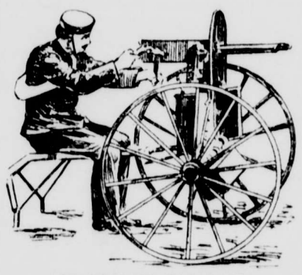
CUBAN IN HEAVY MARCHING ORDER.

under which they have struggled for three years. These conditions could not be described; a man must see for himself to realize what they are. I do not believe the Anglo-Saxon would have held out against such odds. Washington's army at one time, perhaps, endured something like equal hardships. These Cuban men and boys have lived on what they could pick up, with no pay, no clothes, their families hiding in the woods, living on roots, like half-starved animals. But with all—they fight bravely. We find them honest and grateful. Even in the ranks there are finely educated men. Their rough life has given them something of the bandit appearance. But they are gentlemen."

GALLOPING GUN CARRIAGE.

Much Lighter than the Maxim Model, and Wonderfully Efficient.

The Earl of Dundonald has invented a galloping gun carriage that has been tested with gratifying results. One of the principal merits of the carriage is its extreme lightness. Built of steel, and of the same width as the service pattern, its weight, inclusive of gun and ammunition, is less than 400 pounds, whereas that of the ordinary Maxim carriage is upwards of 900 pounds. As a result of the lessened weight only one horse is required instead of two, while a single man can, if necessary, move the carriage for considerable distances with very little fatigue. The shafts, made of hickory and steel, are easily detachable. A notable feature of the invention is a rotary ammunition carrier, which has capacity for 1,250 rounds; while all-around fire is possible without changing the position of the carriage. Lord Dundonald contends that the use of the gun carriage will lead, among other things, to considera-



THE NEW GUN CARRIAGE.

ble economy in men, since two guns can be worked by three men, one of the latter holding the horses, while his comrades fire.

Rise of the English Language.

We all know, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that the English language has been growing at a remarkable rate during this century, and that it has been spreading over the whole globe. But few, however, really comprehend how rapid this growth has been. At the opening of the century French was spoken by 31,000,000 people, German by 30,000,000, Russian by 30,000,000, Spanish by 27,000,000, English by 21,000,000, and Italian by 16,000,000. To-day English is the language of 130,000,000, French of 45,000,000, German of 70,000,000, Russian of 75,000,000, Spanish of 35,000,000, and Italian of 35,000,000. In other words, during the present century English has not only risen from the fifth place to the first, but has gained enormously on the rest in relative magnitude, expanding from about 13 per cent. of the total to over 30 per cent. With this increase of the English speaking people the language itself has kept pace. Concurrent with this growth of the language there has been an equal, if not greater, increase in knowledge. Three hundred years ago one man could know all there was to be known. To-day one man can know thoroughly only one small branch of one science. This increase of knowledge has been most rapid during the last part of the present century. More than any other cause, the progress of modern invention and science has brought about an enormous extension of the language. Thousands of technical words and expressions now in common use would never have been coined but for the innumerable parts of the never ending list of new inventions in mechanics and discoveries in science. In no better way can this rapid increase in knowledge, and thereby in the number of words used, be realized than by a comparison of the first reference works with those of the present day.

Germany has 5,782 associations of turners, with 578,103 members.

It costs about $1,000 to build an electric cab of the kind now in use in Paris.

Building still goes merrily on in Berlin, although there are 20,000 vacant houses.

Manufactories are taxed much higher in Italy than in Germany, Belgium and England.

England has about 150 packs of foxhounds, and about 15,000 horses are kept specially for fox hunting.

Paris has an official rat-catcher, who has, during the last thirty-five years, caught about half a million of these animals.

Two Swiss foresters killed two eagles. In and near their nest they found remnants of chamois, marmot, rabbit, cat, weasel, and even a mouse.

Germany contributes only 140,000 marks a year in support of schools in her colonies, while France and England spend millions in that direction.

In consequence of a strike Milan had to go twenty-four hours without gas or electricity. The city bought 5,000 candles and put them into the gas lamps.

The names of the 105 battles are emblazoned on the banners of the various regiments which form the British army. But many actions of great importance are not so commemorated.

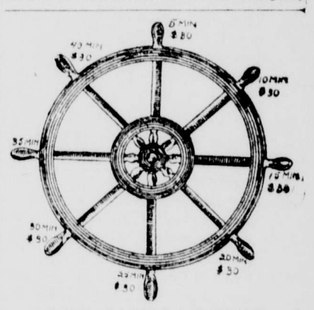
During the siege of Paris no fewer than 22,000,000 letters sailed out of the city in fifty-four balloons, dispatched between the 19th of September, 1870, and the 28th of January, 1871.

A visitor to the Turin exposition writes that that city, with its many electric cars and general bustle, gives the impression of being an English or American rather than an Italian city.

MADE $5 A MINUTE.

Alaskan Pilot Who Operated a True Wheel of Fortune.

W. L. Foster is the name of a citizen of Alaska who purposes to buy a few shares of stock in a street car company



WHEEL EARNED A FORTUNE.

for which he acted as driver last August. The change in his fortunes which permits this is due to the fact that he has been acting as a pilot for $200 per forty minutes' work.

The White Horse rapids are in the path of those who seek Dawson City and the Klondike gold fields. Foster has acted as pilot through them. They are extremely dangerous, but he has always taken steamers through them safely. The job occupied about forty minutes, but he was paid according to his skill and not according to the time he consumed. Two hundred dollars was given him by the steamer Bellingham, carrying the representatives of the Canadian national bank to Dawson to establish a branch. Foster has since made enough money to go into banking himself.

Fecundity of the Fly.

A fly's eye, it is generally claimed, is made up of numerous minute eyes, which enable it to see in all directions from any position. The blow fly will hatch 20,000 young ones in a week. The eggs, or larvae, are found in the fly's abdomen. They are in layers and rolled like a bolt of cloth. Some of them which entomologists have succeeded in unrolling were found to be two and one-half inches in length.

"Now," said the lady who gossips, "I am going to tell you something. But you must remember that it was told me in confidence and you mustn't repeat it." "Perhaps," suggested Miss Cayenne, "it would be better for you not to tell me." "Why not?" was the query, in astonishment. "If a lady of your self-command can't keep from divulging it, I shouldn't like to trust myself with it."—Washington Star.

A woman who cries a great deal, is usually a great kisser.

After marriage it's sometimes a case of two fools with but a single thought.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23 1898

For Governor of State,

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

Lieutenant-Governor,
EDWARD L. HUTCHINSON ... of Los Angeles

Secretary of State,
R. A. THOMPSON ..... San Francisco

Controller,
T. W. MAPLE ..... Kern

Treasurer,
WILLIAM S. GREEN ..... Colusa

Attorney-General,
WILLIAM P. ANDREWS ..... Tehama

Surveyor-General,
IRVING H. MULHOLLAND ..... Inyo

Clerk of Supreme Court,
H. A. McCRANEY ..... Sacramento

Justices Supreme Court,
WALTER VANDYKE ..... Los Angeles
WILLIAM M. CONLEY ..... Madera

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHRIS RUCKLE ..... Placer

State Printer,
EVERETT L. WOODMAN ..... Sacramento

Railroad Commissioner—Third District,
J. L. DRYDEN ..... San Diego

Board of Equalization—Fourth District,
T. O. TOLAND ..... Ventura

Congress—Second District,
MARION DE VRIES ..... San Joaquin

Member of Assembly—Sixtieth District,
P. H. MACK ..... Inyo

Sheriff and Tax Collector,
J. J. GUNN ..... Modock

Clerk, Auditor and Recorder,
D. J. HESSION ..... Big Pine

Assessor,
W. W. YANDELL ..... Bishop

Treasurer,
S. G. GREGG ..... Big Pine

District Attorney,
P. W. FORBES ..... Independence

Coroner and Public Administrator,
I. P. YANEY ..... Bishop

Superintendent Public Schools,
H. C. HAMPTON ..... Bishop

The Navy Department is shifting some of the officers on the battleships Oregon and Iowa, preparatory to their departure from New York on their cruise to San Francisco by way of the Straits of Magellan. The department has selected from among the fleet of colliers acquired during the war four of the best and largest to accompany the battleships on the long run. These are the Cassius, Scindia, Alexander and Aberendia, and their coal capacity is sufficient to insure a full supply for the big battleships as well as for themselves, without subjecting the fleet to the refusal of any of the South American republics to take on coal on account of the technical existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. No attempt is to be made to drive the big ships so as to equal the famous run of the Oregon going eastward, the need of the ships on the Pacific side not being so pressing as to warrant incurring the risk of injuring the boilers or machinery by keeping up full speed. It is expected that the battleships with their colliers will be able to start from New York about the end of the month.

After all the conflicting reports regarding the final disposition of the troops now at San Francisco the startling information comes from Washington that practically every regiment in camp in that city will be at once sent to Manilla. The order issued is in accordance with the general plan of the War Department regarding a garrison for the Philippines. The plan of garrison duty included 20,000 men for the Philippines, 12,500 for Porto Rico and 60,000 for Cuba. It is not expected that troops now at Honolulu will accompany those to be embarked at San Francisco, but that more troops will be sent to Honolulu in the near future.

There was an enthusiastic meeting of the Iroquois Club, last evening, when several new members were admitted. Addresses were delivered by Hon. I. H. Mulholland, of Inyo County; Hon. H. M. La Rue, Dr. L. A. Harcourt and others, on the political issues of the day. The club intends to take an active interest during the coming campaign in behalf of the Fusion ticket, and will have one mammoth meeting under its auspices, at which Hon. James D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco, and Congressman Marion DeVries will speak.—*Sacramento Bee.*

Up to this time the amount of the new bonds issued is $123,870,640. Of this amount $101,125,888 have been shipped to subscribers, $12,061,260 have been deposited to secure national bank notes, and $10,633,500 to secure public deposits.

The condition of the United States Treasury, on the 10th inst., shows that the available cash balance was $309,720,100; gold received, $235,715,277. But the "odious" stamp tax will have to be endured, at least until Congress meets.

Dewey says that the situation a Manila is very critical, and asks for more aid—an additional cruiser and a battleship. The Spaniatds assert that Germany will take a coaling station and that Spain will retain the remainder of the islands.

Zinc ore is again climbing up in price. Top grades are quoted at $30 per ton, an advance of $2 50 over two weeks ago. Lead ores are following suit, being worth $1 per ton more than they were ten days ago.

Gen. Maximo Gomes, the Cuban insurgent commander-in-chief, hos resigned, being opposed to yielding political affairs to Americans.

The Nevada Democrats refused to fuse with the Silver Republicans, and nominated a full State ticket.

Foreign Admirals propose to occupy the entire island of Crete. Italy will despatch two regiments.

Practical productive mining instills life into all other branches of business.

A Sociable Young Elephant.

Three elephants trapped in the Gurwhal forest were sent for education to the forest bungalow at Myapore, where I was stopping. Two were full grown. The third was half grown. The full grown elephants were fettered and chained to trees. In front of each sat a mahout, talking to them nearly all day, occasionally throwing them bits of sugar cane. The animals, however, sulked and were fretful, sometimes making demonstrations of charging their mahouts, for which they were scolded and just pricked on their trunks with the point of a spear.

By persistence in this treatment and luxurious living—bread, coarse sugar and rum, in addition to their usual vegetable diet—they were soon domesticated. The young one, who grubbed with the others, was quite able to take care of himself and was not under restraint, but free to go where he would. He made himself acquainted with the exterior of the bungalow, with its precincts, with the people, and seemed to think his lines had fallen in pleasant places, at once settling down to enjoy life. He would pick my pockets and if there was no sugar there would beg and coax me to go and get some, but he had not the politeness to trumpet thanks—wanted more! Perhaps everybody knows that twice the girth of an elephant's foot is its height to the shoulder.—Spectator.

Reliefs In Steel.

A Munich artist, Joseph Riedu, is the originator of an ingenious electrolytic process for producing reliefs in steel. Thus an impression of the relief of a coin is made in plaster of paris in such a manner as to form a column several centimeters high, and this column is insulated at the circumference by hard rubber and placed in a vessel with a suitable electrolyte, so that the relief side is above while the lower side reaches into the electrolytic liquid. In consequence of its great porosity the gypsum absorbs the same until saturated. Now a piece of steel is placed upon the picture side of the gypsum column, and the electrolyte is connected with the negative pole, the steel with the positive pole; the galleries of the steel which come into contact with the saturated gypsum are dissolved, and by its own weight the piece of steel sinks down to the deepest galleries of the plaster models, which finishes the copy. Although the respective experiments in this line have not yet reached their finality it is asserted that not only steel but most of the other metals may be worked according to this method.

An Unfortunate Naval Class.

The fact has been noted that six members of the class of '97 of the Naval academy have met with serious misfortunes since this war began, and the names of five of them begin with B. It was known as "the B class," because the names of so many of the boys began with that letter: Brumby, Baldwin, Butler, Barnes, Breckinridge, Bennett, Bostwick, Boyd, Bagley and Bose. Bagley was killed on the Winslow; Boyd disabled the torpedo boat Cushing and had to come home; Breckinridge was swept overboard from the Cushing and was drowned; Bostwick had his chest caved in while on the Ericsson, and is now in a hospital; Baldwin was knocked down an open hatchway and had his ribs broken, and Merrit, of the same class, went down with the Maine.—New York Tribune.

Clerks and Workingmen.

A Glasgow magistrate has decided that a clerk is not a workingman. Street car lines there carry workingmen at reduced fare during prescribed hours. A clerk demanded the privilege and was convicted in a resulting test case of refusing to pay legal fare, the magistrate deciding that a "workingman" in the intent of the law is an "artisan, mechanic or day laborer." Certainly then the object of the law is defeated if it be to secure reduced transportation rates for those most needing it. A clerk frequently works more hours for half the wages or less than those earned by many "workingmen" and is obliged to spend more upon his clothes. Yet his better dress, curiously, was the evidence accepted against his claim in the case noted.—New York World.

Dewey Was Prepared.

The night before he left for Yokohama last January to take command of the Pacific squadron Admiral Dewey was the guest of honor at a dinner in Washington. When his hostess condoled with him on having to be sent so far away from the probable seat of war, he replied that he was glad to go and did not deserve any sympathy.

"You know the Spaniards have some colonies over there in Asia and a large fleet, which I shall have to attack and destroy, and I shall lose no time in doing so," he said. "I expect to have my share of fighting, and some day you will hear that I have gone down and captured Manilla before breakfast."

Alpine Casualties.

The Alpine casualties of 1897 are summed up in an interesting article in Le Dauphine. Thirty-three climbers perished, about half of whom, it is worth noting, were single excursionists making their ascents without a guide or even a companion. Only one climber was lost who had a guide. Eight of the 33 were killed by avalanches, 2 by falls of stones, 2 by slipping on snow, 3 on grass and 15 on rock. Three perished in crevasses. Twelve of the 33 were Swiss, 8 Austrians, 6 Germans, 3 Frenchmen and only 1 Englishman.

Perfect Models Scarce.

There seems to be a scarcity of perfect models of the feminine form. M. Mercie, who is at work on a monument to be erected in honor of Gounod, says that it is next to impossible to find women whose physical personalities and facial expression fit them to serve as models of Sapho, Marguerite and Juliette, by whose effigies the composer's bust is to be surrounded.

J. H. Hale is credited by an exchange with the statement that the native seedling apple, budded or grafted right where the seed sprouted, so that the stock has the original taproot and all others uninjured, does make a longer lived and more healthy tree than one transplanted from the nursery.

A man who has made money with brussels sprouts says they do best on the lightest sandy soil. The seeds should be sown about the middle of June, and the plants transplanted twice before being put where they are to remain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of EDWIN M CROCKER, deceased. Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be Made.

James R. Moffett, the Administrator of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole or some portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the 22d day of October, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, either at public or private sale, as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court

Dated September 17th, 1898.
P. W FORBES, Attorney for Administrator.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR SHERIFF.

Independent Candidate.

A. K. BRIGGS, of Bishop, respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo County.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo Co.

WM. D. DEHY.

Dated Bishop, Cal., August 13, 1898.

NOTICE OF SALE OF MINING INTERESTS BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by Frank M. Kelsey, Public Administrator, administrator of the estate of John F Glaser, deceased that he will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, law ul money of the United States, all of the interest of said deceased at the time of his death, and all interest which his said estate may since have acquired, in and to the following described mining property, situate in the South Park Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, to wit:

An undivided one-fourth (¼) interest in the Mineral Hill group of mines, in accordance with location notices filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, and in accordance with the records of said mining district, said group being composed of the following claims, to wit: Mineral Hill, Minera, Layout, Breakaway, and Mineral Mound

An undivided one fourth (¼) interest in the Aurora and Tuber mining claims;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Comet mine;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Yellow Meth mine;

All in accordance with said county records and the records of said mining district.

Also all of the interest of said deceased in the Golden West Mining and Milling Company.

Bids in writing will be received at the office of the undersigned administrator, or at the office of the undersigned attorneys for said administrator, for said mining claims, or any part thereof. The said interest in said Mineral Hill group will be sold as a whole. Separate bids will be required for the other claims above described.

Said property will be sold on or after twelve o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1898. The said mining interests are offered for sale pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, made and entered on the 2nd day of September, 1898, in a certain proceeding in said Court entitled In the Matter of the Estate of John F. Glaser, deceased, and said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said Court.

Ten per cent of the amount of bid will be required to be paid when bid is accepted, and balance of purchase price upon confirmation of sale.

Dated September 3d, 1898.

FRANK M. KELSEY,
Public Administrator, Administrator of said Estate, 220-222 Wilcox Bldg., cor. Second and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

FLINT & BARKER, Attorneys for Administrator, Los Angeles Natl. Bk. Bldg., N. E. cor. First & Spring Sts., Los Angeles, California.

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., August 25, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and receiver at Independence, Cal., on OCTOBER 3d, 1898, viz: William Vaughn, for the W ½ Lot No. One, in N.W. ¼ Sec. 2, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Vaughn, Robert Roberts, John Willet and William J. Lake, all of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SODA WATER .....

..... **ALL FLAVORS**

75 Cts. per Case.

No. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates.
Will ship to all points, in first-class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,
Bishop, Cal.
C. E. JOHNSON.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

HORSE SHOEING
AND
General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,
AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP, INDEPENDENCE

Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED $1.00
MAIN SPRINGS $1.00
All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

O. L. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. L. MAIRS.

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,
Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP
For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	44	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Reflectville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Ry.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 7 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN.
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD

TO LAKE TAHOE
A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:20 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned in Reno for Virginia City, 32 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug31-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.....1898

Ex-Gov. Colcord of Nevada is at the Molus mining property, near Bishop.

Mrs. Mary Mulholland has returned from Los Angeles, after an absence of several months.

State and County tax rate fixed again at $2.25 on each $100 of valuation, as will be seen by official proceedings.

Congressman De Vries met with a hearty reception at Big Pine last Tuesday night, and delivered an able address.

Rich'd S. Miner, Esq., arrived last Monday from a lengthy stay at San Francisco, and will remain here for some time to come in attention to law cases.

Some of our Lone Pine friends are at fault in not having forwarded to this paper notice of the celebration or ball on the 16th, in time for publication before that event.

Mrs. Sadie Callow has returned to Big Pine after a visit in San Francisco of several weeks' duration. She was in the railroad smash-up near Rocklin, luckily escaping with no further damage than a loss of baggage.

T. H. Henebry, of the Panamint country, took the cross-lot route to the Democratic convention, stopping here several days. "Tim" will be the next Supervisor from the southernmost district.

Superintendent Frazer of the Inyo Marble Works was in town Wednesday, and stated that operations at the quarry have been indefinitely suspended. It is bad that this magnificent material cannot be made to pay, somehow.

Jas. McDonald, Superintendent of the Defiance mine at Darwin, on his return from the Big Pine convention, is visiting Independence, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He is at home among many old friends here.

The new smelter at Darwin, which has been putting out a steady flow of bullion and copper matte for several months, is now closed down for some improvements. The percentage of lead in the ore of the mine decreases as depth is attained by the workings.

W. K. Miller's semi-weekly stages between Randsburg and Ballarat run as follows: Leave—Randsburg Sundays and Thursdays at 7 a. m.; Ballarat on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. Arrive—Randsburg Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 p. m.; Ballarat Sundays and Thursdays at 7 p. m. It is a strange situation that the gap between Ballarat and Darwin is not occupied by a mail line of some kind.

Sinking and cross-cutting is being prosecuted on the Defiance mine, and the work has yielded several shipments of good ore. Concentrators have been ordered from the East and will be placed on the dump. If, as is claimed and expected for them, they will profitably handle ore containing 15 per cent lead and 15 ounces silver there is enough in sight to keep them going five years. Darwin is all right.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

At Big Pine, at the appointed hour on Tuesday morning last, the delegates elect to the Democratic-Fusion County Convention went at the business of nominating a county ticket.

The Convention was called to order by E. Robinson, Chairman County Central Committee, the usual Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Order of Business and on Resolutions being appointed.

Rob't O'Neal of Bishop was chosen Chairman and Ernest Laird of Independence Secretary.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions submitted the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved—By the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans of Inyo County in convention assembled: That the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States irrespective of the action of any other nation is still a vital issue in the United States, and we reaffirm the position of our respective parties on this issue.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the congressional record of Hon. Marion De Vries, Congressman of the Second District, and pledge him our united support in the present campaign.

Resolved, That we appreciate the compliment of the last Damocratic State Convention in selecting an Inyoite as a nominee for the office of Surveyor-General, and pledge our united support to Irving H. Mulholland of Independence for that position.

Resolved, That the fusion asked for by the People's Party of Inyo County, granted by the Democratic County Central Committee, should be carried out in absolute good faith by the parties to that contract.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the able, fair and economical administration of Governor James H. Budd.

Resolved, That in the person of Hon. James G. Maguire we recognize a worthy successor to Hon. James H. Budd.

Resolved, That we heartily appreciate the glorious results of the late struggle with the Spanish nation, the most beneficial result of which is the restoration of absolute unity of all sections of the country.

In course of the day's proceedings the convention made the following nominations:

For Assemblyman P. H. Mack was placed in nomination by L. Case, and J. White Smith was presented to the convention by J. W. McMurry. Upon ballot, Mr. Mack received 36 votes to 18 for Mr. Smith. Mr. Mack was declared the choice of the convention and a committee was appointed to confer with the other counties of the district.

For Sheriff J. J. Gunn received 40 votes to 16 for W. L. Hunter.

For Clerk D. J. Hession was nominated by acclamation.

District Attorney—P. W. Forbes nominated by acclamation.

For Assessor J. R. Eldred received 16 votes, G. P. Bourland 8 and W. W. Yandell 31, and the latter was declared the nominee.

For Treasurer S. G. Gregg, by acclamation.

County Superintendent—Clay Hampton, by acclamation.

For Coroner Judge A. V. Davidson was nominated by the convention; he declined and placed Dr. S. A. Middleton before the convention, which then nominated him; but the Doctor's name was withdrawn and the place on the ticket finally fell to I. P. Yaney.

Supervisors were nominated by the several delegations as follows:

First District—Frank Shaw.

Third District—James Jones.

Fifth District—T. H. Henebry.

The Justices of the Peace and Constables in nomination are:

First Township—T. H. Woodworth for Justice; Ed. Shober, Constable.

Second Township—R. Robinson for Justice and A. P. Smith, Constable.

Third Township—A. V. Davidson for Justice and John Keegan, Constable.

Fourth (Lone Pine) Township—passed.

Fifth Township—Richard Decker for Justice; Constable, —— ——.

No report of the Republican County Convention up to 1 o'clock to-day.

Supervisor Proceedings.

MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1898, 10 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at the above stated time for the purpose of levying taxes for the fiscal year 1898 and 1899, pursuant to law.

Present—Supervisors J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, and A. C. Freeman, Chairman A. C. Freeman presiding.

Absent—Supervisors Frank Shaw and Ben. T. Williams.

County Auditor's Exhibits showing county financial transactions for the preceding year were submitted and filed.

County Superintendent's school statistics, reports and estimates were submitted and filed.

Official notice from State Board of Equalization as to levy of State taxes and of assessment of the Carson and Colorado Railway Company were submitted and filed.

Upon motion of Supervisor Eldred, seconded by Supervisor Stewart, it was unanimously ordered that State and county taxes for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1898, and ending June 30th, 1899, be and the same are hereby fixed at the rate of $2.25 upon each $100 of taxable property within Inyo County; that the same be levied and collected pursuant to law and apportioned to the various funds as follows, to-wit: To the

General Expense Fund	60
State Fund	48 8
County Hospital	20
Bridge	03 2
Road	20
Bond	20
School	35
Salary	18
Total	$2 25

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property in Station School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 25 cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of the said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property in Bishop School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 35 cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of the said Bishop School District Bond Fund.

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property in Big Pine School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 20 cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of the said Big Pine School District Bond Fund.

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property in Taboose School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 50 cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of the said Taboose School District Bond Fund.

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property in Lone Pine School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 50 cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of the said Lone Pine School District Bond Fund.

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property in Fish Springs School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 50 cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of the said Fish Springs School District Bond Fund.

Ordered—That pursuant to assessment made by the State Board of Equalization on the 1st day of August, 1898, assessment of the Carson & Colorado Railroad Company be entered upon county roll in accordance therewith as follows:

For the length of 74.25 miles of main track and for franchise, roadbed and rights of way, at a valuation of $1,579.63 per mile, making in the aggregate $117,288. That the number of miles of said railroad, and the pro rata valuation thereof being in the several school districts are as follows:

Station School District,	6¾ mi.	10,662 55
Polea	6	9,477 82
Valley	6	9,477 82
Big Pine	6½	10,267 63
Fish Springs	7	11,057 45
Taboose	7	11,057 45
Liberty	6	9,477 82
Milton	2½	3,949 10
Independence	4½	7,108 37
Union	7	11,057 45
Lone Pine	13	20,535 27
Keeler	2	3,159 27
		$117,288.00

Whereupon the Board adjourned.

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, July 30, 1898.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty second session beginning on the Fourth day of January, A. D. 1897, two-thirds of all of the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows;

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898.

The said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) For the Amendment?	Yes —— No
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) For the Amendment?	Yes —— No
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44, (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) For the Amendment?	Yes —— No
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties.) For the Amendment?	Yes —— No
Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) For the Amendment?	Yes —— No
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) For the Amendment?	Yes —— No
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) For the Amendment?	Yes —— No

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of California, the day and year herein first above written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
[SEAL.] Secretary of State.

NOTICE

OF THE

APPLICATION OF THE MODOCK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

No 321.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, August 9th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Modock Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at the city of San Francisco, California, by L. F. J. Winkle, its attorney in fact, whose residence and postoffice address is Thebe, Inyo county, California, has made application for a United States Patent for the MODOC, LOOKOUT, CONFIDENCE, KEYES and HEARST consolidated (embracing the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst locations) lode mining claims, situate in Lookout Mining District, Inyo county, California, consisting of 1500, 1500, 1500, 1500 and 1500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600, 600, 600 and 600 feet wide, respectively being Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in the United States Land Office at Independence, California, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees east, as follows:

(MODOC LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 1 on a dump of an open cut at the point of location, in T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Running thence on a true course, along the line of croppings; the variation being 15 degrees east.

South 24½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks marked M No 2; beginning again at stake No 1 at point of location; on a true course along the croppings north ½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in mound of rocks marked M No 6, the northern terminus of ledge.

(MODOC EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

On a true course from south end of lode stake M No 2; thence north 65½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks, marked M No 3; thence on a true course, north 24½ degrees east 10.35 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 4 from which the lowest Modoc tunnel bears north 62 degrees east 4.95 chains distant; thence on a true course north ½ degree west 12.47 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 5; thence on a true course south 65½ degrees east 10.03 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 7; thence on a true course south ½ degree east 10.25 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked M No 8, from which a point on the dump of Lookout tunnel No 2 bears north 25½ degrees east 1.20 chains; thence on a true course south 24½ degrees west 12.37 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 9, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 65½ degrees west 4.545 chains, back to the point of beginning on exterior boundaries at the stake M No 2 at the south terminus of the lode, containing an area of 20.67 acres.

The Lookout mine joins the Modoc on the east.

(LOOKOUT LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked L. No. 1, the point of location, in Township No. 19 South Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center of the lode north 61½ degrees east 19.69 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked L No 2, from which a point at the mouth of the Keyes tunnel bears south 72½ degrees east 4.40 chains distant. Beginning again at stake L. No. 1, point of location, on a true course thence south 61½ degrees west 3.63 chains to stake L. No. 5, being the western terminus of the lode.

(LOOKOUT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES)

Beginning at stake L No 2, east end of lode; thence on true course north 28½ degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 3, the northeast corner of claim; thence south 61½ degrees west 18.50 chains to a stake at the intersection of the Modoc east boundary line, from which the stake L. No 4 in rock mound of original location bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains distant; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south ½ degree east 4.04 chains to stake in rock mound M. No 8; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south 24½ degrees west 2.34 chains to a stake, from which the stake L. No 5 bears north 28½ degrees west, 82 links distant, the westerly terminus of the lode 3.03 chains westerly from point of location; thence on a true course south 28½ degrees east 3.72 chains to a stake in rock mound L. No 6 and K. M. No. 4; thence on a true course north 61½ degrees east 22.72 chains to the southeast corner of the claim at a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course north 28½ degrees west 4.545 chains to the stake L. No. 2 at the point of beginning, containing 19.23 acres.

The Modoc mine joins the Lookout on the west, the Keyes mine on the northeast and the Hearst mine on the southeast.

(CONFIDENCE LODE LINE. "TRACT NO. 1.")

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked C. No. 1 below the mouth of Confidence tunnel No. 1, at the point of location. In T. 19 South, Range No. 42 East Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center line of the lode north 14 degrees east 11.36 chains, to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 2, the north terminus of the ledge; from point of location C. No. 1 on a true course along the line of the croppings south 34 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake marked C. No. 6, the south terminus of the lode.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 1)

On a true course from stake in rock mound C No. 2 north end of lode, north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C No. 3, the northwest corner of the claim; thence on a true course south 14 degrees west 8.75 chains to a stake in the Modoc north boundary from which stake C. No. 4 bears south 14 degrees west 4.63 chains; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Modoc mine south 65½ degrees east 4.32 chains to a stake marked M. No. 7; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of Modoc mine south ½ degree east 6.21 chains to a stake from which the stake L. No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the "Lookout" mine north 61½ degrees east 6.85 chains to intersection of Confidence east line; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.33 chains to stake C. No. 8; thence on true course north 14 degrees east 9.34 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 2, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of the exterior boundaries at the stake C. No. 2, containing an area of 10.82 acres.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 2)

Beginning at a stake on south boundary of "Lookout" mine, from which the stake C. No. 6 on the south terminus of the lode bears north 76 degrees west 2.52 chains, the stake L. No. 6 and K. M No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 9.07 chains; thence on a true course south 76 degrees east 4.27 chains to stake in rock mound C. No. 7; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.88 chains to stake on south boundary of "Lookout" thence on a true course along the south boundary of "Lookout" mine south 61½ degrees west 2.87 chains to point of beginning, containing .42 acres.

(KEYES LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake marked K., the westerly terminus of the ledge, from which the northeast corner of the Lookout mine bears north 504 degrees east 3.30 chains distant. In T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, running thence on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, running along center of the claim south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge.

(KEYES EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks mark d K., the easterly terminus of the ledge; thence on a true course south 1¼ degrees west 4.545 chains to a point on the easterly slope of the hill at a stake marked K. No. 1 and H. No. 1, the southeast corner of the claim and the northeast corner of the Hearst mine; thence on true course north 88¾ degrees west 16.42 chains to the intersection with the east boundary line of the Lookout mine, from which the stake L. No. 7 bears south 28½ degrees east 1.30 chains distant, and stake H. No. 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the easterly boundary of the Lookout north 2½ degrees west 7.79 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 3; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Lookout south 61½ degrees west 2.85 chains to stake, from which stake K. on west of lode bears south 1¼ degree west 765 links; thence on a true course north 1¼ degree east 3.78 chains to stake K. No. 3; thence on a true course south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked K. No. 4, the northeast corner of the claim, from which the section corner common to Sections 34, 35, 2 and 3, in T. 19 and 20 South, Range 42 East, bears south 48½ degrees east 114.41 chains distant; thence on a true course south 1¼ degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of exterior boundaries at the stake K., the easterly terminus of the ledge, containing an area of 17.87 acres.

The Keyes mine joins the Hearst mine on the north.

(HEARST LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked H., the westerly terminus of the lode. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and running thence along the line of croppings on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode.

(HEARST EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode, thence north 1¼ degrees east 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 1 and K No. 1, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course along the south boundary of the Keyes mine north 88¾ degrees west 16.42 chains to a stake in the Lookout east line, from which the stake H. No 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the east boundary of the Lookout south 2½ degrees east 1.30 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No 7; thence on a true course along the south boundary of Lookout mine south 61½ degrees west 8.00 chains to stake, from which the stake H. western terminus of lode bears north 1¼ degrees east 54 links; thence on a true course south 1¼ degrees west 1.58 chains to the intersection with the Kentuck north boundary line, from which stake in rock mound H. No. 3 bears south 1¼ degrees west 2.42 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the Kentuck mine north 86 degrees east 8.03 chains to stake K. M. No. 3; thence on a true course along east boundary of the Kentuck south ½ degree east 3.14 chains to a stake at intersection, from which the stake H No. 3 bears north 88¾ degrees west 8.10 chains; thence on a true course south 8¾ degrees east 14.62 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 4, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 1¼ degrees east 4.545 chains to the stake at the eastern terminus of the lode, at the point of beginning of exterior boundaries, containing an area of 16.28 acres.

The Hearst mine joins the Keyes mine on the north.

Said five claims being contiguous and constituting the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst consolidated mines.

The said mining claims being of record in Book "B," pages 171, 175, 176, ——, and —— respectively, records of Lookout Mining District, formerly Coso Mining District, Inyo County, California, and in the office of the Recorder of said County, at Independence, in said Inyo County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Locations at pages 131, 132, 132 133 and 134 respectively. This group is bounded by the Cactus claim on the west and by the Bismark, Argus, Kentuck and Eclipse claims on the south.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lodes, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, State of California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

It is hereby ordered, that this Notice be published for the period of ten consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN Register.

P. H. MACK, Independence, California, Attorney for Applicant.

OFFICIAL.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Ginser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Ginser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of those certain mines, mill sites and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this Second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
[SEAL] Clerk.

Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff.
P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The E 1-2 and SW 1-4 Section 36, Township 22 south, Range 37 east; NE 1-4 of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 36 east M D M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 851, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

J. M. Keeler, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The frac'l N 1-2 of NW 1-4 of Section 4; all frac'l Section 5, Township 17 south, and frac'l S 1-2 of SE 1-4 of Section 31, Township No. 16 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 9,075, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $188.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney f

LOST HIS LIFE SAVING OTHERS.

A country boy visiting New York stopped a frantic runaway team that was about to dash on the sidewalk where there were hundreds of women and children. He saved their lives, but lost his own. Hundreds of lives are saved every year by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People who are fast going to their graves with disorders of stomach, liver, bowels and blood are brought back to good health by it. All the sick should try it.

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A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1895.

The advertising of Schilling's Best in this paper met with such success that a few months ago Messrs. A. Schilling & Co. started the advertising of their money-back baking powder. They are evidently well pleased with the results, for we have again received an order for advertising of their tea and baking powder—this time for increased space.

There is nothing that sells so well as a good article advertised in the town where it is to be sold.

We are pleased to announce to our many readers the opening of the new Comedy Theater (formerly Bush Street Theater), on September 3d, with Mrs. Romualdo Pacheco's Ideal Comedy Company of New York. This cosy place of amusement has been entirely remodeled, and will be under the able management of Mr. Alf Ellinghouse, who will strive to please the many visitors from the interior during their sojourn in San Francisco, with the best attractions at popular prices.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

Yellow Label

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,

Dorchester, Mass.

This is a fair Picture

of one of the swell medium weight suits for men that we sell for

Ten Dollars

Can you tell it from a $20.00 made-to-order suit? Picture in your mind the very nicest ready-to-wear suit that you ever bought for $15.00 and we'll guarantee these to equal it.

The Materials

Black Clay Worsted.
Black or blue all-wool Serge Cheviots.
Brown or grey all-wool Cassimeres and Fancy Cheviots.

The Styles

Round cornered 4-but. sacks.
Straight cut sacks.
Double breasted sacks.
Italian or serge linings—sewn throughout with silk—cut stylishly and to fit all sizes—slim and stout.

Send chest, waist, sleeve and inside leg measure when ordering.

The Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CUTLERS CARBOLATE OF IODINE.

Guaranteed cure for **Catarrh** and **Consumption.** All Druggists, $1.00.

W. H. SMITH, BUFFALO, N. Y., Sole Proprietors.

Russian Liars.

Russian diplomats hold that it is no disgrace or dishonor to lie in the most unblushing manner in order to promote the interests of their country and of their sovereign. When the late czar asked once of Count Ignateiff how he came to be nicknamed "The Father of Lies" while embassador at Constantinople, he with a low bow responded, "In the service of your majesty."

Didn't Want Much.

Here is an advertisement from an old copy of an English provincial journal:

"Wanted, for a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord and can drive a pair of horses. He must occasionally wait at table, join the household prayer, look after the horses and read a chapter of the Bible. He must, God willing, arise at 7 o'clock in the morning and obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands; if he can dress hair, sing psalms and play at cribbage, the more agreeable. Wages, 15 guineas a year."

"I wonder what kind of a fish it is?" "Gee! I'll bet it's a corker!"—Puck.

Willy—Say, pa, what's a floating debt? Pa—Our yacht, my son.—Chicago News.

"The only trouble with my profession," said an ex-convict, "is that it is apt to be rather a confining one."—Bazar.

She—Why do they call the State penitentiary Sing Sing? He—Because of the jail birds therein, I guess.—Cornell Widow.

Hewitt—How did you queer yourself with that French girl? Jewitt—I asked her to dance the german with me.—Judge.

Governess—D-a-m—dam, a thing to keep back water. Young pupil—When papa says it, mamma always cries.—London Sketch.

The father—What proof have you that you can support my daughter? The aspirant—Haven't I been engaged to her for over a year.—Puck.

"Borrowing is a disease," said Bigbee, in self-justification. "And lending is insanity," replied Small, significantly.—Philadelphia North American.

"Why, Julia, how the waist of your frock smells of tar." "Yes, mamma; poor Mr. Ratlines of the Naval Reserves has been bidding me good-by again."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ella—Where was it George proposed to you last week? Essie—At a hop. Ella—And you accepted him? Essie—At a jump.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I see that glass bricks are coming into general use," said the popular science boarder. "They won't invade the gold-brick field," said the cheerful idiot; "they are too easily seen through."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Haven't I told you," asked the father, "to always tell the truth?" "Yes, you told me that," the young man admitted, "and at another time you told me never to become the slave of a habit."—Washington Star.

Harty—Good many years since we've seen each other, Jack; remember how we used to live from hand to mouth in college? Jack—Yes, that's still the case with me. Harty—How so? Jack—I'm a dentist.—Boston Courier.

He (wondering if that Williams has ever been accepted)—Are both your rings heirlooms? She (concealing the hand)—Oh, dear, yes! One has been in the family since the time of Alfred, but the other is newer and (blushing) only dates from the conquest.—Harlem Life.

"My wife," said the tall, lantern-jawed man, "is as womanly a woman as you could find; but she can hammer nails like lightning." "Wonderful!" sang the chorus. "Lightning," the tall, lantern-jawed man continued, "seldom strikes twice in the same place."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What excuse, if it were possible to have any excuse for such conduct, have you for beating your wife?" asked the judge. "She flung it in my face that I didn't care a rap for her," pleaded the prisoner, "and I just gave her one to show her her error."—Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher (of juvenile class)—Johnnie, what was the first thing the Puritans did when they landed at Plymouth Rock? Johnnie—They fell upon their knees. Teacher—That's right, Johnnie. Now, Tommy, what was the next thing they did? Tommy—Fell upon the aborigines.—Chicago News.

Mrs. Young—I dreamt last night that mother was coming to stay with me for a month. Mr. Young—Ah! dear me, dreams always go by contraries. Mrs. Young—And I also dreamt that you said I couldn't have a new dress. Mr. Young—H'm! funny, isn't it, how true some dreams come?—Pick-Me-Up.

"That," exclaimed the Spanish general, as he mopped the perspiration from his brow, "is one of the narrowest escapes I have had for some time." "What is the matter?" inquired his aid. "See this typewritten page? I said in dictation that I was 'seeking light,' and the amanuensis got it 'seeking fight'!"—Washington Star.

"My fortune is made!" he cried. "I will be rich beyond the wildest dreams of avarice. I shall start for the Klondike to-morrow. My chemistry will be my salvation." "How so; have you discovered a compound that will aid in the detection of gold deposits?" "No; I have invented a yeast that will make six loaves of bread from the flour ordinarily required for one."—Up-to-Date.

Widower—I say, my dear friend, have you ever been here before? Burglar—N-no, sir. Widower—Well, would you mind coming around quite often—say once or twice a week—and going through my trousers, just as you are doing now? You don't know how much you remind me of my dear departed wife, Angeline. It seems almost as if she were alive again. Good-night, my friend—God bless you!—Judge.

"I'm So Tired!"

As tired in the morning as when I go to bed! Why is it? Simply because your blood is in such a poor, thin, sluggish condition it does not keep up your strength and you do not get the benefit of your sleep. To feel strong and keep strong just try the tonic and purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Our word for it, 'twill do you good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

This Paper is printed with Nathan's News Ink.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

MUTILATING DEAD BODIES.

Mexicans Were Good at This and the Spaniards Can Go One Better.

The men we fought then were of the same stripe as those Uncle Sam's soldiers are fighting now, said a veteran of the Mexican war recently. They are like savages, and mutilated the bodies of our dead soldiers in the most horrible manner imaginable. After a battle with them we would bury the bodies of the slain, including those of our enemies, but after we were gone those devils would sneak up to the burying ground and take up the bodies of our dead soldiers. These they mutilated too horribly to relate, and then propped them up naked along a road which they knew we would travel. They would arrange the bodies in all kinds of horrible attitudes, propping them up with stones or sticks driven through the flesh and into the ground, so that they could not fall down. Why, it was awful, and even now the remembrance of those terrible scenes makes my blood run cold. There is one particular occasion which I will never forget. I was with the Fifth Company of Louisiana soldiers, which was what is now called cavalry, but was then known as the mounted men. They did all the tough work, and one day we were sent up to take the National Bridge, which is on the road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. It was guarded by two forts on high hills, and it was necessary that we should hold it. When we arrived near the bridge a party of twenty-one men were sent ahead to scout, and they were cut off from us by a company of the enemy.

Several nights later, however, they made a bold dash and rejoined us, but several were killed. The next morning the main body started to take the forts, and I was in the front ranks. As we reached the bridge we saw the body of one of the poor fellows who had been killed the night before. It was naked and mutilated in a manner almost too terrible to imagine. None of us said anything, but we registered a silent vow that we would not take any prisoners alive if we could help it. The sight of that poor soldier's body had an effect on our men terrible for the Mexicans, and we none of us forgot it during the fight that followed. Yes, we captured the forts and bridge and held the town.

He Won the Bet.

An uncouth old ranger from the San Joaquin Valley was making his weekly trip to Stockton the other day, and chanced to be sitting with an impertinent drummer in the smoking car. The old man helped himself to the matches from the railroad box and tried to strike one and then another.

"You have to scratch them on the box, uncle," remarked the drummer.

"Oh, I guess I kin strike a match," replied the rancher, as he ripped one across a varnished panel of the car and broke off the head. The drummer laughed at his failure and gave him some more information.

"The only way to light those matches is to strike them on the box," said he.

"Oh, I guess I kin scratch 'em most anywheres," and the old man tried one on the sole of his shoe, another on the arm of the seat, and still another on the car floor, while the drummer only laughed.

"I tell you they are made so that they won't light unless you scratch them on the box."

"Bet you they will."

"I'll bet you $1 they won't."

"Bet you $20 they will."

"I'll take it."

The wager was made, the old man took one of the matches, stood up, and, hitching his trousers up so as to make a smooth surface over his broad thigh, gave the match a deliberate scratch and it blazed up. Then he deliberately lighted his pipe and drew down the stakes.

The smart drummer does not know that the innocent old rancher pays his expenses every trip on that trick, for he has a side of a matchbox sewed in his trousers beneath the tail of his long, shiny coat.

States with Indian Names.

Our State got its name before the revolution, or it would have been named Oglethorpe. After the revolution was over and peace was made it was proposed to change its name, but it did not carry. Several of the States had been named for kings and queens, and they were not changed. Since then most of the new States have been named for Indian tribes, and that is about all the poor Indian got as he moved toward the setting sun. He left his name behind him. Seventeen of the new States have Indian names, and it is a curious fact that only one State bears the name of any great man of our country, and that is the State of Washington. One other State chose the name of Franklin and kept it for some time, but for some reason it didn't stick and was changed to Tennessee. But the great man has twenty-four counties named for him in twenty-four different States. I don't see why some of the new States that came in after the revolution were not named for Adams and Jefferson and Monroe and Madison and Patrick Henry and other fathers of liberty. But I suppose that even these great men had their enemies in Congress, and they compromised on the Indians. Partisan politics had much to do with it.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Tallest Volunteer.

Private Henry Jackson, of Company K, Second New Jersey Regiment, claims to be and probably is the tallest soldier in the volunteer army. He is 6 feet 6¼ inches in height, but he finds consolation in the thought that even if he were sixty feet high the Spanish marksman couldn't hit him.

Which Did She Do?

Her mother (to bride-elect)—What, frowning on your wedding day?

Bride-elect—I'm in a quandary. If I go to the altar smiling people will say I'm simply crazy to get Charlie; and if I look solemn they will say I already regret the step. What shall I do?

No Electricity for the Turk.

The Turkish Government is the least enterprising of any in the matter of electricity. Enormous sums of money have been offered for electric lighting and telephone privileges, but they have all been refused.

An awfully poor player can play an acceptable wedding march.

A REPRESENTATIVE PIRATE.

Captain Kidd Was Utterly Without Any Sense of Honor.

It is said that Kidd showed no repentance when he was tried, but insisted that he was the victim of malicious persons who swore falsely against him, and yet a more thoroughly dishonest rascal never sailed under the black flag. In the guise of an accredited officer of the government he committed the crimes he was sent out to suppress. He deceived his men. He robbed and misused his fellow countrymen and his friends, and he even descended to the meanness of cheating and despoiling the natives of the West India islands with whom he traded. These people were in the habit of supplying pirates with food and other necessaries, and they always found their rough customers entirely honest and willing to pay for what they received, for as the pirates made a practice of stopping at certain points for supplies they wished of course to be on good terms with those who furnished them. But Kidd had no ideas of honor toward people of high or low degree. He would trade with the natives as if he intended to treat them fairly and pay for all he got, but when the time came for him to depart and he was ready to weigh anchor he would seize all the commodities he could lay his hands on and without paying a copper to the distressed and indignant Indians he would gayly sail away, his black flag flaunting derisively in the wind.

But although in reality Captain Kidd was no hero, he has been known for a century and more as the great American pirate, and his name has been representative of piracy ever since. Years after he had been hung, when people heard that a vessel with a black flag—or one which looked black in the distance—flying from its rigging had been seen, they forgot that the famous pirate was dead and imagined that Captain Kidd was visiting their part of the coast in order that he might find a good place to bury some treasure which it was no longer safe for him to carry about.—Frank R. Stockton in Century.

How Mines Are Exploded.

There are several methods by which mines and torpedoes anchored in harbors may be detected, but it is very dangerous and difficult work, and its success depends largely upon the circumstances and the condition of the water and the bottom of the bay in which they are placed. Sometimes they are discovered by dragging with a kedge. Sometimes they can be seen when the water is clear, and in order to assist the natural vision a canvas telescope is rigged which drops upon the water and shuts out the light from the eyes of the observer so that he can have a better view of the bottom. There are other methods also known to sailors and frequently practiced. The most effective is called "countermining"—that is, the explosion of torpedoes in the water, which by their detonation cause the mines to explode.—Chicago Record.

Seamen Vote Ahead of Time.

Norwegian seamen are entitled to vote before leaving their country if the polling day is within three months of their departure, or they can vote at a foreign port within the same time by having their votes sent home through a Norwegian consul.

BILINGUAL TELEPHONES.

A Story at the Expense of a Milwaukee Millionaire Brewer.

J. G. Nolen, who is an old timer in the electrical construction business, tells a story on "Val" Blatz, the millionaire brewer of Milwaukee.

"Our company had had some correspondence with Mr. Blatz regarding the putting in of a telephone plant in his big brewery establishment, and I was sent up to try to close a deal.

"I took a couple of phones with me in order to make a practical demonstration should one be required, and I went with the intention of making a sale.

"I got to talking with Mr. Blatz and showed him the advantage of putting in our intercommunicative system throughout his establishment. He listened attentively, and finally said:

"'Yes, that is all so; very true. But,' and he spoke with the conviction of one who was putting a poser, 'but my men down in the malthouse and the warehouses and cold storage are all Dutchmen.

"'I, myself, though a German and a graduate of Leipsic and Heidelberg, can speak English, but what would your telephones be to my Dutch workmen, who cannot speak English at all?'

"Well, I saw how the land lay. Old Val could not get it through his head that the telephone would transmit anything but the language of America. I was bound to make the deal, as I said before. So I remarked to Mr. Blatz:

"'I can put on some German receivers if you so desire. I have some with me.'

"I connected up the phones, made a show of changing the receivers, and in half an hour Mr. Blatz was talking to one of his Dutchmen down in the malthouse. He was delighted.

"'You may put them in,' he said, 'and I shall want one German one in the malthouse, one German one in each warehouse, English ones in my office and the business office and a German one in the cold storage house.'

"We closed the deal and Mr. Blatz was glad to pay $2 extra for each German enunciator we put in. When the phones were shipped from the factory, I had them labeled German and English respectively, and the big brewer was perfectly satisfied.

"It was five years before I saw Blatz again," concluded Mr. Nolen. "He recognized me at once and said with a hearty German laugh: 'You are the accommodating gentleman who put in the German and English telephones for me. Well, you are a good one.'"—Milwaukee Telephone.

Many of the vegetables in daily use on our dinner tables were known in very remote times. It is known, for instance, that asparagus was grown 200 years B. C., while lettuce was cultivated so far back as 550 B. C.

The statement is made that during the 97 years since the establishment of the state university of Georgia there have been only five deaths among the students.

The old log cabin in Front Royal, Va., in which George Washington lived while surveying between 1748 and 1752 is still standing in fair condition and is used as a springhouse.

Water at Last.

In McClure's Magazine there is an interesting account of Dr. Sven Hedin, a young Swedish traveler, who has been doing some remarkable work in Asia, in an attempt to cross the hitherto unexplored Takla-Makan desert. His party entered the desert April 10, 1895. The water gave out, the camels died, and one by one all the servants succumbed.

"I went on alone," says Dr. Hedin. "The forest was very dense and the night black. I had eaten almost nothing for ten days; I had drunk nothing for five. I crossed the forest crawling on all fours, tottering from tree to tree. I carried the haft of the spade as a crutch. At last I came to an open space. The forest ended like a devastated plain. This was a river bed. It was quite dry. There was not a drop of water.

"I went on. I meant to live. I would find water. I was very weak, but I crawled on all fours and at last I crossed the river bed. It was three kilometers wide. Then, as I reached the right bank of the river, I heard the sound of a duck lifting and the noise of splashing water. I crawled in that direction and found a large pool of clear, fresh water.

"I thanked God first, and then I felt my pulse. I wanted to see the effect that drinking would have on it. It was at 48.

"Then I drank. I drank fearfully. I drank and drank and drank. It was a lovely feeling. I felt my blood liquefying. It began to run in my veins; my pores opened. My pulse went up at once to 53. I felt quite fresh and living."

Undaunted by his first terrible experience, Dr. Hedin crossed the desert again from south to north, and was rewarded by the discovery of a "very old town."

The Wrong Leg.

There is an enterprising Liverpool tailor who has never been known to acknowledge that he didn't have anything a possible customer might ask for.

One day a customer entered the shop and asked if he had any trousers made especially for one legged men.

"Certainly," replied the merchant. "What kind do you want?"

"Dress trousers," said the man. "The best you've got."

Hurrying into the rear of the store, the enterprising merchant snatched up a pair of trousers and snipped off the right leg with a pair of scissors. Hastily turning under the edges, he presented them to the customer.

"That's the kind I want. What's the price?"

"One guinea."

"Well, give me a pair with the left leg off."

A month later the merchant was pronounced convalescent and on the high road to recovery.—Pearson's Weekly.

Here's a Useful Test.

"I'm afraid I'm a dreadful talker."

"What gives you that idea?"

"When I come home from anywhere, I never can recall anything that was said except remarks I made myself."—Chicago Record.

The United Kingdom consumes 600,000 pounds, or about 4,000,000 gallons, of tea every day, which is as much as is used by the rest of Europe, North and South America, Africa and Australia combined.

REGAINED HEALTH.

Gratifying Letters to Mrs. Pinkham From Happy Women.

"I Owe You My Life."

Mrs. E. Woolhiser,
Mills, Neb., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I owe my life to your Vegetable Compound. The doctors said I had consumption and nothing could be done for me. My menstruation had stopped and they said my blood was turning to water. I had several doctors. They all said I could not live. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me right away; menses returned and I have gained in weight. I have better health than I have had for years. It is wonderful what your Compound has done for me."

"I Feel Like a New Person."

Mrs. Geo. Leach,
1609 Belle St., Alton, Ill., writes:

"Before I began to take your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer from womb trouble. Menses would appear two and three times in a month, causing me to be so weak I could not stand. I could neither sleep nor eat, and looked so badly my friends hardly knew me.

"I took doctor's medicine but did not derive much benefit from it. My druggist gave me one of your little books, and after reading it I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel like a new person. I would not give your Compound for all the doctors' medicine in the world. I can not praise it enough."

WILL & FINCK CO'S.

SPRING EYE GRAIN BAG NEEDLE

Plain or with Cutter. The Best Needle in the Market. Used by all Sack Sewers. For Sale by all general Mdse. Stores or by

Will & Finck Co., 920 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

BUY THE GENUINE

SYRUP OF FIGS

... MANUFACTURED BY ...

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

☞ NOTE THE NAME.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

Trade Mark. BIG G. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Price $1.00.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

OPIUM MORPHINE COCAINE LAUDANUM Stopped at once. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, 484 Isabella Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

S. F. N. U. No. 844. New Series, No. 35

Stop drinking colored tea. Try Schilling's Best.

A Negro Turning White.

A curiosity rarely witnessed in this country was seen at the office of the pension examiners in this city today. It was a negro man turning white. The man's name is Sam Smith. He is 67 years old and came here today from Georgetown to stand an examination for a pension, he having served in the Union army. More than three-fourths of the man's entire body is white, the skin fairer by far than that of the ordinary white man. The dark skin remaining on the body is only in small spots. Smith says that his skin began turning white in 1867, and the dark skin has been disappearing from the body ever since. The physicians who examined him today think that should the old man live a few years longer he will be entirely white save perhaps the face. A peculiar feature of the case is that the face has not been turning white along with the rest of the body, the white only showing at a few places beneath the hair on the forehead, and not on the face at all.—Lexington (Ky.) Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.

To Examine the Eye.

If anything gets into your eye, don't rub it. Good advice, but a little difficult to follow, for one instinctively rubs the eye under these circumstances. Nevertheless, don't do so. Get some one to turn the upper eyelid gently over a thin penholder, so that he may see the ball of the eye thoroughly. If lime gets into the eye and if you see the substance at once, wash out the eye with vinegar to two parts of water. If, however, you don't see the particle immediately, simply put sweet oil or olive oil into the eye and send for the doctor.—New York Ledger.

Dead and Dyed.

"I noticed that Miss Sere's curls are of two colors—brown and gray."

"You remember that her father is a safe manufacturer?"

"What has that to do with it?"

"Her curls are combination locks."

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

Galatia, Ills., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

ABNEY, CARR & CO.

LOST,

The opportunity of saving MONEY, if you do not buy from us. We positively guarantee to give you a DISCOUNT of 5 to 25 per cent from any Price List, issued by any Pacific Coast Cash or Department Store. We can sell you everything you need, write for full particulars.

GILBERT CLEMENTS' SONS,

218 CALIFORNIA STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Supplies.

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce **ELASTIC STARCH** (Flat Iron Brand), the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to **GIVE AWAY** a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures

They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

Lilacs and Pansies.

—

Pansies and Marguerites.

Wild American Poppies.

—

Lilacs and Iris.

These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public.

The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the originals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art.

Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.

One of these pictures will be given away with each package of **Elastic Starch** purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture.

ALL GROCERS KEEP ELASTIC STARCH. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

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Single Copies	10

A DREAMER IN THE GRASS.

Far away the toilers reap;
But in grasses cool and deep
Winds are singing me to sleep.

And the river, as it streams,
In the shadows and the gleams
Ripples music through my dreams.

Far away the noisy town
Where the clouds of traffic frown;
Here the blosoms bending down.

Here the winds sweep o'er the plains;
Here the bee the honey drains;
Here the tinkle of the rains.

Here the waters, as they pass
By the dreamer in the grass
Are the lily's looking glass.

What's a city? Bricks and towers
Where they toll the heavy hours.
Here's a kingdom in the flowers!

Here forever let me be
Where the river sings to sea,
With God's blue sky covering me!
—Atlanta Constitution.

MARY HALIBURTON'S CHANCE.

"I WONDER if this is a chance," mused Mary Haliburton. The cares of the day were over, and she sat alone in her tiny city room. She was very tired of being a clerk—something her employers would have been sorry to know, for whatever Mary did she did with her might and successfully.

She went back over the story of her life that evening as she sat there. She was so tired, so extremely tired, and there was no one to care that she was tired—there had been no one for three weary years. The girl sighed as she turned again to the paper and read once more this item:

"A girl who is willing to make herself useful can find board and lodging for the summer with Mrs. Jennie Patrick at Round Top Farm."

"It seems as if it might be a chance," said Mary. And the next morning she went down to the store still thinking of it.

"Where is Round Top Farm?" she asked of a fellow-clerk.

"So you have seen it, too, have you?" said Nettie Burchard.

Both girls were in the habit of reading the advertisements in whatever papers came their way.

"Yes," smiled Mary. "Where is it? Do you know? I thought it might be a chance to get out of the city for the summer."

"Well," answered Nettie deliberately, "it may be a chance, but it's not the chance I'm looking for. I've known about Round Top Farm for several years. It's about fifty miles out, and they say it's a beautiful place."

"Then——" began Mary.

"Wait," said Nettie, holding up her hand. "There's everything on that farm, and everything is first-class," she ended impressively.

Mary looked puzzled.

"The eggs are larger and fresher, the fowls are fatter, the butter is better grade than you can find anywhere else," went on Nettie, "and the fruits are simply fine. I wonder you've never heard of Round Top Farm before."

Mary glanced down at the item which she had clipped and brought with her, and now held in her hand.

"I don't see——" she began.

"Don't see!" exclaimed Nettie. "What does first-class down to the smallest detail mean, but that Mrs. Jennie Patrick is particular—cranky, as you might say? I wouldn't go there for fifteen minutes 'to make myself useful,' let alone all summer." And with a positive nod she turned from Mary to wait upon a customer who had just come in.

Now the word "particular" had no horror for Mary. She was particular herself and came of a line of particular people. As far back as she had heard of her family, and that was for three generations, she had heard stories of this one and that one being hard to suit. Long ago her grandmother had said to her, "There's two kinds of particular: the fault-finding kind of people who like to make trouble, and the kind of particular people who want things right, even if it does make trouble. All our folks are of the last kind."

All morning Mary thought of these things; and when she went to lunch she said to herself: "I believe I'll try Round Top Farm."

A week later she went to try it. And Mrs. Patrick, having had notice of her arrival, was at the train to meet her. For Mrs. Patrick had suddenly developed what was a new phase of philanthropy for her.

"I am a busy woman," she had replied when the minister had come to her to solicit board and lodging for some unfortunate child of the city. "I cannot have a child here—I don't understand children."

The minister had seemed disappointed. Seeing which, she had repented of her decided words a little. "Put me down for nothing," she had said, "and then, if I see my way clear to do anything I will do it in my own way. I suppose a child of the city might be of almost any age?" she added, interrogatively.

The minister smiled. He knew that this "busy woman" was like Dorcas of old, "full of good works and almsdeeds which she did," and he answered cordially, "To be sure, Mrs. Patrick. Any age, any age." And he rose to go, quite satisfied.

A week later the advertisement that had caught Mary's eye appeared in the Evening Herald.

"We shall see," said Mrs. Patrick. "I believe in helping, first of all, those who are willing to help themselves. We shall see who comes. I fancy I shall not have many applicants."

On that hot summer morning when the train rolled in to the little station, deposited Mary and her luggage and then rolled out again, Mrs. Patrick stood waiting on the platform. Her strong face lighted with pleasure as she looked at the girl's erect, slender form, the delicate, sensitive face and the plain but tasteful dress.

"She'll do," she thought. And the next moment she was leading the way to her light road wagon, into which the station agent was already bouncing Mary's trunk. It was a spirited pair of horses that Mrs. Patrick drove, and they were soon off at speed on their way to the farm. Mary, who had no self-consciousness, looked about her with enjoyment and responded readily to all Mrs. Patrick's conversational advances, so that the two were like old friends when the hill came in sight.

"Ah! Now I see the meaning of Round Top Farm," cried Mary. "What a pretty background the hill makes to these fields! And the rail fences—how much better they are than the barbed wire ones I saw from the car window!"

"Decidedly, on a stock farm," replied Mrs. Patrick. "Think of one of my beautiful Jerseys mangled on a barbed wire!"

Rail fences were old-fashioned, but because Mrs. Patrick liked them, easy-going Mr. Patrick kept them in good repair. The house, almost hidden among trees, was old-fashioned, too, but Mrs. Patrick liked it, and Mr. Patrick was grateful for that liking. It was his boyhood's home, and he would have been sorry to see it changed. And, lastly, Mrs. Patrick, herself, though a comparatively young woman, was old-fashioned. She cared nothing for women's clubs, and as to dress, she wished, first of all, to be comfortable, and after that stylish.

Now, before Mary's arrival, Mrs. Patrick had said to herself, "This is an experiment. I shall not set her, whoever she is, to do anything. I shall simply watch to see what her idea of being useful is. And if this experiment is not successful, I shall not try a similar one again."

There was abundance of hired help on the farm for both outdoor and indoor work. There could hardly have been regular tasks assigned to Mary. The girl, quick to perceive, saw that and felt it in the atmosphere of the farm before she had been there twenty-four hours.

"I hope Mrs. Patrick's offer was not a delicate way of being charitable," she said to herself anxiously. "I should not wish to accept charity."

It was June, and there were berries of all kinds to be picked and taken care of. For Mrs. Patrick kept, of each berry, the very earliest and latest varieties known to horticulture. Mary offered one morning to go out and pick.

"No, my dear," was the kind but positive reply. "You have small physical strength, but I should judge you have skill." And then she gave Mary a smile.

"Not much skill," answered Mary, "except in selling silks and ribbons. But I believe I can develop some skill if you will not think me pushing and presuming."

"Push and presume all you like," said Mrs. Patrick, cordially. "Only don't waste yourself on a task I can hire a child to do."

So Mary began to "push and presume." She was deft-handed and open-eyed. She sorted and packed berries for market, and, owing to her painstaking, the Patrick berries stood a little higher, if possible, in the estimation of buyers. She helped with the canning and preserving for home use, and one day Mrs. Patrick said, "I declare, Mary, I think putting that advertisement in the Evening Herald was the most fortunate thing I ever did. You seem to belong here."

Behind the glad look that answered her in Mary's eyes a certain wistfulness shone out. And it set Mrs. Patrick thinking. But she did not at once formulate her thought, if that could be called thought which was a passive opening of her mind to all that concerned Mary and her life on the farm. She noticed that all the Jerseys loved her; that when she stepped out toward their yard the chickens crowded to welcome her; that the sheep were always ready to follow her; that the flowers seemed to thrive under her touch; that every dumb thing on the place trusted her.

"Shut up a girl like that in a store!" exclaimed Mrs. Patrick to herself one morning in August. "A girl that has sense enough to enjoy living close to nature! For she does enjoy it. She's gained in every way since she's been here."

Yes, Mary did enjoy it. There was time every day for her to read and rest, and plenty of reading on hand. How could she stand it to go back? she often asked herself. To live alone in that little cooped-up room at night and through her small leisure time to stand all day and minister to those who were too tired and in too much of a hurry, or else too idle and selfish to care for her more than they did for the cash-box that ran on the wire to the cashier's desk with their money; to hear always, when she was awake, the rush and roar of the city. Here the very wild birds were friendly. And how could any one call hens uninteresting when they had such confidential ways of casting up one eye and talking to her? And then she fell to wondering what Round Top might be like in winter. She knew that there was little snow, for the farm was not far enough north for much of that. And one day she asked Mrs. Patrick.

"Well," smiled Mrs. Patrick, "perhaps you ought not to ask me, for I own I am in love with Round Top Farm. Winter isn't summer anywhere, you know. But why don't you stay and see for yourself just how dull and disagreeable Round Top can be?"

"Oh, Mrs. Patrick!" exclaimed Mary. And her eyes filled with tears.

"I mean it," said Mrs. Patrick. "I don't see why you mightn't as well help me for money as to wait on customers in a store for money. All the accounts of the year are to be gone over and balanced. You could help me about that, for, to tell the truth, Mr. Patrick hates accounts. You could help me in my business correspondence, which is quite large, for Mr. Patrick hates business letters. I will tell you what I do not speak of generally—Mr. Patrick is not strong. Things wear on him and annoy him that do not affect me in the least. He likes to supervise the outdoor work, and it agrees with him to do it. But he hates business, and so I attend to that. You are the one person that I have ever had about me that needs no supervision. I will give you forty dollars a month and your board the year round if you will stay."

"Mrs. Patrick!" called one of the maids, putting her head in at the door.

And, with her accustomed promptness, knowing that she was needed, Mrs. Patrick obeyed the call.

Left to herself, Mary slipped up to her room and put on her hat and gloves. Then she went quickly down again, and out and away through the flower garden, where she stopped only to pick the nearest blossom and then went on. She wanted to be alone to think over how good, how very good, God had been to her when he gave her the gift of being particular in little things—the gift that lies at the bottom of every solid success in life, no matter in what line that success may be. Her heart was filled with joy, for, under her calm exterior, Mary was very emotional.

She had not gone far from the house—it was only out of sight among the trees behind her and at her right. And hark! from a tree in the row that bordered her left, a bird began to sing. As the liquid notes fell on her entranced ears she raised and clasped her hands that still held the flower and gazed earnestly up to see as well as hear. She felt as if that were her bird, and she knew that he voiced the ecstasy in her own heart. No more for her the city and its crowded loneliness, but always, as long as she did her best, the wide fields that were full of companionship.

But Nettie, when she heard of it, could not understand. She could only wonder what Mrs. Patrick had done to "get around" Mary and make her stay on "a horrid old farm."

As for Mrs. Patrick, seeing from month to month Mary's contentment and proficiency, she said to herself, "The only true way to help anybody is to help her to get where she belongs. I've an idea that Nettie Burchard belongs in the store. But Mary—Mary belongs here!"—Wellspring.

DAKOTA FARM LABORERS.

Men Whose Homes May Be a Thousand Miles Away.

There is a season between May and the middle of July, during which the army of "hands" who work on these North Dakota wheat farms wait for the crops to ripen. In fact, except the half score of men who are regularly employed upon each place, all the men who are engaged upon the big farms—in plowing season, at seeding time, during harvest, and when the season for thrashing comes—the men who do the most important work—are transient laborers. Frequently they are birds of passage, whose faces are familiar to the foremen, but whose homes may be a thousand miles away. Men of this character are not "hoboes;" yet now and then a tramp does "rest from his loved employ" and work with the "harvest hands."

A majority of the laborers come from the South in harvest time. These men are regular harvesters, who begin with the early June harvest in Oklahoma, working northward until the season closes in the Red river country. Men of this class never pay railroad fare. Thousands of them—perhaps fifteen men on every thousand acres in wheat—ride into the bonanza district on the "blind baggage" on passenger trains. When they have leisure and a taste for scenery they jolt placidly across the continent homeward bound in what the lingo of the cult calls "side-door sleepers." Many of these workmen live in the larger towns in the middle West—in St. Louis, in Omaha, in St. Paul, in Chicago, or in Milwaukee. And they bring home probably a million dollars in wages. They are steady, industrious men, with no bad habits, and small ambitions. On the best farms there is no drinking, and card-playing is strictly prohibited. The foremen say that cards keep men out of bed at night, and they have not their best strength to work during the day. There are amusements on the farm, and at 9 o'clock the fatigue usually drives the men to bed.—From "The Business of a Wheat Farm," by William Allen White, in Scribner's.

Better Chance.

"Do you think," said the man who had bought a large tract of arid land, "that I shall be able to water this waste?"

"I dunno," replied the native. "It strikes me, though, that there's a heap better chance of your wasting the water."—Washington Star.

Concerning Hirsute Growth.

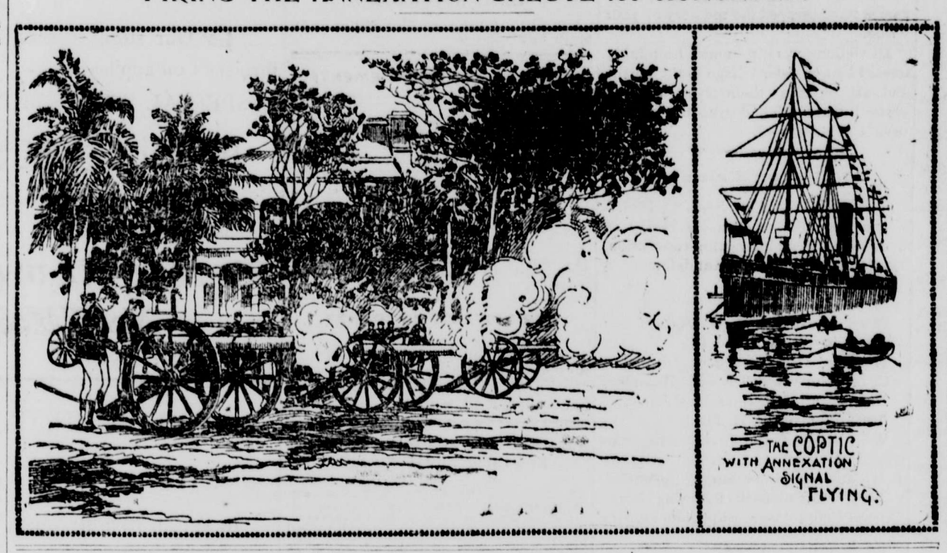
It is a peculiar fact that with most men the growth of hair is stronger on one side of the face than the other. It is said that hair always grows more quickly on that side on which we are stronger.

When a girl thinks a man doesn't care for her she begins to try to make him.

When it comes to raising vegetables the amateur gardener isn't in it with an old hen.

A woman's idea of wrong is something a man does that would be a mistake if she did it herself.

FIRING THE ANNEXATION SALUTE AT HONOLULU.



OUR NEW POSSESSION.

Facts About the Hawaiian Islands, Over Which Our Flag Now Floats.

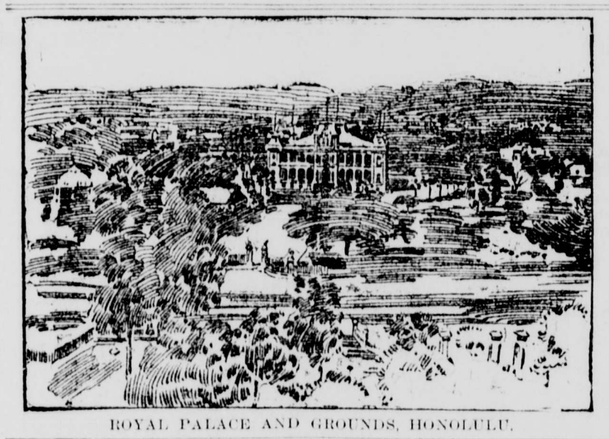
Hawaii is of small area, being less than that of a single Congressional district. But nineteen nations keep representatives at Honolulu to watch their interests in the islands. The only reason for this is that the islands hold the key of the Pacific Ocean, the largest body of water on the globe, and control the defenses of the western coast of the United States.

For several years the people of Hawaii have been living under the influence of American civilization, speaking and studying our language, recognizing the stars and stripes as familiarly as their own flag, copying the laws of the

A GLIMPSE OF HAWAII.

United States and calling to the assistance of their rulers men of American birth or ancestry. Even among their holidays there are those of the Fourth of July, Memorial Day and Washington's birthday. The group has been under the virtual protectorate of the United States for two generations. The influences which have developed its commerce and made it a civilized region have all emanated from this country.

The essential public interest attaching to Hawaii grows out of its central position in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. Honolulu is in the track of all steamers sailing to Australasia from San Francisco or Puget Sound. Even



ROYAL PALACE AND GROUNDS, HONOLULU.

more precisely is Honolulu in the direct route of one part of that enormous traffic from Atlantic to Pacific ports which awaits the cutting of the Nicaragua ship canal to flow in a steady tide through the isthmus. All the trade with China and Japan from American ports on the Atlantic must take the Nicaragua route. It is this large movement of ocean commerce impending in the immediate future which lends the most serious importance to the political relations of the Hawaiian islands. Every ship from the Atlantic crossing the Pacific to Asia will naturally sight the Hawaiian islands, and every steamer will be likely to replenish her coal bunkers at Honolulu. This fact will render the political condition and international relations of Hawaii of importance.

Honolulu is a convenient port of call for steamers on the route between California and China. This tendency will increase with the coming growth of Honolulu as a general calling and coaling station. It is also a natural port of call and supply for ships to China from Callao and Valparaiso. Honolulu is thus the great crossroads of the Pacific commerce.

More than this, Honolulu is the only crossroads of the north Pacific. This port is wholly alone in its commanding position. It has absolutely no competitor. From the Marquesas to the Aleutians Hawaii is the only land in that tremendous ocean expanse west of America where a ship can call within a space of 4,500 miles from San Francisco, and 6,200 miles from Nicaragua. By the geographical necessity of the case everything centers at Honolulu not merely as the most convenient port of call, but as the only one.

Honolulu will have to provide for the accommodation of from twenty to thirty large steamers per month, together with that of the colliers supplying them. This will be a formidable increase of business and must materially affect the commercial, and with them the political, relations of Hawaii.

The favorable position of Honolulu will be materially enhanced by the absolute necessity of using those islands as the intersecting point for telegraphic cables across the Pacific. It is obvious that all cables between Australia and the North American Pacific coast must make Honolulu their first station.

Eight of the islands in the group are inhabited occupying a line of about 350 miles, beginning at Hawaii and running west northwest to Kauai and Niihau. They receive a cool ocean current from the northeast, with trade winds from east northeast, that temper the climate with a cool breeze but lightly charged with moisture. The population is composed of pure Hawaiian, mixed, foreigners of Hawaiian birth, Americans, British, Germans, Scandinavians, French, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and others.

The total commerce between Hawaii and the United States in 1891 amounted to $19,002,809. Of this sum the imports into the United States were valued at $13,895,597, while the exports to Hawaii amounted to only $5,107,212.

The census of 1890 shows that the exports of Hawaii "are now and have been for some years past larger in proportion of its population than those of any other country in the world, Australia standing next on the list. In the last ten years we have, with an average population of not more than 8,000, exported produce worth, in round numbers, $90,000,000, or an average of nearly $125 per annum for every man, woman and child in the country."—Detroit Free Press.

Theater-Going in Japan.

It will interest many to hear that the Japanese laws now prohibit a theatrical performance lasting more than eight hours. The plays in the first-class theaters begin at 10 or 11, and are not ended until after sunset. There are intervals, of course, for refreshment, and a recent innovation is a theater-yard for exercise, lined with eating booths and fancy stalls. Boxes are secured three or four days beforehand from a neighboring tea house, where arrangements are made for attendance and refreshments during the day. Full dress is never worn.

The following articles, unless otherwise ordered, are brought to each patron: A program, a cushion, a tobacco fire box, a pot of tea, cakes, fruit and sushi, a sort of rice dumpling flavored with vinegar and topped with a piece of fish. Valuables may be left at the tea house, and the inclusive charge (excepting the waiter's tip) is not more than 1.80 yen a head. The gallery is the most aristocratic place, but the space unreserved, occupied by the Japanese "gods," is quaintly called "the deaf gallery."—Westminster Gazette.

Measurements in the Klondike.

Citizen—By the way, I have been told that the Klondike gold is not worth so much to the ounce as some other brands.

Returned Klondiker—I couldn't say as to that. We never measured by less than a ton. I haven't any idea as to ounce values.—Odds and Ends.

Easy Way of Balancing the Books.

"Bridget, you've broken as much china this morning as your wages amount to. Now, how can we prevent this occurring again?"

"Oi don't know, mum, unless yez raises me wages."—Pearson's Weekly.

Wedlock holds a man pretty close when his wife doesn't allow him to carry a latchkey.

A FATAL SPOT.

Place Where Mary Queen of Scots Lost Her Crown.

Three hundred and fifty years ago on the 13th of May Mary Queen of Scots stood on a grassy knoll near the village of Cathcart watching with feverish interest the movements of three bodies of troops about a mile off in the fields round Langside. Eleven days before she escaped from the castle of Lochleven and now the day had dawned which was to decide whether she would ever rule Scotland again. What the fates had decreed is written at large in the pages of history and that story throws a glamour of pathetic romance round the spot on which Mary learned her doom. For many years "Court Knowe,"

MARY LOST HER CROWN HERE.

as the knoll is called, was marked by a throne tree and when that decayed Gen. Sir George Cathcart, who fell at Inkerman, replaced it with a rough field-gate stone, on which he carved with his own hands a crown, the queen's initials and the date of the battle. Later still, the General's nephew, Earl Cathcart, built this memorial, which is of red granite and repeats the inscription of its predecessor. It may be that Mary's life was a failure, but she has her recompense now. Her story still greatly stirs the hearts of men and draws the sympathetic pilgrim to such shrines as this; Elizabeth, successful in life, is regarded afar off with emotionless respect.

SALVATION ARMY RECRUITS.

South African Notables Converted by Lassies in Poke Bonnets.

The Salvation Army has recruits in South Africa. The chief Kafmar, whose tribe was a terror to travelers and explorers, has been converted by the sweet-voiced lassies in the poke bonnets. His wife is a convert also. The whole tribe has become civilized and plain tea parties instead of the "hot pots" constitute their entertainments. This is considered a notable victory for the army.

THE CHIEF OF THE TRIBE. THE WIFE OF THE CHIEF.

Monster Sunfish.

A sunfish weighing 488 pounds was recently captured off the south side of Nantucket by a party of fishermen and brought into town, where it was placed on exhibition.

Museum Diversions.

"What ails the glass-eater?"

"He got a bit of bone in the turkey hash."

"It is a pretty name," the impressionable traveler murmured. "But, tell me, why do they call you Manita?" There was an arch smile on the savage maiden's face. "Evidently," she said, as she signaled to her brothers, who were concealed in the brush with clubs, "you did not know our favorite food."—Harlem Life.

A WONDERFUL ALASKAN FISH.

Dried, It May Be Used as a Candle, and the Remains Are Eatable.

Those men who are engaged in the profitable business of seal fishing in the Behring Sea and Pacific Ocean, along the shores of Alaska and British Columbia, have found that a species of fish of the smelt family inhabit these waters. These fish, in much the same way as the herring, by the irresistible force of instinct, are annually led to approach the shores for the purpose of depositing their spawn in the shallow waters. They arrive in vast shoals, keeping closely together, and are caught by the fishermen with nets and lines. Each of these nets is 150 feet long and 20 feet deep, and along the upper edge is fastened to a series of cork floats. When the net is to be shot a large buoy is attached to the end of the drift rope, the buoy is thrown overboard and the sails set. As the boat dashes away from the spot the nets, which have been attached to the drift rope, are thrown successively overboard, until all are paid out and hang in the water like a net wall. The strain of the buoy at one end of the drift rope and the boat at the other keeps the rope straight and the net upright.

As the fish come swimming along they are arrested by the net, which they can not see on account of the thin twine of which it is made, and of the large meshes, which are about 2½ inches in diameter. The head slips through the meshes, but the middle of the body is large and can not pass. When the fish attempts to recede, its open gill covers become hitched in the meshes, and so retain it in that uncomfortable position till the net is drawn in. The fish is also a voracious biter, and can be caught almost as soon as the line can be baited and thrown overboard.

On being examined, the fish are found to be of a rich green on the back, variegated with a deep blue, while the abdomen is silvery white, with golden reflections. The fish are so extremely fat that on being held up to the light they are almost transparent, the backbone of the fish being seen to stand out perfectly against the light. The fish live for some considerable time after being taken out of the water.

After the fish are caught they are dried and stored away until the long winter months arrive, when it gets dark early and the Alaskan is snowed up. Here comes an opportunity for using them. Not a bit at a loss for light, the Alaskan takes one of these dried fish, inserts its tail into a crack in his rough wooden table, and lights its nose. The fish burns with a bright and steady flame of about three-candle power, giving a clear, white light and a very considerable amount of heat. A fairly large fish will burn for a period of three hours.

The scientific explanation is extremely simple. The vertebrae which form the backbone of the fish are found to be largely formed of phosphorus, which not only causes it to ignite easily, but also accounts for the strength of the flame and the heat developed. The substance of the fish, which consists so largely of fat, acts as a retarder to the rapid burning of the vertebrae in precisely the same way as the tallow acts in an ordinary candle. The fat of the fish is largely composed of stearine, which is also the chief chemical constituent of the tallow used for making candles, and which gives them their firmness and consistency.

Valuable as is the fish for its light-giving properties, it also has its value as a food. If necessary, it can be eaten after having been used as a candle, it then being simply smoked, or it can be boiled or cooked in the ordinary manner. In whichever way it is treated, to a hungry man it serves as a very welcome and appetizing dish. In flavor it is much like the smelt, having the same sweet taste, but is much fatter.

Still another use to which it can be put is as a substitute for cod liver oil, which, if taken in sufficient quantity, by aiding the natural heat of the body, proves an excellent protective against the severe cold. The oil is obtained from the fish by immersing them in cold water and squeezing, the product obtained being almost equal in quality to the genuine cod liver oil.—New York Herald.

Animal Worship.

Swine were adored in Crete, weasels at Thebes, rats and mice in Troas, porcupines in Persia, the lapwing in New Mexico, bulls in Benares, serpents in Greece and many of the African countries. The Hindoos never molest snakes; they call them fathers, brothers, friends and other endearing names. On the coast of Guinea a hog happening to kill a snake, the King gave orders that all the swine should be destroyed.

The Captain's Company.

A wealthy lady, living near a garrison town, sent an officer an invitation to take tea with her. The note began, "The pleasure of Capt. Armstrong's company is requested," and the answer ran accordingly: "Enlisted men Jones and Lee have been detailed to do guard duty, but the remainder of Capt. Armstrong's company accept with pleasure."

Safest Lightning Rods.

Electricians have lately been experimenting on the efficacy of lightning rods, there being a difference of opinion whether a thin or a thick lightning rod should be employed. But according to actual observations made on rods during the heavy storms, a stout rod, one having a large diameter of metal, is considered to be the safer.

Sometimes a man loves an heiress for herself alone.

Failures should be used as stepping stones to future success.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30 1898

For Governor of State,

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

Lieutenant-Governor,
EDWARD L. HUTCHINSON ... of Los Angeles

Secretary of State,
R. A. THOMPSON ..... San Francisco

Controller,
T. W. MAPLE ..... Kern

Treasurer,
WILLIAM S. GREEN ..... Colusa

Attorney-General,
WILLIAM P. ANDREWS ..... Tehama

Surveyor-General,
IRVING H. MULHOLLAND ..... Inyo

Clerk of Supreme Court,
H. A. MCCRANEY ..... Sacramento

Justices Supreme Court,
WALTER VANDYKE ..... Los Angeles
WILLIAM M. CONLEY ..... Madera

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHRIS RUCKLE ..... Placer

State Printer,
EVERETT L. WOODMAN ..... Sacramento

Railroad Commissioner—Third District,
J. L. DRYDEN ..... San Diego

Board of Equalization—Fourth District,
T. O. TOLAND ..... Ventura

Congress—Second District,
MARION DE VRIES ..... San Joaquin

Member of Assembly—Sixtieth District,
P. H. MACK ..... Inyo

Sheriff and Tax-Collector,
J. J. GUNN ..... Modock

Clerk, Auditor and Recorder,
D. J. HESSION ..... Big Pine

Assessor,
W. W. YANDELL ..... Bishop

Treasurer,
S. G. GREGG ..... Big Pine

District Attorney,
P. W. FORBES ..... Independence

Coroner and Public Administrator,
I. P. YANEY ..... Bishop

Superintendent Public Schools,
H. C. HAMPTON ..... Bishop

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Proceedings and Nominations.

[BY THE SECRETARY, WITHOUT NOTES.]

The Republican County Nominating Convention of Inyo County was duly called to order at Bishop, Cal., on Thursday, September 22, 1898, at 1:30 p. m., by J. H. Stoutenborough, Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee.

Thos. Boland of Keeler was selected as Chairman of the Convention and F.E. Densmore, of Independence, as Secretary.

The Chair appointed Committees of three members each on Resolutions, Credentials, and Order of Business and Permanent Organization.

Recess was declared for one hour to allow the committees time to report, and after this time had elapsed all the committees brought in full and exhaustive reports, which were read to the Convention by the Secretary thereof, and upon motion adopted and approved.

The next in order was the nomination of candidates for office, and the following order was observed, with results as hereinafter stated.

For Sheriff there were two candidates—J. S. Gorman of Independence and A. M. Given, the present incumbent. The result of the balloting gave Sheriff Given the nomination by a vote of 27 to 8, and he thanked the Convention in a neat little speech, the enthusiastic reception of which foreshadows something for November. Candidate Gorman took his defeat in a manner that showed him to be a Republican first and an ambitionist last.

Next in order came nominations for Clerk. J. H. Stoutenborough was selected as the unanimous choice of the Convention, and his remarks of acceptance were well received.

The real fight of the Convention opened when P. A. Chalfant of Bishop, A. O. Collins of Poleta and D. Holland of Lone Pine were placed before the Convention for the responsible position of Assessor. In this case the first ballot gave Chalfant 14, Holland 15 and Collins 6. The second ballot reversed the order between Chalfant and Holland, while the third and fourth ballots made little change. On the fifth ballot the forces of A. O. Collins came over to the other candidates and the supreme moment was reached when the Secretary announced the ballot as: Chalfant 17, Holland 17 and Collins 1. It was now evident that one man held the Convention, and in the sixth ballot he came over to Holland, giving Holland the nomination by a vote of 18 to 17. Certainly a very close vote; and amid a storm of applause D. Holland thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, while P. A. Chalfant in a very appropriate manner thanked them also for the long service that they had bestowed upon him as Assessor of this County. Mr. Collins moved to make Mr. Holland's choice unanimous and it was carried with a rousing vote. Mr. Chalfant took his seat and left the Assessor fight as a candidate whose long service had made him justly popular with the people, at whose hands at election time he had never suffered defeat.

There being no candidate before the Convention for either District Attorney or Surveyor the places were passed and allowed to stand vacant.

For Treasurer of the County W. T. Bunney, the present incumbent, was unanimously selected, and his popularity demonstrated by the manner in which his words of thanks were received.

For Coroner and Public Administrator J. H. Kispert was nominated, in a contest against Dr. G. P. Doyle.

For County Superintendent of Schools J. H. Shannon received the nomination, over A. E. Janvier, but your scribe has forgotten the way the score by ballots stood.

The Convention indorsed F. McIver of Citrus for Assemblyman of this District in a contest in which Robert Love of Lincoln was his opponent, but your scribe has forgotten the vote cast.

In Supervisor matters N. J. Cooley received the nomination in the First District, O. I. Mairs in the Third and Chas. Anthony in the Fifth.

The nominations for township officers were as follows: First township, Justice of Peace, T. H. Woodworth; Constable, Geo. L. Drake. Second township, Justice of Peace, A. C. McDonald; Constable, V. G. Smith. Third township, Justice of Peace, Bertrand Rhine, and for Constable the present incumbent, C. W. Robinson. In the other townships the names have escaped the memory of your scribe.

All visitors were well and hospitably treated by our sister village to the north, and all express themselves as well pleased therewith and with the general results of their visit.

People's Party Nominations.

BIG PINE, Cal., Sept. 20, 1898.

The Popoulist or People's Party, on above date, in an interesting convention, nominated the following candidates:

Sheriff—J. J. Gunn.
Clerk—D. J. Hession.
District Attorney—P. W. Forbes.
Assessor—W. W. Yandell.
Treasurer—S. G. Gregg.
County Superintendent—C. Hampton.
Supervisor, 3d Dist.—James Jones.
Assemblyman—P. H. Mack.

We also ratify the State nominations and especially that of our fellow citizen I. H. Mulholland for Surveyor-General.

After nominations the following County Central Committee was appointed for the coming term:

Bishop—D. A. Bradshaw.
Round Valley—
Big Pine—J. W McMurry.
East Bishop—Fred. R. Smith.
Fish Springs—A. W. H. Smith.
Taboose—Joseph Bell.
Independence—Neel Bell.
Georges Creek—F. C. Morton.
Citrus—W. H. Ramsey.
Lone Pine—
Darwin—Paul Pfefferly.
Modock—Wm. Monahan.
Ballarat—R. Decker.
Olancha—
Panamint—T. H. Henebry.

(Vacant precincts will please send a name for such.) From the above County Committee was chosen an Executive Committee, consisting of J. W. McMurry, Fred. R. Smith, D. A. Bradshaw, Neel Bell and W. H. Ramsey.

Many have taken interest, and a good increase attended our meeting. Our prospects for a large membership is flattering and is about the same per centage from each of the old parties.

We respectfully invite all to join us who think we need a progressive party and a new era.

J. W. MCMURRY,
Chairman.

FRED. R. SMITH,
Secretary, Independence, Cal.

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending September 29, 1898:

Highest barometer	29.935	26th
Lowest "	29.642	23d
Highest temperature	83.0	23d
Lowest "	48	27th
Mean "	65.6	
Average dew point	35.3	
Average humidity	38.7	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36 S.	24th
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	1	
No. rainy days	2	
Precipitation for week	0.20	

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

WAR STATISTICS.

In time of war France puts 870 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field; Germany, 310; Russia, 210.

Over 1,000,000 Frenchwomen were made widows and 3,000,000 French children fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns.

Little Switzerland has an enormous army in proportion to population. The population is 2,900,000; the standing army, 126,000.

In proportion to the numbers engaged, Waterloo was the bloodiest battle of modern times. Over 35 per cent of the men engaged were killed or wounded.

The largest standing army is that of Russia, 800,000 men; the next in size that of Germany, 592,000; the third that of France, 555,000; the fourth, Austria, 328,000, after which come Italy with 235,000, England with 210,000, Turkey with 160,000 and Spain with 140,000.

The Krupp steel 130 ton gun has a range of 15 miles and can fire two shots a minute. The shot weighs 2,600 pounds and 700 pounds of powder are required for a charge. The cost of a single round from this gun is $1,500, and it is said that the gun cannot be fired more than 50 or 60 times. The cost of the piece is $475,000.—Boston Herald.

TOTTERING SPAIN.

Spain has not been disposed to deny that the United States may properly be called a belligerent.—Exchange.

If the youthful king of Spain can get any portion of his salary in advance, we advise him to take it.—Toledo Blade.

The Spanish premier reports that in 25 years Spain has spent $650,000,000 on fortifications. He fails to mention that at least three-fourths of the amount was stolen by corrupt officials.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When King Alfonso XII of Spain was dying he was heard to mutter the words: "What a conflict! My God! What a conflict!" When asked to explain himself he replied, "I see a conflict in the future!" The king saw better than he knew.—New York Sun.

WAR SIDE LIGHTS.

The Asiatic part of the Spanish navy is no longer in the swim.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The turkey for Thanksgiving; the eagle for battle. No thought now of changing the national bird.—St. Louis Star.

That London editor who first called it "the Yanko-Spanko war" is too bright to be an Englishman.—Buffalo Express.

Street fakirs may not be ideal patriots, but they're waving Old Glory around for all they're worth just now.—St. Louis Republic.

"Before summer is ended," said a Madrid paper not long ago, "our soldiers may be drinking the water of Lake Michigan." Oh, no. We do not treat our prisoners of war so barbarously as that.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. M. LABERGE,
LONE PINE, - - CALIFORNIA,
BUTCHER BUTCHER
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK, HAMS AND BACON.

BEEF delivered at Lone Pine Station for 6c. per lb by wholesale.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR SHERIFF.

Independent Candidate.

A. K. BRIGGS, of Bishop, respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo County.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo Co.
WM. D. DEHY.
Dated Bishop, Cal., August 10, 1898.

NOTICE OF SALE OF MINING INTERESTS BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by Frank M. Kelsey, Public Administrator, administrator of the estate of John F. Ginser, deceased, that he will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United states, all of the interest of said deceased at the time of his death, and all interest which his said estate may since have acquired, in and to the following described mining property, situate in the South Park Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, to wit:

An undivided one-fourth (¼) interest in the Mineral Hill group of mines, in accordance with location notices filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, and in accordance with the records of said mining district, said group being composed of the following claims, to wit: Mineral Hill, Mineral Layout, Brenkaway, and Mineral Mound.

An undivided one-fourth (¼) interest in the Aurora and Tuber mining claims;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Comet mine;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Yellow Meth mine;

All in accordance with said county records and the records of said mining district.

Also all of the interest of said deceased in the Golden West Mining and Milling Company.

Bids in writing will be received at the office of the undersigned administrator, or at the office of the undersigned attorneys for said administrator, for said mining claims, or any part thereof. The said interest in said Mineral Hill group will be sold as a whole. Separate bids will be required for the other claims above described.

Said property will be sold on or after twelve o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1898. The said mining interests are offered for sale pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, made and entered on the 2nd day of September, 1898, in a certain proceeding in said Court entitled In the Matter of the Estate of John F. Ginser, deceased, and said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said Court.

Ten per cent of the amount of bid will be required to be paid when bid is accepted, and balance of purchase price upon confirmation of sale.

Dated September 3d, 1898.
FRANK M. KELSEY,
Public Administrator, Administrator of said Estate, 220-222 Wilcox Bldg., cor. Second and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.
FLINT & BARKER, Attorneys for Administrator, Los Angeles Natl. Bk Bldg., N. E. cor. First & Spring Sts., Los Angeles, California.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, deceased. Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be Made.

James R. Moffett, the Administrator of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole or some portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the 22d day of October, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell as much of the real estate of said deceased, either at public or private sale, as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court
Dated September 17th, 1898.
P. W. FORBES, Attorney for Administrator.

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., August 25, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and receiver at Independence, Cal., on OCTOBER 3d, 1898, viz: William Vaughn, for the W ½ Lot No. One, in N.W.¼ sec. 2, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: David Vaughn, Robert Roberts, John Willet and William J. Lake, all of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 1st
" ..... February
" ..... March
" ..... April
" ..... April 30th
" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je30-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Pub li patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.
PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.
AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
Mail orders will receive prompt attention.
Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
Meals furnished on the American or European plan.
SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.
SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.
THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.
THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.
AT THE BAR
will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.
BOARD AND LODGING
by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon.
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines—
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of--
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.

HORSESHOEIN AND General Blacksmithing
J. C. HODGE,
AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP. INDEPENDENCE
Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.
WATCHES CLEANED $1.00
MAIN SPRINGS $1.00
All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - - Cal

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. MCKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. MCQUEEN, D. D. S,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Government Lands
Surveyed or Unsurveyed,
Located and perfect title guaranteed.
LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP
For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.
For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
620 Commercial St., San Francisco.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4[illegible]	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:25 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned a Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.....1898

Democratic Central Committee.

The new Democratic County Central Committee, organized at Big Pine Sept. 21, 1898, consists of the following members: Independence, E. Robinson; Lincoln, Ed. Shober; Taboose, Wm. Hines; Citrus, Jacob Pfohl; East Bishop, W. T. Brierly; Georges Creek, Ed. Shepherd; Darwin, J. A. McKenzie; Lone Pine, F. P. Meysan; Bishop, Rob't O'Neal; Fish Springs, James Jones; Round Valley, W. H. Wells; Laws, Barton McGee; Poleta, F. J. Reed; Keeler, M. Anton; Big Pine, E. Spencer; Ballarat, Richard Decker; Panamint, John Curran: Mountain Springs, A. V. Lewis; Gerro Gordo, P. Clinton; Modock, Arthur Smith. The Executive Committee is composed of Messrs. E. Robinson, J. A. McKenzie, Rob't O'Neal, J. J. Morton, J. E. Shepherd.

Hon. T. B. Rickey was in town this week.

Mr. James McDonald and his wife and daughter returned to Darwin last Monday.

Mrs. Norah Winslow returned to her home at Gridley this week, after a summer in Independence.

Framework of Levy's new Independence Hotel is looming up under the deft manipulation of a dozen workmen.

Mrs. C. W. Craig leaves for her home in Southern California to-morrow, after a month's visit with her daughter, Mrs. F. E. Densmore.

On Tuesday evening a social and donation party will be held at the Church. All are cordially invited to meet the new pastor, Rev. J. J. Pardee.

Lone Pine is a general supply-point of beef for Keeler and outlying places. The advertisement of P. M. Laberge, butcher, will be noted elsewhere.

A. W. Eibeshutz and wife reached home on Friday evening last, after a visit to friends and relatives in San Francisco and a trip to Oregon and Washington. Mr. E. seems to think that this country is about as good as any of 'em.

The Board of Supervisors will meet on Monday next in regular session for the transaction of routine buuiness. Election proclamation and selection of various election officers will also constitute considerable work for the Board.

W. K. Miller and Charles Anthony, prominent in various enterprises of Southern Inyo, "took in" Independence for a couple of days on their return from the Fair and conventions. There is yet a whole lot of vim and public spirit in these old-timers.

The Independence Athletic Club will hold an important meeting at the Pavilion to-morrow (Saturday) evening. First term officers are to be elected, effecting a permanent organization, and other necessary business transacted, so that everybody interested should attend.

There will be a meeting at the Church on next Thursday evening for the purpose of organizing an extemporaneous debating club. All are invited to participate in the first discussion, which will be on the following subject: *Resolved*—That the United States should annex the Philippine Islands.

Jas. Shaw and J. M. Horton of Bishop were registered at the Norman House yesterday. Mr. Horton is interested in a commendable effort to secure a commutation to thirty years of the sentence of W. A. Ellis, who was sent to San Quentin for life for killing a man at Fish Springs in 1880. Only three jurors in the case are now residents of Inyo, and only one officer of the Court that tried him is alive.

Races of the Fair Week.

The Indian pony race was won by a Bishop Creek horse owned by Sam Hall.

TUESDAY—Saddle-horse race; ½-mile and repeat. Entrances—Dotty, by J. M. Horton; Bob, by Joe Valverde; Mystery, by J. M. Randle; Durango, by E. H. Ober. Durango won first heat in 59 and second in 59½.

WEDNESDAY—Trotting, 3-minute class; Bishop, by R. W. Scott; 7½ by Chas. Dickson; Chow Chow, by Harry Ober. Bishop was the winner in 2:51.

THURSDAY—Runniag, ½-mile and repeat, free for all. Quoins, by I. H. Mulholland; Stilts, by J. M. Horton; Durango, by E. H. Ober. Quoins won; time. first heat, 59; second, 55¼.

FRIDAY—Special Trot. Hillsdale, by I. H. Mulholland; Nutwood, by Chas. Dickson. Hillsdale to handicap, 75 yds. Won by Hillsdale; first heat, 2:43 and second, 2:50.

The Ladies' Bicycle Race was won by Miss Deck, her competitors having been Miss Clara Eldred and Miss Tina Warner.

Other Events and Features.

DECLAMATORY CONTEST.

Judges—Mrs. I. H. Mulholland, Independence; Mrs. N. T. Piper, Fish Lake; Miss Florence Williams, Santa Ana. Award—Above 16 years: First premium, Miss Lilian Shirley of Bishop, $7.50; second premium, Miss Clara Eldred of Big Pine, $2 50. Between 10 and 16: Miss Celia Ober of Big Pine, 1st premium, $7.50: Miss Hazel Gunter of Bishop, second premium, $2.50. Under 10 years—John Dixon, 1st premium, $5; Ione Yandell, second premium, $2.50.

THE BABY SHOW.

Judges—Mrs. E. Bodle, Grandma Dixon, Miss Emma Chalfant, Jno. L. Collins, R. K. Love. Prettiest girl baby, Helen Cornell, $5; fairest baby boy, George Edwin Crocker, $5. Bachelor's Award—Best developed baby, Glouria Middleton, $7.50; second premium, $2.50, to Mae McMurry.

THE DISTRICT FAIR.

The Fair at Big Pine has gone into history as a pronounced success, from both a business and social standpoint. The Big Pine people have proved that they are capable of entertaining a large crowd of visitors and of doing it well. The accommodations were such that in spite of the rush there were beds to spare at the Big Pine Hotel every night during the Fair and Convention. Many of the residents entertained friends or relatives and the Ladies' Aid Society served meals at the church every day. The new school house served as an exhibition room downstairs and as a ballroom upstairs. The declamatory contest and the baby show were the drawing cards of the week and the results will be found in the list of premium winners. Politics, potatoes and pool tickets were the principal topics of interest, and the tickets, both County and State, were arranged in as many ways as there were men and women to prophesy them. The race track was in fairly good order, though a shower would have improved it considerably. Almost every corner of Inyo was represented, but Mono and Alpine stayed at home.

FAIR ITEMS.

The following will explain itself:

"As a token of appreciation to Mrs. Mealey for honoring Big Pine Hotel with its first-born baby, the employes and guests of the hotel and the Fair Directors beg leave to present the accompanying memento to James Callow Mealey. May he live long and prosper."

The child was born on Wednesday and was awarded $15.

The track sprinkler took the racing fever before the Fair was over.

Lost—A watermelon with black and green stripes.

Miss Matilda Meysan won the crocheted shawl, by shaking highest.

Suggestion—Mark after every name that subscribes "p. d. q."

A Youngster slid from under maternal eye just before the baby show, and hence Bishop lost a prize.

One of the race horses in the consolation purse wore his saddle "a la bustle."

The Fair Ball, with Mr. O'Neal and Miss Truscott in the lead, began at nine and continued until some time Saturday.

A crowd went to Bishop Thursday to attend the Republican convention and returned Ftiday. Bishop celebrated by giving a social dance.

Can't De Vries talk though, eh?

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Department I—Cattle.

Best Durham Bull, any age, R. P. Hession, diploma; best Cow, 3-years old or over, R. P. Hession, diploma.

Graded—Best Cow, 3-years or over, R. P. Hession, diploma.

Sweepstakes—Best Bull, any age or kind, L. M. Newman, $10; best Herd, R. P. Hession $10; best Cow and Calf, D. W Pitman 7.50

Horses.

Best mare for all work, R P Hession, Diploma. Best span mares to pole R P Hession diploma. Roadsters—Best stallion 3 yrs or over W J Dunn diploma. Best stallion and five colts W J Dunn diploma.

Sweepstakes—Best mare and colt R P Hession 5. Best family of horses W J Dunn 10.

Poultry—Best Wyandotts A E Gish diploma. Best buff Leghorns A E Gish diploma. Best black Manorkas A E Gish diploma. Best pair turkeys R Blake 1 Best display A E Gish 3

Department II—Class 1.

Grain—Best display Corn, A E Gish, $1; best Wheat, L M Newman 1; best Barley, Mrs A Halverson, 1; best Oats, A E Gish, 1; best Alfalfa Seed, Mrs A Halverson, 1; best Wheat Flour, A S Kilpatrick, diploma; best Buckwheat, Mrs A Halverson, diploma; best display Grain, Mrs A Halverson, 5.

Vegetables.

Potatoes Alex McNett	1.00
Onions Mrs. Halverson	1.00
Beans Mrs. Halverson	1.00
Squash largest C Sciglee	.50
Pumpkins 3 best D W Pitman	.50
Watermelons J S Graham	.50
Muskmelons A E Gish	.50
Parsnips D W Pitman	.50
Carrots D W Pitman	.50
Turnips D W Pitman	.50
Tomatoes R Blake	1.00
Beets D W Pitman	.50
Cabbage Mrs. Halverson	1.00
Best display D W Pitman	5 00

Dairy.

Best butter Inyo Creamery diploma. Best cheese Inyo Creamery diploma.

Fruit.

Apples E H Blake	2 00
Peaches J S Graham	1.00
Pears L M Newman	2.00
Prunes L M Newman	2.00
Best display L M Newman	5.00
Best display dried fruit E H Blake	5 00
Preserved fruit Mrs. Halverson	4.00
Best Apiary display J A Partridge	2.50
Best exhibit grapes J S Graham	2 50
Best exhibit wine R Rossi	diploma

Needle and Fancy Work.

Best Exhibit, Miss S Muth-Rasmussen	$7.50
" hand sewing " "	2.50
" embroidery " "	1.25
" point lace " "	1.50
" sofa pillow	1.00
Kensington work, Mabel Chalfant	1 50
Crochet Work, Mrs J S Graham	1.00
Tatting Work, Mrs F D Pratt	1 50
Knitted Lace, Mrs Geo Drake	1.00
Spanish drawn work, S Muth-Rasmussen	1.25
Toilet Set, Mrs W W Yandell	1.00
Display Doiles, Mabel Chalfant	Book
Homemade rug, Mrs Margaret Bell	1.00
Silk Quilt, Mrs G D Calvert	1.50
Worsted Quilt, Mrs Morse	1.50
Cotton Quilt, Mrs Bogart	1 00
Child's Dress, Mrs Wm Dunn	1.00
Shirt, Mrs A P Smith	1.00
Darning, S Muth-Rasmussen	1.00
Patching " "	1.00
Carpet Weaving, Mrs Alice Ober	5.00

Manufacturing

Best turning in wood M F Showalte r	2.50
Best forging W. J. Dunn	diploma
Best sawing and planing Big Pine saw-mill	diploma

Art.

Best collection Mrs. W. W. Yandell	10 00
Acst Col by pupils Mrs. W. A. Chalfant	7 50
2nd best Col. by pupils Mrs. H. C. Hampton	5
Best painting on canvas Nellie Hunter	2 50
Best painting on satin Mrs. W A Chalfant	pair of bisque figures
Best pencil drawing Mrs. W W Yandell	3 00
Best oil portrait Mrs. W W Yandell	2 vol Emerson.
Best water color Mrs. W W Yandell	2.00
Best crayon drawing Mrs. W W Yandell	vol. Whittier.

Minerals and Mining.

Cabinet, Coe & Tracy	$5.00
Gold Ore Frank Harris	Diploma
Silver, Lane mines	"
Copper "	"
Lead "	"
Curio J W Dixon	3.00

Methodist Church.

The services for Sunday, October 2d, are as follows:

Lone Pine—Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—Preaching at 2:30 in the afternoon.

Independence—Sunday-school at 2 in the afternoon. Evening preaching service at 7 o'clock; subject of discourse. "Life's Fare."

All are most cordially invited to attend the services.

JOHN J. PARDEE, Pastor.

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, July 30, 1898.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty second session beginning on the Fourth day of January, A. D. 1897, two-thirds of all of the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of daeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows:

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

Now, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898.

The said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44, (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of California, the day and year herein first above written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
[SEAL.] Secretary of State.

NOTICE

OF THE

APPLICATION OF THE MODOCK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

No 321.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 9th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Modock Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at the city of San Francisco, California, by L. F. J. Wrinkle, its attorney in fact, whose residence and postoffice address is Thebe, Inyo county, Californiaa, has made application for a United States Patent for the MODOC, LOOKOUT, CONFIDENCE, KEYES and HEARST consolidated (embracing the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst locations) lode mining claims situate in Lookout Mining District, Inyo county, California consisting of 1500, 1500, 1500, 1500 and 1500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600, 600, 600 and 600 feet wide respectively being Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in the United States Land Office at Independence, California, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees east, as follows:

(MODOC LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 1 on a dump of an open cut at the point of location, in T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Running thence on a true course, along the line of croppings; the variation being 15 degrees east.

South 24½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks marked M No 2; beginning again at stake No 1 at point of location; on a true course along the croppings north ½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in mound of rocks marked M No 6, the northern terminous of ledge.

(MODOC EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

On a true course from south end of lode stake M No 2; thence north 65½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks, marked M No 3; thence on a true course, north 24½ degrees east 10.35 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 4 from which the lowest Modoc tunnel bears north 62 degrees east 4.95 chains distant; thence on a true course north ½ degree west 12.47 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 5; thence on a true course south 65½ degrees east 10.03 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 7; thence on a true course south ½ degree east 10.25 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked M No 8, from which a point on the dump of Lookout tunnel No 2 bears north 25½ degrees east 1.20 chains; thence on a true course south 24½ degrees west 12 37 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 9, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 65½ degrees west 4.545 chains, back to the point of beginning on exterior boundaries at the stake M No 2 at the south terminus of the lode, containing an area of 20 67 acres.

The Lookout mine joins the Modoc on the east.

(LOOKOUT LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked L. No. 1, the point of location, in Township No. 19 South Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center of the lode north 61½ degrees east 19.69 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked L No 2, from which a point at the mouth of the Keyes tunnel bears south 72¼ degrees east 4.40 chains distant. Beginning again at stake L. No. 1, point of location, on a true course thence south 61½ degrees west 3.03 chains to stake L. No. 5, being the western terminus of the lode.

(LOOKOUT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES)

Beginning at stake L No 2, east end of lode; thence on true course north 28¼ degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 3, the northeast corner of claim; thence south 61½ degrees west 18.50 chains to a stake at the intersection of the Modoc east boundary line, from which the stake L. No 4 in rock mound of original location bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains distant; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south ½ degree east 4 21 chains to stake in rock mound M. No 5; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south 24½ degrees west 2.94 chains to a stake, from which the stake L. No 5 bears north 28¼ degrees west, 52 links distant, the westerly terminus of the lode 3.03 chains westerly from point of location; thence on a true course south 28¼ degrees east 3.72 chains to a stake in rock mound L. No 6 and K. M. No. 4; thence on a true course north 61½ degrees east 22.72 chains to the southeast corner of the claim at a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course north 28¼ degrees west 4.545 chains to the stake L. No. 2 at the point of beginning, containing 19.24 acres.

The Modoc mine joins the Lookout on the west, the Keyes mine on the northeast and the Hearst mine on the southeast.

(CONFIDENCE LODE LINE, "TRACT NO. 1.")

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked C. No. 1 below the mouth of Confidence tunnel No. 1, at the point of location. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center line of the lode north 14 degrees east 11 36 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 2, the north terminus of the ledge; from point of location C. No. 1 on a true course along the line of the croppings south 34 degrees east 11 36 chains to a stake marked C. No. 6, the south terminus of the lode.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 1)

On a true course from stake in rock mound C No. 2 north end of lode, north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C No. 3, the northwest corner of the claim; thence on a true course south 14 degrees west 8.75 chains to a stake in the Modoc north boundary from which stake C. No. 4 bears south 14 degrees west 4.63 chains; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Modoc mine south 65½ degrees east 4 32 chains to a stake marked M. No. 7; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of Modoc mine south ½ degree east 6.21 chains to a stake from which the stake L. No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the "Lookout" mine north 61½ degrees east 6.85 chains to intersection of Confidence east line; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2 33 chains to stake C. No. 8; thence on true course north 14 degrees east 9.34 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 9, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of the exterior boundaries at the stake C. No. 2, containing an area of 10.82 acres.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 2)

Beginning at a stake on south boundary of "Lookout" mine, from which the stake C. No. 6 on the south terminus of the lode bears north 76 degrees west 2 52 chains, the stake L. No. 6 and K. M No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 9.07 chains; thence on a true course south 76 degrees east 4 27 chains to stake in rock mound C. No. 7; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2 88 chains to stake on south boundary of "Lookout" thence on a true course along the south boundary of "Lookout" mine south 61½ degrees west 2.87 chains to point of beginning, containing .42 acres.

(KEYES LODE LINE)

Beginning at a stake marked K., the westerly terminus of the ledge, from which the northeast corner of the Lookout mine bears north 50½ degrees east 3 30 chains distant. In T. 19 South, Range 42 East Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, running thence on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, running along center of the claim south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge.

(KEYES EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked K, the easterly terminus of the ledge; thence on a true course south 1¼ degrees west 4.545 chains to a point on the easterly slope of the hill at a stake marked K. No. 1 and H. No. 1, the southeast corner of the claim and the northeast corner of the Hearst mine; thence on true course north 88¾ degrees west 15 42 chains to the intersection with the east boundary line of the Lookout mine, from which the stake L. No. 7 bears south 28¼ degrees east 1 30 chains distant and stake H. No. 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the easterly boundary of the Lookout north 28¼ degrees west 7.79 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 3; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Lookout south 61½ degrees west 2.85 chains to stake, from which stake K. on west of lode bears south 1¼ degree west .765 links; thence on a true course north 1¼ degree east 3.78 chains to stake K. No. 3; thence on a true course south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked K. No. 4, the northeast corner of the claim, from which the section corner common to Sections 31 35, 2 and 3, in T. 19 and 20 South, Range 42 East, bears south 48¾ degrees east 114 41 chains distant; thence on a true course south ½ degree west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of exterior boundaries at the stake K., the easterly terminus of the ledge, containing an area of 17.87 acres.

The Keyes mine joins the Hearst mine on the north.

(HEARST LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked H., the westerly terminus of the lode, in T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and running thence along the line of croppings on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, south 88¾ degrees east 22 72 chains to a stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode.

(HEARST EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode, thence north 1¼ degrees east 4 545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 1 and K No. 1, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course along the south boundary of the Keyes mine north 88¾ degrees west 16.42 chains to a stake in the Lookout east line, from which the stake H. No 2 and K No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6 30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the east boundary of the Lookout south 28¼ degrees east 1 39 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course along the south boundary of Lookout mine south 61½ degrees west 8.00 chains to stake, from which the stake H. western terminus of lode bears north 1¼ degrees east 54 links; thence on a true course south 1¼ degrees west 1.58 chains to the intersection with the Kentuck north boundary line from which stake in rock mound H. No. 3 bears south 1¼ degrees west 2 42 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the Kentuck mine north 86 degrees east 8 03 chains to stake K. M. No. 3; thence on a true course along east boundary of the Kentuck south ½ degree east 3 14 chains to a stake at intersection, from which the stake H No. 3 bears north 88¾ degrees west 8.10 chains; thence on a true course south 88¾ degrees east 14 62 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 4, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 1¼ degrees east 4.545 chains to the stake at the eastern terminous of the lode, at the point of beginning of exterior boundaries, containing an area of 16.28 acres.

The Hearst mine joins the Keyes mine on the north.

Said five claims being contiguous and constituting the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst consolidated mines.

The said mining claims being of record in Book "B," pages 171, 175, 176, ——, and —— respectively, records of Lookout Mining District, formerly Coso Mining District, Inyo County, California, and in the office of the Recorder of said County, at Independence, in said Inyo County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Locations, at pages 131, 132, 132 133 and 134 respectively. This group is bounded by the Cactus claim on the west and by the Bismark, Argus, Kentuck and Eclipse claims on the south.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lodes, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, State of California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

It is hereby ordered, that this Notice be published for the period of ten consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

P. H. MACK, Independence, California, Attorney for Applicant.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Gluser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, L. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Gluser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, L. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of those certain mines, mill sites and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this Second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
[SEAL] Clerk.

Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff; P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Lor

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Gravestone Emblems.

In a cemetery in a neighboring state lies buried a family of the name of Rose. Upon each headstone is cut this flower, broken at the stem, while upon the babe's tomb is engraved a bud. Curious as this is in itself, however, it is emphasized by the neighboring plot where lies a family of the name of Fish who have followed the example of the Roses by having a small specimen of the finny tribe cut upon each of their gravestones.—New York Sun.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

This is a fair Picture

of one of the swell medium weight suits for men that we sell for

Ten Dollars

Can you tell it from a $20.00 made-to-order suit? Picture in your mind the very nicest ready-to-wear suit that you ever bought for $15.00 and we'll guarantee these to equal it.

The Materials

Black Clay Worsted.
Black or blue all-wool Serge Cheviots.
Brown or grey all-wool Cassimeres and Fancy Cheviots.

The Styles

Round cornered 4-but. sacks.
Straight cut sacks.
Double breasted sacks.
Italian or serge linings—sewn throughout with silk—cut stylishly and to fit all sizes—slim and stout.

Send chest, waist, sleeve and inside leg measure when ordering

The Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WILL & FINCK CO'S.

SPRING EYE GRAIN BAG NEEDLE

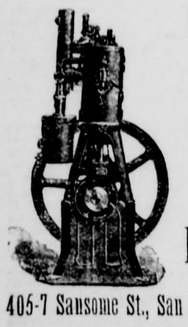
Plain or with Cutter. The Best Needle in the Market. Used by all Sack Sewers. For Sale by all general Mdse. Stores or by

Will & Finck Co., 920 Market St., San Francisco, Cal

CUTLERS CARBOLATE OF IODINE.

Guaranteed cure for **Catarrh** and **Consumption.** All Druggists, $1.00.

W. H. SMITH, BUFFALO, N. Y., Sole Proprietors.



HERCULES

---GAS---

ENGINES,

405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right Keep it Right

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

BIG G Trade Mark. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

I Have No Stomach

Said a jolly man of 40, of almost aldermanic rotundity, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate and slept in comfort. You may be put into this delightful condition if you will take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

"BURNING STICKS."

Columbus' Impressions on His First Introduction to Smoking Tobacco.

It was on the island of Cuba, in the autumn of 1492, that the use of tobacco was learned by Europeans. Columbus makes the first mention of the weed in his diary under date of Oct. 15. When he and his men landed on Cuban shores, the kindly natives, who mistook them for messengers from heaven, brought them numerous offerings. Among these, as stated by the admiral in his diary, were some "dry leaves, which must be something much prized by them (the natives), for they had already brought me some in San Salvador as a present."

Little heed was paid to these leaves in the beginning by the Spaniards. They were in search of gold and saw no possibility of converting miserable weeds into that precious commodity. In the course of time they began to notice that as the natives went to and from their villages and the shore smoke escaped from their mouths, "in a truly diabolical manner." Soon they discovered that these unclad children of the wilds carried in their hands a "burning stick," which every now and then they would put into their mouths and blow out a cloud of smoke. This had a most heathenish look, as it is recorded, to the Spaniards, and they inquired, as well as they could by signs, into the custom.

They learned that the burning sticks were composed of the dried leaves so treasured by the natives, and that the custom of smoking the fragrant weed was supposed to lessen fatigue on long journeys. They tried it for themselves and found this actually to be the case. On many a troublesome jaunt thereafter they were refreshed as the pleasant perfume curled upward from their own "burning sticks."—Detroit Journal.

Sport as a Developer of Character.

Every now and then there crops out in this republic the notion that if our more cultured citizens were our rulers that we should be much better off. We very much doubt it. If our more manly citizens could rule us, then no doubt we should be better off. But there is a freakiness and finicalness, an inability to give and take, a general rubbing and creaking of machinery among men developed only on the one side of the mind, which always everywhere makes them objectionable as rulers. Boxing is just as likely to make a man meek as books, but if you have a bully to deal with neither the boxing nor the books will avail anything, and he becomes almost more objectionable as an editor than as a prizefighter. Of course sport will fail, just as every other agency will fail, with certain men. On the other hand, for the great majority of men, well conducted sport will teach them fortitude, gentleness, meekness and fair play as no other agency yet invented by man can do.—Outing.

THE ENORMOUS GOLD PRODUCT OF 1898.

This will be the greatest gold year in history. From South Africa, the Klondike and Australia the precious metal is being shipped in large quantities. It is believed that this year's output will be nearly double that of any previous twelve months. The sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are also increasing very fast, and this year that famous remedy will cure more people of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness and weakness than ever before.

Artist—How do you like the portrait? Sitter—Well, I don't exactly like the nose. Artist—Neither do I; but it's yours.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Singleton—They say Meekton fell in love with his wife at first sight. Benedick—Well, I'll bet he wishes he had been gifted with second sight, now.

Male Felinity.

"Talking about the humanity of man and the felinity of woman," said the independent woman, "let me tell you a little story of a man and a cat. The story was told to me by the wife of the man, who is a domesticated woman. It seems that the family cat, besides being of a sportive disposition, had more ingenuity than most cats or understood better how to relieve the tedium of a domestic existence. This cat caught a mouse. Being well fed, her sporting instinct came into play, and she kept the mouse to amuse herself with. That is a feline custom, as you are aware, but where this cat showed superior mentality was in hitting upon a place to hide the mouse, thus protracting the amusement. She kept it in an old shoe in a storeroom. The man of the house discovered the proceeding, and was almost as much amused as the cat. Did he put a stop to it? No, indeed. For several days he fed both the cat and the mouse, after which the cat would take the mouse out for its daily exercise, to the delight of both conspirators. Then the man's wife found them out. She took the mouse away and let it go."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Customers.

Little Boy—Please, I want the doctor to come and see mother.

Doctor's Servant—Doctor's out. Where do you come from?

Little Boy—What! Don't you know me? Why, we deal with you—we had a baby from here last week.—London Fun.

Which do you like best—grocer-bills or doctor-bills?

Use the wholesome baking powder—*Schilling's Best.*

LET US ALL LAUGH.

JOKES FROM THE PENS OF VARIOUS HUMORISTS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to the Old or Young—Funny Selections that You Will Enjoy.

She Leads the Procession.

"It's no use; we can't keep up with Maud."

"What's the matter now?"

"She's got engaged by cable."

No Brains at All.

"Belle is disgusted with that young man at the seashore."

"What about him?"

"She says he is crazy; there are fifteen pretty girls there, and he goes around raving about the lovely sunsets."

Drives to Extremes.

"Did you read about that Iowa preacher who was engaged to seventeen girls?"

"Yes; I presume the poor man was trying to keep his choir together through the hot weather."

No Room.

"There's one good thing about flats."

"What is it?"

"People who live in them have to put their children to bed when company comes."

Summer Hardships.

"Do you suffer much in the summer?"

"I was getting along all right until my nephew sent me a railroad pass that I can't get time to use."

An Awkward Corner.

"I'm sorry for Hambus."

"Why?"

"He wanted to go to war, but was rejected because he has a weak heart and his girl keeps wanting to know why he doesn't go. Now, how is a fellow in that fix going to get out of it?"

Reckless Waste.

"The Americans are such a wasteful people."

"Yes; coming down on the train this morning I noticed at least six walls and a dozen roofs on which no one had painted advertising signs."

Grew Gray in His Service.

"Well, did the boss give you a rise?"

"No."

"Not even when you told him you had grown gray in his service?"

"No. Gave me the name of a good hair dye."—Tid-Bits.

The Wretch.

"Hal. I'm afraid you're going from bad to worse."

"Why? Because I've thrown over Mabel Turner for you?"

Sad but Glorious.

Mr. Oldham—By George! I believe that young Dunkley is a hypnotist.

Mrs. Oldham—Why?

Mr. Oldham—I went to see him this morning intending to tell him that he must not come here to see our daughter any more and before I got away he had borrowed $10 from me.

ON THE BANKS OF THE BRONX.

Rev. Thirdly—My boy, do you know if you go fishing on Sunday you will lose your immortal soul?

Mugsey McGuire—Say, mister, does yer know dat if yer stan' dere a talkin' at me, you'll scare away de only bite I've had to-day?

Origin of Their Ideas.

She—It seems to be the general belief among the Spaniards that Americans are merely a lot of savages.

He—Yes, I guess they must have had dealings with some of the Eastern summer hotel-keepers.

They Will Say It.

Mrs. Peck—Henry, when I married you—

Mr. Peck—There, I'm glad you've made up your mind to admit it at last.

A moment later the neighbors saw him running down the street without his hat.

Diamond Repartee.

Swipsey—Say, dat pitcher uv yours ain't so warm.

Soxsey—Dat feller is hot stuff. Why, say, he's got a standing contract wid de Oil company. Dey use de sweat uv his brow for gasoline.

An Indication.

"I wonder if Pitticus has his life insured."

"I guess so. I heard his wife urging him to go on an excursion the other day."

An Evidence.

"I believe he thinks more of her money than he does of her."

"Yes. He always had such good taste."—Detroit Free Press.

All-Important.

First Mendicant—What did yer give up the "Blind Man" racket fer?

Second Ditto—It didn't give me no chance ter stop an' read ther war bulletins.—New York Evening Journal.

A Scarred Veteran.

"Maj. Duflick is making a great war record, isn't he?"

"I'd like to know how you make that out. He's still here."

"I know, but he is making all the flag presentation speeches as the various companies are being sent away to the front."

Didn't Expect Too Much of Him.

They had a war correspondent in court in an Eastern city. He said to the judge:

"Do you want me to tell the truth about this matter?"

"No," said the judge; "I don't expect it. Just do the best you can."—Atlanta Constitution.

He Meant Well.

Mr. Wibbleton—It has always been my aim in life to say nothing rather than say things that would make me seem ridiculous.

Miss Sharpleigh—Indeed! Why, you're just like a Spanish gunner.

Mr. Wibbleton—I'd like to know how you figure out the similarity.

Miss Sharpleigh—You don't seem to have much success in hitting what you aim at.

Two Views of a Sad Case.

Her father—I am afraid, sir, that my daughter can never be happy with a man who can be engaged to her a month without giving her a ring.

The aspirant—Sir, I am afraid I can never be happy with a girl whose engagement to me will not induce jewelers to trust me.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

Unknown Happiness.

"I see that somebody down East has attached a storage battery to a lawn mower and made a success of it."

"Poor fellow! I'm sorry for him."

"Why?"

"He can't know the joy of being the father of a good, healthy boy."

A Self-Deception.

Some persons look forward to the enjoyment of peace as the result of the satisfaction of their desires. As a present possession they resign it as impossible—they have no time to think of or to enjoy it. But, when they have amassed a certain sum, or when they have attained the office they are seeking, or when they have completed the task they have undertaken, or when they have made their name known in the world, then they expect to be at peace. No Will-o'-the-Wisp was ever more deceptive; for desire, like man himself, is ever progressive, and rightly so. One attained, another instantly takes its place, and, if the first does not contain the element of peace, neither will the succeeding ones. Hopes thus founded are doomed to failure. Peace must come from within us, if at all. If it be not ours now, no future, however alluring, will be able to bring it to us. It implies a double power over circumstances and over self. To adapt each to each is the great problem of life. That solved, peace is assured.

It isn't the man who knows the most, but the man who knows the best that's wisest.

SLICK PETE'S WATCH DEAL.

Bought Them at $2.15 Each and Sold Them to Swindlers For $10 Apiece.

An old time detective the other day was discussing with some sleuths new in the profession the methods of up to date swindlers. After deprecating the originality of the modern crook he told of what he considered the sharpest game he ever saw worked.

"I suppose you fellows know," he said, "that during Centennial year Philadelphia was a hotbed of bunko steerers and sharpers of every description. Well, I was detailed to keep an eye on these gentry, and in time I became acquainted with most of the 'big ones,' who were generally exceedingly bright men. One in particular, who was known as 'Slick Pete,' I took a great liking to, for he had an inexhaustible fund of humor and was a good hearted chap. Toward the end of the Centennial exhibition one day I dropped into a down town auction room where some fake jewelry was being sold. A lot of watches were offered, and I saw that they had been made evidently for bunko steering purposes, for the works were good, and the cases were made to look like solid gold. They were finally knocked down for $2.15 apiece, and I saw that the buyer was 'Slick Pete.' Jewelry was out of his line, but I knew he had some scheme in view. Two months passed before I again saw Pete, and then I asked him what he had done with the watches. He began to laugh and said, 'Oh, skinned some swindler with them!' Then followed the explanation. He had hired a room and inserted an advertisement in various papers something like this: 'Found—A solid gold watch; Elgin works; loser pay costs. Apply, etc.' Nearly every crook in town answered the ad. and claimed the watch. Pete, who made up as an old man, seemed a mark, and the 'fly' crook, in the hurry to depart, made but a cursory examination. 'The costs,' $10, were invariably handed over, and in two days Pete had disposed of his stock."—Philadelphia Record.

Cockatoos.

The cockatoos constitute a branch of the great parrot family, and, with the exception of the species which inhabits the Philippine islands, are peculiar to the Australasian region.

Leadbeater's cockatoo is one of the most beautiful of the group, his white plumage being tinged with rose color—W. T. Greene, the great authority on cage parrots, describes it aptly as "raspberry and cream" color—but as his mental endowments are by no means equal to his personal attractions he is less popular as a pet than species with more intelligence than good looks. One point in his favor must be mentioned—he is a less determined screamer than the majority of cockatoos. This, however, is not saying much. In his native woods of South Australia Leadbeater's cockatoo is very shy and difficult to approach. The birds sent to Europe, no doubt taken as nestlings in the majority of instances, remain usually wild and suspicious, though they bear confinement well and do not suffer from the cold.

At home in Australia the cockatoo is not beloved of the farmer, and it can be well imagined that a flock of these big birds, amounting often to thousands, commit fearful havoc upon the crops. Hence it is shot down as remorselessly as the sparrow in England when it grows too numerous to be acceptable to the agriculturist. Like the rest of the genus, this cockatoo usually makes its nest in a hollow tree, where the hen lays two pure white eggs.—St. Louis Republic.

A Funny Mistake.

A servant lass at an inn once made a funny mistake. Opening the door of one of the rooms, she saw, as she thought, the handle of a warming pan sticking out near the foot of the bed. "Bless me," she said, "that stupid Martha has left the warming pan in the bed! She might have set the place on fire." Taking hold of the handle, she gave it a violent jerk, when up jumped an awakened traveler, shouting lustily: "Hello, there! Leave my wooden leg alone, will you?"—London Fun.

Hindoos Use Little Soap.

The only soap which the Hindoos of the orthodox type employ is made entirely of vegetable products. But soap is little used in India, being almost an unknown luxury with the natives.

MRS. PINKHAM'S ADVICE.

What Mrs. Nell Hurst has to Say About It.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you I had not been well for five years; had doctored all the time but got no better. I had womb trouble very bad. My womb pressed backward, causing piles. I was in such misery I could scarcely walk across the floor. Menstruation was irregular and too profuse, was also troubled with leucorrhœa. I had given up all hopes of getting well; everybody thought I had consumption. After taking five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I felt very much better and was able to do nearly all my own work. I continued the use of your medicine, and feel that I owe my recovery to you. I cannot thank you enough for your advice and your wonderful medicine. Any one doubting my statement may write to me and I will gladly answer all inquiries.—MRS. NELL HURST, Deepwater, Mo.

Letters like the foregoing, constantly being received, contribute not a little to the satisfaction felt by Mrs. Pinkham that her medicine and counsel are assisting women to bear their heavy burdens.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. All suffering women are invited to write to her for advice, which will be given without charge. It is an experienced woman's advice to women.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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THE WOMEN WHO WAIT.

He went to the war in the morning—
The roll of the drums could be heard,
But he paused at the gate with his mother,
For a kiss and a comforting word.
He was full of the dreams and ambitions
That youth is so ready to weave,
And proud of the clank of his sabre
And the chevrons of gold on his sleeve.

He came from the war in the evening—
The meadows were sprinkled with snow,
The drums and the bugles were silent,
And the steps of the soldiers were slow.
He was wrapped in the flag of his country
When they laid him away in the mold,
With the glittering stars of a captain
Replacing the chevrons of gold.

With the heroes who sleep on the hillside
He lies with a flag at his head,
But, blind with the years of her weeping,
His mother yet mourns for her dead.
The soldiers who fall in the battle
May feel but a moment of pain,
But the women who wait in the homesteads
Must dwell with the ghosts of the slain.
—The Criterion.

SIR BRIAN'S FANCY.

IT was a boy who awoke her. He rushed into the room and shouted at her in the abrupt manner common to small brothers:

"Molly, what do you think? Sir Brian Rosymore is coming to dinner on Saturday."

"You're joking."

"No—honor bright!"

"We'll go and look at him through the window, Bobby."

"I shall, but you're to have a new frock, made long, and go down to dinner, because the Baronet saw you in church last Sunday and told father you were very pretty. What are you getting so red for?"

"Did he really say he thought I was pretty?" said the girl in a tone of breathless delight. "O, Bobby!"

For several months past Molly had been agitating to have her dresses lengthened, but as there were six girls, and she was only the fourth, her mother had firmly refused to allow her to become grown up till some of her sisters were disposed of by marriage.

Nature had not intended Mrs. Thorne for a worldly woman, but necessity was fast making her one. As the mother of nine children and the wife of a struggling doctor she often found it difficult to make both ends meet.

Molly donned her gown on the important Saturday, and was escorted to the door by her faithful ally, Bob. She stopped short on the mat.

"He has come," she whispered. "I shall never be able to go in."

"Nonsense!" said the boy, valiantly.

But Molly refused to make an entry, till her brother, whose patience was soon exhausted, softly turned the handle and gave her a gentle push, which had the effect of lurching her into the middle of the room in a most undignified way.

Her face flamed scarlet, she could feel all eyes fixed upon her in the greatest astonishment, then her mother's voice, faintly reproachful, said:

"Sir Brian, this is my daughter, Margaret."

Perhaps the Baronet saw that the girl was unaccustomed to society and pitied her. He rarely spoke to her during the evening, although his eyes rested on her face with evident admiration.

But when they met by chance the next morning in the vilage street he turned and walked beside her.

She was not so shy now that no watchful eyes were there to note her solecisms, and it was astonishing how easy she found it to talk to this good-looking young fellow with the kindly eyes.

The Thornes saw a great deal of Sir Brian after that. Almost every day he found some excuse to call, and the girl grew to look forward to his coming, and to feel absurdly disappointed if he failed to put in an appearance.

"He must care for the child, else why is he here so often?" Mrs. Thorne said in confidence to her husband.

"My dear," he answered, "I shouldn't build too much on it if I were you. It's too good to be true."

But Molly was allowed to go to the dance given by Lady Conyers.

Brian met them at the head of the stairs on the eventful evening, and introduced them to his aunt.

The night passed all too quickly, and it was already late when, feeling rather tired, she seated herself beside her mother.

"Ready to go home, dear?" Mrs. Thorne inquired.

"After this next dance, mother," she said, looking at the Baronet's illegible scrawl on her program.

Suddenly Lady Conyers' voice in conversation with some one became audible from the other side of a clump of palms.

"Preposterous, my dear Mrs. Craig," she said. "Brian is engaged—at least he will be when we return to town shortly—to Lucie Maddox. He's simply amusing himself, as usual. He is such a dreadful flirt."

Mrs. Thorne turned to the girl. She had whitened to the lips; her brow was burning, her hands were icy cold.

"O, mother!" she murmured, "take me home."

* * * * * * *

"Molly, what have I done?"

"Hush!" she cried. "You have no right to call me that!"

"Then give me the right; there is nothing I desire more."

"How dare you tell me so when you are engaged to another woman? Let me pass, sir, at once!"

"Not till you have explained your words. Another woman? What on earth do you mean?"

"You pretend you don't know," she cried, her childish voice trembling with indignation, "and I heard your aunt say last night that you were going to marry Miss Maddox."

"My aunt must have been temporarily forgetful of the fact that her pet dream was not a reality when she made such a ridiculous assertion. You believe me, don't you?"

Apparently she did, for half an hour later they walked in together, radiant with happiness, and a ring was flashing on her left hand.

Bobby's lack of surprise at the news was explained during the day by a piece of advice he gave them, which, although it proved useful in the future, covered the girl with confusion and sent Brian into fits of laughter.

"I say, Molly," the boy said gravely, "I shouldn't make love in the orchard if I were you, because any one can see you from the schoolroom window."—Chicago Tribune.

CUBAN DANDIES.

Fond of Finery and Leisure and with Delicate Features.

At first sight a Cuban of the well-to-do class seems to be nothing but hair, eyes and shirt collar, says the Westminster Gazette. But on nearer view you discover him to possess exceedingly refined features, often of great beauty and regularity. A coarse-featured Cuban endowed with a superfluity of flesh is unknown. The Cuban's figure emulates the skeleton dude's, it is so slender. He has spindle legs, arms like sticks and a torso like a crane's. His chest is narrow, his shoulders are angular, and he stoops, which in his case is no sign of lung delicacy or studious habits. His complexion is a clear olive. You never meet a Cuban who looks fatuous, or who has eyes that are not brimful of intelligence.

They are as fond of jewelry and finery as women. They squeeze their naturally small feet into smaller boots. They wear extravagantly high or low collars and gorgeous neckties. Lately they have been wearing trousers of such roomy dimensions that they flap about their thin legs like sails; whereas a year or two ago they wore them as tight as eelskins. But the piece de resistance—the crowning glory of a Cuban male toilet—is the hat. In spite of the tropical climate, it is invariably black, shiny, hard and narrow, like a chimney-pot turned upside down.

A Cuban flaneur is capable of sporting a grass-green shirt, with a black frock coat and white cravat. Born in a land of slavery, generally, with the expectation of coming in for a sugar plantation, or, at any rate, relying on support from wealthy relations, the average gilded youth of Cuba regards it as his metier to ornament the tropics and gracefully to kill time. He covers his soft, thin hands with rings sparkling with precious stones. His nails are long and cut in points, after the fashion of Chinese aristocrats. When you meet a Cuban going to the station there is always a negro boy behind, carrying his bag. A Cuban would be ashamed to be seen in the street carrying anything but a stick.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

The remedy for failure of a servant or agent to pay over money on demand for collecting it for his principal is held in Royce, Allen & Co. vs. Oakes (R. I.), 39 L. R. A. 845, to be by assumpsit or debt, and not by trespass on the case.

An action against what purports to be a corporation, to recover a tax which it is required to pay as a condition precedent to corporate existence, is held, in Maryland Tube and Iron Works vs. West End Imp. Company (Md.), 39 L. R. A. 810, insufficient to give it a legal existence for all purposes, or to estop the city from denying its corporate existence.

An agreement by the owners of race horses entered at certain stake races to divide equally the premiums and stake moneys awarded to any of their horses, is held, in Hawkins vs. Ottinger (Cal.), 40 L. R. A. 79, to be valid, and not a wagering contract.

A partnership for horse racing on a bet with a person whom the partners regard as a "sucker" and a "big snap," into which they induce him to enter by making him think he has a sure thing and by deceiving him into the supposition that their horse is untrained and undeveloped, while they think they have a "dead mortal cinch," is held, in Morrison vs. Bennett (Mont.), 40 L. R. A. 158, to be such a conspiracy to defraud that the court will not aid either one of the partners to obtain an accounting of the profits.

A note to pay a bet on a horse race run in another State where such notes are presumed valid, and where a note of which this is a renewal was given, is denied enforcement in North Carolina, in the case of Gooch vs. Faucette, 39 L. R. A. 835, on the ground that its enforcement is contrary to the public policy of the State, even if the note is to be deemed a contract of the other State, in which it would be valid.

A Deadly Grudge.

"You and Briggins don't seem to be very good friends any more."

"No, he is a wolf in sheep's clothing."

"Why, what did he ever do to make you conceive such an opinion of him?"

"Made me believe I ought to take my bicycle apart for the purpose of cleaning it."

How He Escaped.

She—And is it true that you pose as an amateur mind-reader?

He—I believe some of my friends accuse me of it.

She—I wish you would read my mind.

He—Why, er—you haven't an amateur mind.

End of His Labors.

"Hampsley worked hard for three years trying to get a public office."

"Indeed? What's he doing now?"

"Not a thing."

"Why, how can he afford that?"

"He got the office."

PRINCE BISMARCK IN THE CIRCLE OF HIS FAMILY AT FRIEDRICHSRUHE.

MAN WHO MADE GERMANY.

Prince Otto Edward Leopold Von Bismarck Was the Greatest Statesman of the Present Century.

THE death of Prince Bismarck has removed the greatest personality that Europe has seen since the days of Napoleon I. Indeed, it may be doubted if even Napoleon was his equal, measuring the two men by their deeds; for the work achieved by Napoleon has crumbled away, while that of the unifier of the German empire remains.

Prince Bismarck was one of the monumental figures of the nineteenth century. Before his time Germany was merely a geographical nation, her unity consisting alone in her language and her literature.

BISMARCK IN 1862.

True, she had aspirations to political unity and others there were before Bismarck who saw in the Prussian state the possible nucleus around which German unity might crystallize. But it was Bismarck who passed from theory to action; who cut the Gordian tangle of Prussian-Austrian relations in the affairs of the German States; who so guided events that he destroyed the hegemony of Austria on the one hand and the grasping power and ambition of Napoleon on the other; who cemented the political unity of the various and hitherto discordant German states; fashioning the empire as it is to-day and crowning in the palace of Versailles the King of Prussia as the Emperor of a new Germany. Bismarck's name, naturally, is synonymous with German national unity—the dream and hope of hundreds of years—and, through him, now the possession and privilege of the people.

Bismarck's Career.

Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck was born at Schonhausen April 1, 1815. His family was an important one in the affairs of Prussia and its descent can be traced to medieval times. When a year old Bismarck's parents moved to Pomerania, where they had inherited knightly estates, the leading one being Kniephof. Here Bismarck passed five years of his childhood, but on account of a somewhat mischievous disposition he was sent at the age of 6 years to a boarding school in Berlin, the principal of which had the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian. He proved an intelligent and earnest student, and at the age of 17 was ready to enter a university. The wild student life of the University of Heidelberg attracted him and he begged to be allowed to enter that institution, but his mother refused, sending him instead to Gottingen, where she foolishly thought he might not contract the beer habit. At Gottingen Bismarck led a wild and reckless life.

Already, before entering it, he had fought his first duel, and during his university life he fought twenty-eight more, being wounded only once. According to his own account he only attended lectures twice before he passed his examination. After leaving the university he held subordinate government offices, but growing weary of the dull routine of business he retired to the estate of Kniephof, where for a time he devoted himself to its careful management. Then he plunged into the excesses that had marked his student career. With gay companions he gave himself to jolly carousals and in the old mansion none could vie with him in drinking. Owing to his recklessness he became known as "mad Bismarck," and terrible tales were told of his mad adventures. But he had periods of profound disgust with himself owing to these excesses, and often he retired into the forest, with his dog, where he plunged into meditation. Suddenly he gave up his wild courses and took up the study of history, theology and philosophy.

Enters the Prussian Diet.

After the death of his father, in 1845, the family estates were divided and Kniephof and Schonhausen fell to the possession of Bismarck. Two years later Bismarck married Johanna von Putkammer, and in the same year he appeared as a delegate in the United Diet, summoned by King Frederick William IV.

The Prussian King was then at loggerheads with his subjects, the latter demanding greater rights and a constitution. Bismarck opposed the granting of any concessions by the King and made a bitter attack on liberalism and democracy. He was especially roused by a bill for the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews and he characterized a constitution as a paper government. His services to royalty during the revolution of 1848 earned for him the position of a trusted adviser of King Frederick William. In 1851 Bismarck was appointed representative from the Prussian court to the diet in Frankfort-on-the-Main, which met as the mouthpiece of the forty-odd states of the German confederation, and here he became intimate with the crown prince—later King William of Prussia and the first Emperor of United Germany. Prussia and Austria were then rivals in the affairs of Germany, Austria striving to retain her preponderance and Prussia endeavoring to destroy it and oust her from any position in the confederation. To this purpose Bismarck closely devoted himself.

From Frankfort Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1859, and here he remained three years. During this time occurred the Franco-Austrian war in Italy. The Prussian army was mobilized as a matter of defense, but took no part in the contest, yet its mobilization was enough to check Napoleon. The mobilization, also, revealed defects in the army, and these were consequently remedied. In 1862 William, who had succeeded Frederick William IV. in January, 1861, recalled Bismarck and sent him as minister to Paris. Bismarck had before this time become convinced that Prussia would have to fight with Austria for supremacy in Germany and with France for the ownership of the Rhine, something to which Napoleon's wild ambition aspired, and in Paris Bismarck had opportunity to spy into French affairs. Within a few months, however, he was recalled to take the position of premier and minister of foreign affairs. Bismarck at once got into hot conflicts with the House of Deputies, which had refused to vote an increased military budget, and he carried everything with a high hand. His haughtiness and contempt for the members was unbounded. "Constitutions," he once said, when taxed with governing without a constitution, "may be decided in other countries by a change of ministers, but this is not the custom in Prussia. With us, if two political bodies, which cannot go to law, are unable to agree, circumstances decide which of the two is the stronger." And circumstances did so decide, and the Prussian chamber found that Bismarck was the stronger.

In 1863, owing to reasons not necessary to discuss here, Austria and Prussia decided on going to war with Denmark. The Prussian Parliament refused to vote a war credit, whereupon Bismarck boldly replied: "If we find it necessary to go to war we shall do so, with your approval or without." And to war Prussia went. Denmark speedily succumbed and part of her territory was transferred to Prussia and Austria. The war, pigmy as it was, was sufficient to enable Prussia to complete her almost perfect army organization and avail was almost immediately made of the opportunity. But it did not remove the hatred which Bismarck's parliamentary course had engendered and an attempt was made to assassinate him. Bismarck was honored by having bestowed upon him the order of the Black Eagle, and he was furthermore made a Prussian count.

He Humbles Austria.

Meantime through Austrian stupidity and Bismarckian diplomacy Austria and Prussia were rapidly drifting into war. It was the opportunity that Bismarck had worked for and waited for, and when Austria ruptured the treaty of Gastein, entered into at the end of the Danish war, the order for the mobilization of the Prussian troops was given. Gen. Moltke, Gen. Roon, Bismarck and King William worked in entire accord, and so well had Bismarck done in his diplomatic work that Italy declared war against Austria at the same moment as Prussia.

While crushing the power of Austria Bismarck diplomatically played with Napoleon, who at first sought to extend the French frontier as it was in 1814, offering for such consideration to let Prussia have her own way with Austria, and who then, when Austrian power was crushed on the field of Sadowa, sought to gain Prussian support for the seizure of Belgium and Luxemburg. Napoleon gained neither of his objects, while he fatally allowed Austria to be crushed and Germany to rise as a powerful and rapidly uniting nation.

In February, 1867, the North German Parliament opened in Berlin, with representatives of twenty-two States north of the Main, and in April a constitution was agreed on and Bismarck was made chancellor of the confederation. The three years preceding 1870 were spent by Bismarck in consolidating the union of North and South Germany and by Napoleon in endeavoring to thwart him. And then came Napoleon's mad declaration of war. There is no need to recapitulate the story of the terrible avalanche of blood and destruction that swept over France during the autumn of 1870. Napoleon surrendered his sword on the battlefield of Sedan and his dynasty was forever ended. On March 1, 1871, the German army entered Paris and the war was over. German unity was an accomplished fact and King William I. was the crowned Emperor of the new German empire. Bismarck received the title of prince and became chancellor.

But Bismarck's work was not ended. He had to conserve what he had established and bulwark Germany against a French war of revenge. The effect of this policy is found in the triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy as it exists to-day.

Bismarck's astonishing success in the Franco-Prussian war did not relieve him of political difficulties at home, and in 1877, wearied by parliamentary difficulties and ill health, he tendered his resignation. Germany protested against this act and the Emperor refused to accept his resignation and Bismarck remained chancellor. In 1878 two attempts were made by the socialists to assassinate the Emperor and this led to the enactment of harsh laws against that society. The laws were remorselessly administered and the result was extremely trying to Bismarck.

He Resigns His Office.

In 1888 Emperor William died and Frederick William, between whom and Bismarck there was not much admiration, came to the throne. But he lived as ruler only a brief time and then William II. became Emperor. It was then almost an article of German faith that the Iron Chancellor, as Bismarck was called, would continue to steer the ship of state. It seemed impossible to conceive of a fresh hand at the rudder. But although between Bismarck and the youthful Kaiser there was a bond of admiration and although the latter, at the beginning, learned to lean upon the unifier of the German nation, differences sprang up between them. William issued an order that ministers were to report to him directly instead as heretofore to the chancellor. This was taking power out of the hands of Bismarck and naturally the latter rebelled against the edict and tendered his resignation as chancellor. He had done this so often, when in serious political crises, only to have his resignation rejected by his sovereign, that doubtless Bismarck thought that William would not suffer him to sever his connection with the Government of the nation which he more than any other had builded. But William accepted the resignation and in May, 1890, Bismarck laid down the cares of state and retired to his estate of Friedrichsruhe.

He was followed to his retreat by the sympathy of the German people and the admiration of Europe. But it took years to heal the breach between him and William, and it was not until 1894 that the Kaiser and his great subject became reconciled. Bismarck from his Fredrichsruhe retreat had inspired bitter attacks on the Government policy and to the thousands of people from all parts of the empire who visited him had delivered speeches that enkindled political rancor. It was therefore good politics for the Kaiser to seek a reconciliation and, in 1893, he took the first step, when he offered one of his castles to the aged statesman that he might regain his strength, which had been materially impaired. Bismarck gracefully declined the offer. In January, 1894, William invited Bismarck to visit him in Berlin. The visit was paid in January and Bismarck's reception by the people along his way was such as seldom has been accorded to ruler or subject. The Kaiser's greeting was cordial in the extreme and the following month the Emperor paid a return visit to his great and distinguished subject. The entire empire celebrated the reconciliation as an important historical event.

His Domestic Sorrow.

Soon afterward a crushing blow fell on Bismarck—a blow that made all his subsequent years full of loneliness. In November, 1894, his beloved wife died. She was nine years younger than her husband and had ever been to him since their marriage day in 1847 a faithful and devoted helpmate. In his private life Bismarck was happy and was devoted to his home. Over him the princess, in purely domestic affairs, had a great influence, but this did not extend to his political life. Bismarck was fond of nature and music and as a musician his wife was accomplished. During his entire life Bismarck was a lover of horses and seldom since his school days in Berlin was he unaccompanied by one or more large dogs, such as mastiffs or great danes. He was a lover of good eating and drinking and was a heavy smoker until a few years ago, when he began to suffer from its effects.

A sketch of the great life closed would be incomplete without some reference to the honors heaped upon him by his countrymen. When Bismarck began his political career he was by no means a rich man. He possessed some patrimonial estates, but the domain of Schonhausen, where he was born, had passed out of his control. In 1866, after the successful war with Austria, he purchased the Varzin estate, near Berlin, with the donation that had been accorded him by Prussia in recompense for his diplomatic skill. In 1871 Emperor William presented him with $300,000 of the indemnity paid by France and with this he purchased the estate of Friedrichsruhe, near Hamburg. It consists of 20,000 acres. Then in 1885, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, the nation bought back by public subscription the old family domain of Schonhausen and presented it to the prince and princess and their children forever. On his eightieth birthday celebration, in 1895, in which the entire nation took part, he was the recipient of great and resplendent honors.

Nor would a sketch of Bismarck be complete without reference to his colonial policy. Under him Germany branched out as a colonial rival to Great Britain, and where formerly she did not have an acre of soil outside the fatherland, she now ranks as one of the great colonial powers of the world. Her flag floats from the great lakes at the head waters of the Nile to the shores of the Indian ocean. Vast areas in southwestern Africa and back of the Gulf of Guinea acknowledge her sovereignty. She is firmly established on the great island of Papua and has possession of many of the important groups that stretch across the South Pacific ocean.

Summary of His Character.

But whatever the success of Bismarck's political life there is much in it that Anglo-Saxon civilization will not approve. As a statesman Bismarck was arbitrary, self-willed, imperious and unscrupulous. His political ideas were those of a born feudalist. He governed with the strong hand of absolute power and crushed out every attempt to assert the political freedom of the individual or the masses. He was an absolute believer in the "divine right" of kings and the throne and the army were regarded by him as the only foundation of the state. Sound in his foreign political relations, he made blunders in domestic affairs, cheating the people with a semblance of liberty and self-government. Viewed in the light of history, when time shall have furnished a truer perspective, Bismarck will stand forth as a man who was eminently fitted to realize the ideal hopes and aspirations of the German people, but as a man with many human failings. It remains to be seen how long Germany shall endure along the lines which he established.

THE LATE PRINCE BISMARCK.

Distinguished Statesman, Soldier, Diplomat and Unifier of the German Empire.

THE NEW PRINCE BISMARCK.

To Herbert, the son of the late Prince, has descended the title of his illustrious father and estate at Friedrichsruhe.

BISMARCK LEAVING EMPEROR'S PALACE AFTER RESIGNING.

A HISTORIC HORN.

Summoned Slaves to Labor and Presaged the Death of "Revenues."

There is an old battered tin horn in the possession of an ancient colored man at Dalton, Ga., around which are associated memories of many deeds of violence.

In ante-bellum days the horn was the property of Col. "Ben" Loughridge, a wealthy planter of Murray County. It was originally used to summon his many slaves to work and to meals, and its welcome note at sunset was the signal for them to rest from the day's labors.

After the war the horn became separated from the Loughridge family, and from that time until a few months ago was the period of its stirring history. Murray County has for years been a stronghold of the "moonshiners." Time after time the revenue officers made desperate raids on the illicit distilleries, killing and being killed, yet never entirely subduing the stubborn mountaineers. The mellow note of the old tin horn would always warn the whisky rebels of the approach of their enemies, and many a good man's death has it presaged.

The moonshiners would station a lusty-lunged sentinel on some prominent mountain rock which commanded a view of the valley below, and the slightest suspicious symptom in the lower defiles was sufficient to send the bass echoes of the old horn flying, and the moonshiners themselves scurrying to their improvised fortresses, armed to the teeth and ready to take and risk life for what they considered their rights and in the defense of their hearthstones. To the "revenues" it always bore the dismal information that from the next crag or bramble they might expect a slaying volley from their hidden foes.

The venerable horn is a special reminder of a notorious gang which terrorized the country up to within a year ago. It was used to rally the forces of this gang and was often the preface to a bloody conflict between them and the law's representatives.

When the gang was finally disposed of the horn passed into the possession of old "Uncle" Isaac, a typical "befo' de war" negro, and the old man often brings it out and recounts its interesting history.—Baltimore Sun.

First Standing Army.

The first standing army of which there is any record was organized by King Saul, 1093 B. C. The army of Xerxes, in invading Greece, numbered 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horses, 480 B. C. The first standing army of modern times was maintained in France by Charles VII., 1445. Standing armies were first established in England by Charles I., 1638.

Remarkable Irrigation.

No fewer than 12,000,000 acres of land have been made fruitful in the Sahara desert, an enterprise representing perhaps the most remarkable example of irrigation by means of artesian wells which can anywhere be found.

Light in the Eark Continent.

The lamp mostly used in Africa is a simple contrivance. In a cocoanut shell filled with palm oil, a bit of rag is placed to serve as a wick, and this gives all the light that the natives require.

Too many people are looking for a chance to sit down. If you get along, you must keep on your feet.

We greatly admire a man who has sense enough not to be a thoroughbred.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.....1898

For Governor of State,

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

Lieutenant-Governor,
EDWARD L HUTCHINSON ... of Los Angeles

Secretary of State,
R. A. THOMPSON.....San Francisco

Controller,
T. W. MAPLE.....Kern

Treasurer,
WILLIAM S. GREEN.....Colusa

Attorney-General,
WILLIAM P. ANDREWS.....Tehama

Surveyor-General,
IRVING H. MULHOLLAND.....Inyo

Clerk of Supreme Court,
H. A. MCCRANEY.....Sacramento

Justices Supreme Court,
WALTER VANDYKE.....Los Angeles
WILLIAM M. CONLEY.....Madera

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHRIS RUCKLE.....Placer

State Printer,
EVERETT L. WOODMAN.....Sacramento

Railroad Commissioner—Third District,
J. L. DRYDEN.....San Diego

Board of Equalization—Fourth District,
T. O. TOLAND.....Ventura

Congress—Second District,
MARION DE VRIES.....San Joaquin

Member of Assembly—Sixtieth District,
P. H. MACK.....Inyo

Sheriff and Tax-Collector,
J. J. GUNN.....Modock

Clerk, Auditor and Recorder,
D. J. HESSION.....Big Pine

Assessor,
W. W. YANDELL.....Bishop

Treasurer,
S. G. GREGG.....Big Pine

District Attorney,
P. W. FORBES.....Independence

Coroner and Public Administrator,
I. P. YANEY.....Bishop

Superintendent Public Schools,
H. C. HAMPTON.....Bishop

To the denunciation of the Southern Pacific railroad and its use of the Republican party in this campaign made by the Los Angeles *Times* because men notorious as Southern Pacific "leggers" are in charge of the Republican County Central Committee in Los Angeles: and to the unceasing assaults of the San Francisco *Call* upon the Republican party for its openly "slating" De Young, the "Southern Pacific retainer" for the United States Senate, to both of these assaults now comes that of Hon. M. M. Estee, a distinguished Republican, who declares that "the railroad is in politics and that it uses its vast influence and unlimited wealth as much in politics as in business;" also that "the railroad is a menace to government which is forcing upon us the alternative of government of the railroad or railroad ownership of government, for it is now seeking to control affairs in both the State and Nation."

The New York *Engineering and Mining Journal* states that the Pacific Borax and Redwoods Chemical Works, Eimited, otherwise the English borax syndicate, has filed a trust deed of all its properties on the Pacific Coast, to cover a loan of $1,250,000, which has been made by the Indian and General Development Trust, Limited, for the purchase or construction, through F. M. Smith, of a large borax plant at Constable Hook, N. J., to which place is to be removed most of the large plant which the Pacific Coast Borax Company has been operating in Alabama. Extensive deposits of borax at Antofagasta, Chili, are also to be purchased. The deed recites that the works control borax mines or factories in San Bernardino, Inyo and Alameda Counties of California; Esmeralda County, Nevada, and in Oregon.

The grand old mining town of Bodie met with another disastrous fire last Wednesday morning. The Standard Consolidated Mining Co.'s mill was all destroyed, except the connecting cyanide plant. Loss estimated at $60,000, partially insured. The mill was supplied with power by one of the most extensive electric plants ever utilized for mining purposes. The Standard has met like disasters before, as the original hoist was demolished by an explosion of giant; then the great shaft-house was burned and subsequently shaft timbers down to near the Bulwer tunnel level were destroyed by a blaze lasting a couple of weeks or so. The mine is credited with a product of about $13,000,000 gold, and still has bodies of paying ore in sight.

Silver is again beginning to raise its impoverished head—and we are glad of it. We attribute no virtue to ourselves when we say that we shall always be on the under dog in any fair and square fight. Last Saturday's advices are that ten million ounces of silver bullion were on that day shipped from Philadelphia to San Francisco. Wait until the Spanish issues are settled, and the demand for silver for silver coinage for use in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines will not leave any very large amount in eastern or western vaults. There are good days ahead yet for silver fields.—*L. A. Mining Review.*

And now comes Contractor Neu—whose firm will build the San Pedro breakwater—and says that he expects to see Los Angeles city made a seaport by the building of a canal from San Pedro, or Wilmington slough. The project is feasible, from an engineering standpoint. If it was a sea level canal the cut would be 200 feet deep at the city. If it is to be by locks, the big difficulty would be to get water enough to keep the canal full.—*Redlands Citrograph.*

The nomination of Col. Rosevelt for the Governorship of the Empire State ought to make Mr. Secretary of War Alger go and hide his rapidly diminishing head. As a sample of an official who has been roundly damned in every State and Territory in the Union, there is not in times past or present one who can match his idiotic record.

Supervisor Proceedings.

MONDAY, October 3, 1898. 10 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at the above stated time, pursuant to law.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and A. C. Freeman, Chairman presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded to examine and allow claims against the County on different funds as follows:

GENERAL EXPENSE.

W. T. Bunney postage, etc	$ 10 25
Mrs H H Robinson, taking test'm'y	2 00
A S Cuaha, interpreting	33 00
I J Woodin, Coroner	25 75
J E Laird, transcribing testimony	201 50
A W Eibeshutz, mdse	60 16

HOSPITAL.

G P Doyle, medical services	40 00

Board adjourned, to meet at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour re-assembled. Members present as before.

Board proceeded to examine and allow claims against the County on different funds as follows:

GENERAL EXPENSE.

H. Levy, boarding prisoners	$106 65
H. P. Cartier, interpreting	6 00
Mrs. F. Rhine, supplies	48 15
Thos. Hughes, conveying pris'nrs	6 00
W. A. Chalfant, printing	38 00
R. A. Clark, boarding prisoners	10 80
W. A. Chalfant, printing	23 15
D. J. Hession, postage	23 70
A. M. Given, expense	29 74
L. Wood, merchandise	16 05
Independence Water Company	13 00
R. K. Love, Justice's fees	10 00
A. Carlisle & Co., books, etc	162 80
I. H. Mulholland, adv't'g, print'g	145 10
E. Spencer, for $15, rejected	

HOSPITAL.

H Levy, conveying sick	5 00
F Rhine, supplies	1 80
D J Hession	4 15
O I Mairs, team hire	16 85
O H Hill, care of sick	13 60
A W Eibeshutz, mdse	38 30
I J Woodin, Co. physician	82 75
S A Middleton, medical services	25 00
C A Walter, hospital contract	224 50
C Anthony, trans'p'tg, care of sick	10 60
J D Blair, medical services	10 50

Board adjourned, to meet Tuesday, October 4, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TUESDAY, October 4, 1898. 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present — Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Williams, and A. C. Freeman, Chairman presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed on different funds as follows:

GENERAL EXPENSE.

Clay Hampton, engrossing dip	$4 25
J H Shannon, Justice's fees	3 00

HOSPITAL.

Leece & Watterson, supplies	22 00

Ordered—That Election Precincts in and for the County of Inyo be established as follows:

	NO.
Round Valley	1
Lincoln	1
Laws	3
Bishop	4
Bishop East	5
Poleta	6
Big Pine	7
Fish Springs	8
Taboose	9
Independence	10
Citrus	11
Georges Creek	12
Lone Pine	13
Cerro Gordo	14
Keeler	15
Olancha	16
Darwin	17
Modock	18
Mountain Springs	19
Ballarat	20
Panamint	21

Whereupon the Board made appointments of Election Officers to serve at the different precincts throughout the county at ensuing election, to be held on the Eighth day of November, 1898, and fixed the several polling places as follows:

Round Valley, No. 1.
Inspectors—W. H. Wells, J. G. W. Birchim
Judges—D. Olds, W. W. Vaughn.
Clerks—I. P. Smith, John E. Jones.
Ballot Clerks—J. S. McGee, C. L. Olds.
Polls to be held at School House.

Lincoln, No. 2.
Inspectors—R. Love, G. P. Bourland.
Judges—W. H. Fitzgerald, James Shaw.
Clerks—W. A. Trickey, Charles Wonacott.
Ballot Clerks—Wm. Brockman, Wm. Jenkins
Polls to be held at School House.

Laws, No. 3.
Inspectors—Barton McGee, H. G. Plumley.
Judges—Jos. McNally, P. Gunter
Clerks—Ed. Deby, Geo. Huckaby
Ballot Clerks—Ed Morton, L. H. J. Ehlen
Polls to be held at School House.

Bishop, No. 4
Inspectors—C. W. Dixon, Ed M. Clarke
Judges—W. G. McCrosky jr, James McBride
Clerks—W. W. Watterson, Chas Garretson
Ballot Clerks—A. J. Murphy, Henry Shirley
Polls to be held at Court House.

East Bishop, No. 5.
Inspectors—C. M. Dixon, W. C. Brierly
Judges—L. A. Coats, Chas. A. McKay
Clerks—H. H. Howell, Geo. Watterson
Ballot Clerks—Andrew Dell, John N. Yandell
Polls to be held at Albright's office.

Poleta, No. 6.
Inspectors—George Collins, James Hampton
Judges—George Storey, A. O. Collins
Clerks—J. A. Leidy, C. W. Geiger
Ballot Clerks—T. J. Reed, George Free
Polls to be held at George Collins' House.

Big Pine, No. 7.
Inspectors—R. W. Thomas, S. H. Spratt
Judges—S. J. McMurry, J. E. M. Connell
Clerks—G. W. Hall, W. H. Uhlmeyer
Ballot Clerks—L. Joseph, D. W. Pitman
Polls to be held at School House.

Fish Springs, No. 8.
Inspectors—J. H. Cox, Chas. Petersen
Judges—T. W. Hill, G. W. Melone
Clerks—Geo. H. Rose, C. F. Fuller
Ballot Clerks—A. W. H. Smith, Upton Tracy
Polls to be held at School House.

Taboose, No. 9.
Inspectors—Geo. D. Calvert, S. Tapman
Judges—Luke E. Smith, William Hines
Clerks—Charles Walter, Joseph G. Pell
Ballot Clerks—A. L. Conklin, M. S. Harbour
Polls to be held at School House.

Independence, No. 10.
Inspectors—A. Clark, J. S. Gorman
Judges—J. D. Blair, G. W. Brady
Clerks—J. E. Parker, George Thorpe
Ballot Clerks—Neel Bell, H. D. Gill
Polls to be held at School House.

Citrus, No. 11.
Inspectors—Jacob Pfohl, W. H. Ramsey
Judges—Joseph Vaughn, W. F. Norburn
Clerks—John A. Ramsey, Martin Church
Ballot clerks—David Vaughn, Seth A. Baker
Polls to be held at R. R. Depot.

Georges Creek, No. 12.
Inspectors—Gus McGovern, John Kispert
Judges—Thos. Hamilton, J. V. Skinner
Clerks—J. E. Shepherd, J. F. Beale
Ballot clerks—J. W. Lacey, W. H. Jenkins
Polls to be held at School House.

Lone Pine, No. 13.
Inspectors—Mark Hand, J. C. Anton
Judges—P. M. Laberge, C. Carrasco
Clerks—F. P. Meysan, R. C. Spear
Ballot clerks—Abe Diaz, O. F. Dearborn
Polls to be held at Town Hall.

Cerro Gordo, No. 14.
Inspectors—, Chris Crohn
Judges—Gregory Kelly, Manuel Romero
Clerks—M. W. Trask,
Ballot clerks—Harry Williams, Jesus Romero
Polls to be held at Crohn's Building.

Keeler, No. 15.
Inspectors—Samuel Levy, John Jenkins
Judges—Mike Anton, Nat Randall
Clerks—A. R. Schively, H. Wrinkle
Ballot clerks—C. W. Stewart, A. St. Merry
Polls to be held at School House.

Olancha, No. 16.
Inspectors—Alonzo Brown, August Walker
Judges—R. H. Williams, Horace Bellows
Clerks—W. T. Grant, Charles Whittock
Ballot clerks—Henry Dyke, Ira Brown
Polls to be held at W. H. Walker's House.

Darwin, No. 17.
Inspectors—Henry Jackson, Paul Pfefferle
Judges—J. A. McKenzie, N. S. Thompson
Clerks—James Murry, Charles Richardson
Ballot clerks—James Harry, James Wood
Polls to be held at Waterman's Store.

Modock, No. 18.
Inspectors—Arthur Smith,
Judges—James Scanborough,
Clerks—C. E. Shepherd, John Doody
Ballot clerks—John C. Cress, Wm. Monahan
Polls to be held at J. J. Gunn's Boarding House.

Mountain Springs, No. 19.
Inspectors—P. Downs,
Judges—James Prewett,
Clerks—
Ballot clerk—Theodore Wilhelt,
Polls to be held at Wolbrecht's House.

Ballarat, No. 20.
Inspectors—Frank McAlister, P. Winston
Judges—John Taylor, J. S. Stotler
Clerks—George Vollmer, C. H. Tyler
Ballot clerks—J. Casey, Chas. McLeod
Polls to be held in Weaver & Porter's Building, south of Weaver & Porter's Store.

Panamint, No. 21.
Inspectors—J. Curran, George Montgomery
Judges—J. Wall, F. Russell
Clerks—Al Williams, H. P. Dover
Ballot clerks—J. W. Trotter, J. Wingfield
Polls to be held at Anthony's Boarding House.

Ordered—That notice be given that at said General Election to be held on Tuesday, November 8th, 1898, the following County, District and Township officers are to be elected in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz.:

1—Sheriff and Tax Collector;
2—County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder;
3—County Treasurer;
4—County Assessor;
5—District Attorney;
6—Superintendent of Schools;
7—Coroner and Public Administrator;
8—County Surveyor;
9—One Supervisor, 1st District;
10—One Supervisor, 3d District;
11—One Supervisor, 5th District;
12—One Justice of the Peace, 1st Twp.;
13—One Constable, 1st Township;
14—One Justice of the Peace, 2d Twp.;
15—One Constable, 2d Township;
16—One Justice of the Peace, 3d Twp.;
17—One Constable, 3d Township.
18—One Justice of the Peace, 4th Twp.;
19—One Constable, 4th Township.
20—One Justice of the Peace, 5th Twp.;
21—One Constable, 5th Township.

Board adjourned until Oct. 5, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF SALE OF MINING INTERESTS BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by Frank M. Kelsey, Public Administrator, administrator of the estate of John F. Glaser, deceased, that he will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, all of the interest of said deceased at the time of his death, and all interest which his said estate may since have acquired, in and to the following described mining property, situate in the South Park Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, to wit:

An undivided one-fourth (¼) interest in the Mineral Hill group of mines, in accordance with location notices filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, and in accordance with the records of said mining district, said group being composed of the following claims, to wit: Mineral Hill, Mineral Layout, Breakaway, and Mineral Mound.

An undivided one-fourth (¼) interest in the Aurora and Tuber mining claims;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Comet mine;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Yellow Meth mine;

All in accordance with said county records and the records of said mining district.

Also all of the interest of said deceased in the Golden West Mining and Milling Company.

Bids in writing will be received at the office of the undersigned administrator, or at the office of the undersigned attorneys for said administrator, for said mining claims, or any part thereof. The said interest in said Mineral Hill group will be sold as a whole. Separate bids will be required for the other claims above described.

Said property will be sold on or after twelve o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1898. The said mining interests are offered for sale pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, made and entered on the 2nd day of September, 1898, in a certain proceeding in said Court entitled in the Matter of the Estate of John F. Glaser, deceased, and said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said Court.

Ten per cent of the amount of bid will be required to be paid when bid is accepted, and balance of purchase price upon confirmation of sale.

Dated September 3d, 1898.

FRANK M. KELSEY,
Public Administrator, Administrator of said Estate, 220-222 Wilcox Bldg., cor. Second and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

FLINT & BARKER, Attorneys for Administrator, Los Angeles Natl. Bk. Bldg., N. E. cor. First & Spring Sts., Los Angeles, California.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, deceased. Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be Made.

James R. Moffett, the Administrator of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole or some portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the 22d day of October, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, either at public or private sale, as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court

Dated September 17th, 1898.

P. W. FORBES, Attorney for Administrator.

SODA WATER.....

.....ALL FLAVORS

75 Cts. per Case.

No. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates.

Will ship to all points, in first-class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,
Bishop. Cal.

C. E. JOHNSON.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—Consisting of—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

HORSESHOEING

.....AND.....

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP. INDEPENDENCE

Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:45 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:50 p m
Junction		Lv 10:10 a m	Ar 3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:30 p m	12:55 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company, daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7..... 1898

Father Reynolds of Tehachipi is visiting town.

Mrs. S. W. Austin arrived from Bakersfield on Thursday.

Thos. Williams, the Round Valley rancher and capitalist, was in Independence yesterday.

F. C. Scott, Esq., of Bishop, is announced to address the people here on to-morrow evening, on political issues.

County Clerk Hession, taking the first respite possible from office work, will visit southeastern Inyo during the next two weeks.

The desk which has been put up to be raffled for at Rhine's during the week will be drawn for at the Pavilion to-morrow at 3 p. m.

Miss Etta Naylor has been appointep agent of the Western Union Telegraph Co at Virginia City, Nevada. We congratulate the young lady Inyoite.

Mrs. Roeper, Miss Effie Roeper, Wm. Matlack, Miss Edna Matlack, Norm Mairs and Mrs. I. H. Mulhollaad leave for Mojave next Sunday en route for Los Angeles.

Subject for the debating society next week: Resolved: That the maintenance of large standing armies should now be discontinued by the civilized nations of the world.

Hon. P. Reddy has purchased an one-half interest in the Indian Queen mine near Benton, and intends to visit it next week. He will also visit Darwin to look after his mining interests there.

The Halbert estate interest in a group of mines in Pleasant Canyon, Panamint Mountains, has been sold to a Mr. Godsmark for $7725.00, cash. The Superior Court of San Diego County haa approved the sale.

The executive committee of the Athletic Club have passed the following rules: Saturday and Wednesday afternoons the ladies have the use of the gymnasium. Wednesday and Saturday forenoons have been set aside for children under fifteen. Boys initiation fee $1, dues 25 cents a month.

Some twenty extemporaneous contestants participated in the debate at the Church last Thursday evening, and the question as to whether Uncle Sam should annex Aguinaldo was everlastingly decided in the affirmative. The meeting was the start of an organization which ought to be of great benefit to our young folk during the coming Winter.

On Saturday evening last the Athletic Club perfected its organization—now comprising 20 active members—by the adoption of constitution and by-laws and election of officers for the term of one year: Dr. G. Doyle, President: John G McLean, Vice President; Geo. F. Willis, Secretary and Treasurer; G. P. Doyle, J. C. Hodge, J. E. Eibeshutz and J. E. Laird, Executive Committee.

The Democratic Joint Convention of the 60th Assemby Distric, comprising Alpine, Inyo and Mono Counties, met at Bishop on the 4th instant and formally nominated P. H. Mack, Esq By a duly auth rized Conference Committee or Convention the Republicans have placed Finlay McIver as their candidate. The succession of the Assembyship was conceded to this county generally, and all the preliminary political and official red-tape business having been completed the race is fairly on.

From the Fair Directors.

BIG PINE, Cal, Oct. 4, 1898.

Mrs. I. H. Mulholland, Independence—You are hereby informed that at a meeting Board of Directors the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and Secretary instructed to request its publication in next issue of the INYO INDEPENDENT:

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the Eighteenth Agricultural District, that they tender to the proprietor of the INYO INDEPENDENT sincere thanks for gratuitous advertising of Eleventh Annual Fair of said District, and more particularly for kindly mention of the management of said Fair; and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution for publication in the INYO INDEPENDENT.

R. W. THOMAS, President.
E. SPENCER, Secretary.

Methodist Church.

The services for Sunday, October 9th, are as follows:

Sunday-school will meet as usual at 2 in the afternoon. Regular preaching at 7 in the evening; subject of discourse, "Decision and Perseverance."

Services at Lone Pine and Georges Creek at the usual hours.

An invitation is extended to all to meet with us

JOHN J. PARDEE, Pastor.

A Social Dance

Will be given by the Athletic Club at the Pavilion to-morrow night. Refreshments will be served by the honorary lady members, and a pleasant time is assured.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending October 6 1898:

Highest barometer	30.075	5th
Lowest "	29.671	1st
Highest temperature	82.0	Sept. 30th
Lowest "	36	Oct. 2
Mean "	54.7	
Average dew point	18.5	
Average humidity	27.2	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	52	NW Oct. 1
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	00	

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

The Wind Up.

BIG PINE, Oct. 5.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—The hamlet has drawn its sigh of relief from the onerous burden of the late Fair of the Eighteenth Agricultural District.

Considering the limited time in which we had to prepare for such an occasion we think, taking into consideration the inexperience of the resident Directors, we may assert—with a light drab blush for our modesty—that the same was fairly successful. I am authorized to state that the Fair was financially fairly successful, and it is expected that within a few days a statement of receipts and disbursements can be furnished for the press.

It is seldom that a crowd of the magnitude in evidence at Big Pine during the late Fair convenes and disperses with so few evidences of misconduct, and the late meeting is a standing compliment to the sobriety of the people of this part of the Eighteenth Agricultural District.

It is seldom that the emoluments and favors accruing to the fair town were so equally distributed, and occasion less kicks and splits on the part of the recipients.

The contractor of the building has made rapid progress in the completion of the new school house. On Monday last Walter J. Hanby opened school with an enrollment of 24, and yesterday Miss Meysan opened the primary department with an attendance of 35.

The Big Pine Surplus Water Storage Company will next week commence work in the canyon below the mountain lakes and expect before snow flies to have trails in shape for vigorous prosecution of the work in June, '99.

The corn crop in this section is nearly matured, and will be up to the average for the county. There are a few excellent crops of Irish potatoes,

SWAMPER.

BORN.

STROHMIER—At Georges Creek, Oct. 3, 1898, to Mr and Mrs. Fritz Strohmier, a daughter.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR SHERIFF.

Independent Candidate.

A. K. BRIGGS, of Bishop, respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo County.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo Co.

WM. D. DEHY.

Dated Bishop, Cal., August 10, 1898.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. M. LABERGE,

LONE PINE, - - CALIFORNIA,

BUTCHER
BUTCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK, HAMS AND BACON.

BEEF delivered at Lone Pine Station for 6c. per lb by wholesale.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Publi patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.50
Board, per week	$5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

S ZAUN.

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, July 30, 1898.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty-second session beginning on the Fourth day of January, A. D. 1897, two-thirds of all of the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows;

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7. A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898.

The said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44, (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties.) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No
Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) For the Amendment?	Yes ——— No

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of California, the day and year herein first above written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
[SEAL.] Secretary of State.

NOTICE

OF THE

APPLICATION OF THE MODOCK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

No 321.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 9th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Modock Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at the city of San Francisco, California, by L. F. J. Wrinkle, its attorney in fact, whose residence and postoffice address is Thebe, Inyo county, Californiaa, has made application for a United States Patent for the MODOC, LOOKOUT, CONFIDENCE, KEYES and HEARST consolidated (embracing the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst locations) lode mining claims situate in Lookout Mining District, Inyo county, California consisting of 1500, 1500, 1500, 1500 and 1500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600, 600, 600 and 600 feet wide respectively being Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in the United States Land Office at Independence, California, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees east, as follows:

(MODOC LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 1 on a dump of an open cut at the point of location, in T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Running thence on a true course, along the line of croppings; the variation being 15 degrees east.

South 24½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks marked M No 2; beginning again at stake No 1 at point of location; on a true course along the croppings north ½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in mound of rocks marked M No 6, the northern terminous of ledge.

(MODOC EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

On a true course from south end of lode stake M No 2; thence north 65½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks, marked M No 3; thence on a true course, north 24½ degrees east 10.35 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 4 from which the lowest Modoc tunnel bears north 62 degrees east 4.95 chains distant; thence on a true course north ½ degree west 12.47 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 5; thence on a true course south 65½ degrees east 10.03 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 7; thence on a true course south ½ degree east 10.25 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked M No 8, from which a point on the dump of Lookout tunnel No 2 bears north 25½ degrees east 1.20 chains; thence on a true course south 24½ degrees west 12.37 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 9, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 65½ degrees west 4.545 chains, back to the point of beginning on exterior boundaries at the stake M No 2 at the south terminus of the lode, containing an area of 20.67 acres.

The Lookout mine joins the Modoc on the east.

(LOOKOUT LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked L. No. 1, the point of location, in Township No. 19 South Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center of the lode north 61½ degrees east 19.69 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked L. No 2, from which a point at the mouth of the Keyes tunnel bears south 72¼ degrees east 4.40 chains distant. Beginning again at stake L. No. 1, point of location, on a true course thence south 61½ degrees west 3.03 chains to stake L. No. 5, being the western terminus of the lode.

(LOOKOUT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES)

Beginning at stake L N o 2, east end of lode; thence on true course north 28½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 3, the northeast corner of claim; thence south 61½ degrees west 18.50 chains to a stake at the intersection of the Modoc east boundary line, from which the stake L. No 4 in rock mound of original location bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains distant; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south ½ degree east 4.04 chains to stake in rock mound M. No 8; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south 24½ degrees west 2.94 chains to a stake, from which the stake L. No 5 bears north 28½ degrees west, 52 links distant, the westerly terminus of the lode 3.03 chains westerly from point of location; thence on a true course south 28½ degrees east 3.72 chains to a stake in rock mound M. No 6 and K. M. No. 4; thence on a true course north 61½ degrees east 22.72 chains to the southeast corner of the claim at a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course north 28½ degrees west 4.545 chains to the stake L. No. 2 at the point of beginning, containing 19.2½ acres.

The Modoc mine joins the Lookout on the west, the Keyes mine on the northeast and the Hearst mine on the southeast.

(CONFIDENCE LODE LINE, "TRACT NO. 1.")

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked C. No. 1 below the mouth of Confidence tunnel No. 1, at the point of ocation. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center line of the lode north 14 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 2, the north terminus of the ledge; from point of location C. No. 1 on a true course along the line of the croppings south 34 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake marked C. No. 6, the south terminus of the lode.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 1)

On a true course from stake in rock mound C. No. 2 north end of lode, north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 3, the northwest corner of the claim; thence on a true course south 14 degrees west 8.75 chains to a stake in the Modoc north boundary from which stake C. No. 4 bears south 14 degrees west 4.63 chains; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Modoc mine south 65½ degrees east 4.32 chains to a stake marked M. No. 7; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of Modoc mine south ½ degree east 6.21 chains to a stake from which the stake L. No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the "Lookout" mine north 61½ degrees east 6.85 chains to intersection of Confidence east line; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.33 chains to stake C. No. 8; thence on true course north 14 degrees east 9.34 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 9, the no theast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of the exterior boundaries at the stake C. No. 2, containing an area of 10.82 acres.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 2)

Beginning at a stake on south boundary of "Lookout" mine, from which the stake C. No. 6 on the south terminus of the lode bears north 76 degrees west 2.52 chains, the stake L No. 6 and K. M. No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 9.07 chains; thence on a true course south 76 degrees east 4.27 chains to stake in rock mound C. No. 7; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.88 chains to stake on south boundary of "Lookout" thence on a true course along the south boundary of "Lookout" mine south 61½ degrees west 2.87 chains to point of beginning, containing .42 acres.

(KEYES LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake marked K., the westerly terminus of the ledge, from which the northeast corner of the Lookout mine bears north 50½ degrees east 3.30 chains distant. In T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, running thence on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, running along center of the claim south 88½ degrees east 22.72 chains to stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge.

(KEYES EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge; thence on a true course south 1¼ degrees west 4.545 chains to a point on the easterly slope of the hill at a stake marked K. No. 1 and H. No. 1, the southeast corner of the claim and the northeast corner of the Hearst mine; thence on true course north 88½ degrees west 16.42 chains to the intersection with the east boundary line of the Lookout mine, from which the stake L. No. 7 bears south 28½ degrees east 1.30 chains distant, and stake H No. 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 88½ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the easterly boundary of the Lookout north 28½ degrees west 7.79 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 3; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Lookout south 61½ degrees west 2.85 chains to stake, from which stake K. on west of lode bears south 1¼ degree west .765 links; thence on a true course north 1¼ degree east 3.78 chains to stake K. No. 3; thence on a true course south 88½ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked K. No. 4, the northeast corner of the claim, from which the section corner common to Sections 34, 35, 2 and 3, in T. 19 and 20 South, Range 42 East, bears south 48½ degrees east 114.41 chains distant; thence on a true course south 1¼ degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of exterior boundaries at the stake K., the easterly terminus of the ledge, containing an area of 17.87 acres.

The Keyes mine joins the Hearst mine on the north.

(HEARST LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked H., the westerly terminus of the lode. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and running thence along the line of croppings on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, south 88½ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode.

(HEARST EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode, thence north 1¼ degrees east 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 1 and K No. 1 the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course along the south boundary of the Keyes mine north 88½ degrees west 16.42 chains to a stake in the Lookout east line, from which the stake H. No 2 and K No. 2 bears north 88½ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the east boundary of the Lookout south 28½ degrees east 1.30 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course along the south boundary of Lookout mine south 61½ degrees west 8.00 chains to stake, from which the stake H. western terminus of lode bears north 1¼ degrees east 54 links; thence on a true course south 1¼ degrees west 1.58 chains to the intersection with the Kentuck north boundary line, from which stake in rock mound H. No. 3 bears south 1¼ degrees west 2.42 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the Kentuck mine north 86 degrees east 8.63 chains to stace K. M. No. 3; thence on a true course along east boundary of the Kentuck south ½ degree east 3.14 chains to a stake at intersection, from which the stake H No. 3 bears north 88½ degrees west 8.10 chains; thence on a true course south 88½ degrees east 14.62 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 4, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 1¼ degrees east 4.545 chains to the stake at the eastern terminous of the lode, at the point of beginning of exterior boundaries, containing an area of 16.28 acres.

The Hearst mine joins the Keyes mine on the north.

Said five claims being contiguous and constituting the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst consolidated mines.

The said mining claims being of record in Book "B," pages 171, 175, 176, ——, and —— respectively, records of Lookout Mining District, formerly Coso Mining District, Inyo County, California, and in the office of the Recorder of said County, at Independence, in said Inyo County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Locations, at pages 131, 132, 132 133 and 134 respectively. This group is bounded by the Cactus claim on the west and by the Bismark, Argus, Kentuck and Eclipse claims on the south.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lodes, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, State of California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

It is hereby ordered, that this Notice be published for the period of ten consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

P. H. MACK, Independence, California, Attorney for Applicant.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J F. Ginser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Ginser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of those certain mines, mill sites and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this Second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
[SEAL] Clerk.

Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff; P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The E 1-2 and SW 1-4 Section 36, Township 22 south, Range 37 east; NE 1-4 of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 36 east, M D M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 854, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1895, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.
J. M Keeler, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, efendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The fracl N 1-2 of NW 1-4 of Section 4; all fracl Section 5, Township 17 south, and fracl S 1-2 of SE 1-4 of Section 31, Township No. 16 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 9,075, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $188.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P

THE BIGGEST BICYCLE IN THE WORLD.

A German has just completed a bicycle that has one wheel nine feet in diameter. Two people ride it—one on each side of the monster wheel. It runs as easily as a smaller bicycle because of its scientific construction. The scientific formula of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the reason of its great virtues in making the weak strong, and in curing most of the every-day ailments of men and women. If your health is poor, try a bottle.

Judge—"You robbed your benefactor in a most shameful way. Do you feel no compunctions of conscience?" Prisoner—"Before answering, sir, I would like to consult my counsel."

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Retreat—"I see," said the elderly boarder, "that the paper says the foe retreated doggedly. I wonder what sort of retreat that was?" "Presumably," said the Cheerful Idiot, "they took to their barks."

Send for Free Circular showing how to get BIG DISCOUNTS on Prices of any San Francisco or Pacific Coast Cash Store or Supply Company. We are reliable, been in business in San Francisco thirty years, and can save you money on everything you buy. Address GILBERT CLEMENTS' SONS, 218 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicin that will cure consumption.—Anna Me Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

Eat in Haste

And suffer at leisure. When your abused stomach can no longer cheerfully and properly perform its duties, a few doses of Hood's Sarsaparilla are like fresh water to a withered plant. This medicine tones the stomach, restores digestive strength, creates an appetite and with a little care in diet, the patient is soon again in perfect health. Try it and you'll believe in it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

This is a fair Picture

of one of the swell medium weight suits for men that we sell for

Ten Dollars

Can you tell it from a $20.00 made-to-order suit? Picture in your mind the very nicest ready-to-wear suit that you ever bought for $15.00 and we'll guarantee these to equal it.

The Materials

Black Clay Worsted.
Black or blue all-wool Serge Cheviots.
Brown or grey all-wool Cassimeres and Fancy Cheviots.

The Styles

Round cornered 4-but. sacks.
Straight cut sacks.
Double breasted sacks.
Italian or serge linings—sewn throughout with silk—cut stylishly and to fit all sizes—slim and stout.

Send chest, waist, sleeve and inside leg measure when ordering.

The Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WILL & FINCK CO'S.
SPRING EYE GRAIN BAG NEEDLE.
Plain or with Cutter. The Best Needle in the Market. Used by all Sack Sewers. For sale by all general Mdse. Stores or by
Will & Finck Co., 920 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right Keep it Right
Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Sewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

OPIUM MORPHINE COCAINE LAUDANUM Stopped at once.
DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, 484 Isabella Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

CUTLERS CARBOLATE OF IODINE.
Guaranteed cure for Catarrh and Consumption. All Druggists, $1.00.
W. H. SMITH, BUFFALO, N. Y., Sole Proprietors.

THREE QUEER CITIES.

Each One Is Built on Islands Connected by Many Bridges.

The city of Ghent, in Belgium, is built on 26 islands. These islands are connected with each other by 80 bridges. The city has 300 streets and 30 public squares. It is noted for being the birthplace of Charles V and of John of Gaunt, whom Shakespeare called "time honored Lancaster," and as the scene of the pacification of Ghent Nov. 8, 1576, and of several insurrections, sieges and executions of well known personages. It is associated with American history by the treaty made there Dec. 24, 1814, terminating the second war between England and the United States, known as the war of 1812.

Amsterdam, in Holland, is built on piles driven far below the water into the earth. The city is intersected by many canals, which are spanned by nearly 300 bridges, and resembles Venice in the mingling of land and water, though it is considerably larger than that city. The canals divide the city, which is about ten miles in circumference, into 90 islands.

The city of Venice is built on 80 islets, which are connected by nearly 400 bridges. Canals serve for streets in Venice, and boats, called gondolas, for carriages. The bridges are, as a rule, very steep, rising considerably in the middle, but have easy steps. The circumference of the city is about eight miles. The Venetians joined the Lombard League against the German emperor, and, in 1177, gained a great victory in defense of Pope Alexander III, over the fleet of war vessels headed by Otto, son of Frederic Barbarossa. In gratitude for this victory the pope gave the Doge Ziani a ring, and instituted the world famous ceremony of "Venice Marrying the Adriatic Sea." In this ceremony the doge, as the chief ruler of Venice used to be termed, with appropriate ceremonies dropped a ring into the sea every year in recognition of the wealth and trade carried to Venice by the Adriatic.

THE DUNKERS' LOVE FEAST.

Feet Washing, the Great Supper and the Kiss of Peace.

"The most important and the most beautiful custom of the Dunkers is their love feast, which they celebrate in commemoration of the Lord's supper, after the manner of the primitive Christians," writes Clifford Howard in describing the customs of the Dunkers of Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa., in The Ladies' Home Journal.

"The celebration is held at nightfall and begins with the rite of feet washing, in imitation of the act performed by the Master at the last supper, when he washed the feet of his disciples. Small tubs of lukewarm water are brought in, and those about to receive the ordinance remove their shoes and stockings. The brothers then in turn, each one girding himself with a towel, wash and dry one another's feet, the sisters at the same time doing likewise among themselves in their part of the room.

"After this follows the supper, the feast of love, which is spread on long tables and consists of lamb soup and bread and other simple viands. It is eaten in devout solemnity and reverence. At the close of the meal the brothers turn to one another and extend the right hand of fellowship and the kiss of peace, each one shaking hands with his neighbor and kissing him, while the sisters at their tables perform the same beautiful rite among themselves. The communion is then administered."

Owls In Chicago.

Chicago has a novel trade in owls, the supply coming to the commission merchants from the farmers' boys in the nearby states.

The first owl which came to Chicago in this manner was sent as a venture by a farmer boy, who had somehow managed to entrap it alive. It proved so unexpectedly successful in ridding the warehouse of rats and mice—having been freed at night with the idea of making an experiment in this direction—that it was purchased by the man in whose care it was resting. The freedom from rodents which it brought induced other commission men to look out for owls, and from the commission firms the idea gradually spread to the grocers, butchers and market keepers generally of the city. Now a large percentage of these men keep an owl down in the cellar during the daylight and bring it up to the store when darkness falls. It is said that the expense and care of maintaining owls are more than repaid by their services in vanquishing the rats and mice. The owners and janitors of the large apartment houses in the city are also beginning to realize the value of possessing an owl when rats, mice, cockroaches and vermin generally are to be exterminated.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Picking Pockets With Toes.

The gauchos, or dwellers in the extensive plains of Buenos Ayres, are marvelously dexterous with both hands and feet. Many of them have acquired through long practice such skill in using their toes as if they were fingers that they can fling the lasso and even pick pockets with them. Some time ago a Frenchman who was fishing in one of the rivers of Buenos Ayres was warned to be on his guard against the light fingered natives. He forthwith kept a vigilant watch on his companions, but nevertheless one day, when his attention was closely riveted on his float, a wily gaucho drew near, and, delicately inserting his foot, extracted the Frenchman's hooks and other valuables from his pocket.—Boston Transcript.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Satisfactory.

Her Father—Young man, I fear you are making a mistake. My daughter will not get a cent from me until after my death.

Her Suitor—Oh, that doesn't worry me in the least. I have saved enough to keep us for a couple of years.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

He Was No Fisherman.

Bobber—It's too bad that George Washington never knew the serene contentment that can come only to the man who manipulates rod and line.

Angleson—How do you know he never did?

Bobber—He never told a lie.

He Had Proof.

Her father—No, I can't consent to let you have my daughter.

Suitor—May I ask why? Is it anything you have against me personally?

Her father—No, I like you all right, as far as that's concerned, but you don't really love each other.

Suitor—I assure you——

Her father—No, I'm not mistaken. My gas bills have been nearly twice as high during the past three months as they were while she was engaged to young Worthey.

Faithless Tommy Atkins.

Sarah—Just fancy the corporal a-giv'in' up Mary for that old cook; she's old enough to be 'is mother.

Tommy—Yes, my dear, but look at the wages! Why, Mary didn't earn enough to keep 'im in smokes!—Ally Sloper.

Lacked Originality.

He—And am I really and truly the first man you ever kissed?

She—Why, of course, you are, stupid.

He—Stupid! Why do you call me that?

She—Because you are not original. At least a dozen men have asked me the very same question.

A Matter of Words.

"What a pushing fellow that young Migley is! Six years ago he was a waiter in a cheap restaurant. To-day he has a government job that pays him $7,000 a year."

"Pushing, did you say? You've got the wrong word. Pulling is what you mean."

Rising to an Occasion.

Mrs. Younglove—John, do you know that you haven't kissed me for a week?

Mr. Younglove—Yes, darling. I was just waiting to see how long it would take you to notice it.

John, it will be observed, had his presence of mind with him.—Cleveland Leader.

He Was Too Hasty.

"Why is it," he asked, "that beautiful women are always the most stupid?"

"Sir," she replied, "am I to understand that you desire to cast reflections upon my mental capacity?"

"Oh, no," he hurriedly returned; "I have always said that you were one of the brightest girls I ever——"

But he didn't finish. Before he could do so he realized that he had said the wrong thing and could never make it right.

As to His Health.

"You may as well understand, young man," said the old gentleman, "that my daughter will not get a cent until after my death."

"Oh, that's all right," replied the young man cheerfully. "I have already consulted your family physician."

A Sure Sign.

Smith—Brown is evidently financially embarrassed.

Jones—Why do you think so?

Smith—He is beginning to live extravagantly and dresses better than formerly.

Thoughtful.

"No, dearest, it would not be at all right to take dollies to church."

"But, mamma, dear, it would not matter if I only took the one who shuts her eyes, would it?"—New York News.

The Fall in Temperature.

"Ah!" he cried, "yesterday you welcomed me warmly. To-day you receive me coldly. What is the cause of this sudden change?"

"Don't you read the papers?" she calmly replied. "My father has just inherited a cool million."

They Can't Help It.

The Spaniards have made one declaration regarding the war that they are going to fulfill."

"What's that?"

"They have said all along that they would fight to the bitter end, and it's bound to be that way now, no matter when it comes."

So They Say.

"I have read somewhere that Admiral Cervera and his men hadn't any clothes on to speak of when they surrendered."

"Yes; that's so. In addition to knocking the spots off them, Schley's men scared them out of their breeches."

By Proxy.

"Marmaduke! Marmaduke! what are you doing?"

"Away, frail woman! I am going to shoot myself!"—Ally Sloper.

Concrete Meanness.

Mr. Spinkum—Ah, this reminds me of the pie my dear mother used to make.

Mrs. Spinkum—Oh, Alfred, you don't know how glad I am to hear you say that!

Mr. Spinkum—It's so different, you know, dear.

Plenty of Ability.

Anxious mother—How is it that you have so much trouble with your housekeeping? You told me your wife could cook.

Adult son—She can.

"Then what is the matter?"

"She won't."—New York Weekly.

And There Are Others.

Jack—Supposing I were to place my arm around your waist and steal a kiss, would you be very angry?

Maud—Indeed I would—that is, if it went no farther than a case of supposition.

Must Be a President.

"Do you know when old Gotrox first came here he was too poor to buy a ticket and had to walk."

"Yes, and now he's too rich to buy a ticket and has to ride on a pass."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Running a Risk.

Fuddy—Kwiverful, they say, is married again. This is his fourth wife.

Duddy—Kwiverful'd better be careful. He'll get caught some day.

Fuddy—Get caught?

Duddy—Yes; he'll marry a woman who will live.—Boston Transcript.

Making Use of Them.

Bookkeeper—Here's another bill from your tailor, sir.

De Broke—Ah, yes. Save them until you have a hundred, and I'll have them bound.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Distance Lends Safety.

Farmer Scroggs—It's too bad thet ther is war in Cuby.

Farmer Hayrick—Gewhilliker! Would yew want it here?

Farmer Scroggs—Wal, if it wuz here we'd be able to ketch them sojer fellers in some uv ther whoppers they'll tell when ther war's over.—New York Evening Journal.

An Unterrified Lovely Girl.

A lovely girl was caught by her aunt while indulging in a surreptitious cigarette.

"My dear," said the horrified aunt, "do you know that every time you smoke one of those beastly things you drive a nail in your coffin?"

"No, auntie, dear," said the lovely girl, "you are wrong. A woman can't drive a nail."—What to Eat.

The Patriotic Retort.

Herbert—I say, old man, don't you remember that you borrowed $20 from me several months ago?

Samsby—Forget that, my boy. Remember the Maine!—Philadelphia North American.

Willing to Compromise.

Quick Drop Dan—Sorry, ma'am, but the boys has lynched yer husband by mistake. However, they're all willing ter do the fair thing by you.

Widow—Well, one of them will have to marry me.

Quick Drop Dan (after a pause)—Say! S'posin' we lynches one 'nd calls it squar.—New York Evening Journal.

Russia's Military Strength.

Following the visit of their president to Russia the French papers have been instructing their readers on the forces possessed by that country. The Army and Navy Gazette of London extracts from one of the most widely read of these some interesting particulars. The Russian army, founded by a ukase of 1870 on universal liability to service, can draw upon annual recruiting lists of something like 750,000 in Europe and 140,000 in Asia, but in time of peace many cases of exemption are admitted, and only about a quarter of the above numbers, or some 220,000 in all, are called out. The liability is for twenty years' service, commencing at the age of 21. Of this period five years have to be passed with the colors, but this may be reduced to four for men of better education than the average, and even to three and two for young men joining direct from the secondary and superior schools.

How a man whose collar wilts in fifteen minutes, hates a man who always looks cool!

Cigarettes get blamed for lots of ills that are due to love affairs.

"I MIND THE DAY."

I mind the day I'd wish I was a say gull flyin
far,
For then I'd fly and find you in the west,
And I'd wish I was a little rose as sweet as
roses are,
For then you'd maybe wear it on your breast,
Achray!
You'd maybe take and wear it on your breast.

I'd wish I could be livin near, to love you day
and night,
To let no throuble touch you or annoy.
I'd wish I could be dyin here, to rise a spirit
light,
So them above 'ud let me bring you joy,
Mavrone!
If them above 'ud let me win you joy.

And now I wish no wishes, nor ever fall a tear,
Nor take a thought beyant the way I'm led,
I mind the day that's overhye and bless the
day that's here,
There be to come a day when we'll be dead,
Achray!
A longer, lighter day when we'll be dead.
—Moira O'Neill in Blackwood's Magazine.

Water at Last.

In McClure's Magazine there is an interesting account of Dr. Sven Hedin, a young Swedish traveler, who has been doing some remarkable work in Asia, in an attempt to cross the hitherto unexplored Takla-Makan desert. His party entered the desert April 10, 1895. The water gave out, the camels died, and one by one all the servants succumbed.

"I went on alone," says Dr. Hedin. "The forest was very dense and the night black. I had eaten almost nothing for ten days; I had drunk nothing for five. I crossed the forest crawling on all fours, tottering from tree to tree. I carried the haft of the spade as a crutch. At last I came to an open space. The forest ended like a devastated plain. This was a river bed. It was quite dry. There was not a drop of water.

"I went on. I meant to live. I would find water. I was very weak, but I crawled on all fours and at last I crossed the river bed. It was three kilometers wide. Then, as I reached the right bank of the river, I heard the sound of a duck lifting and the noise of splashing water. I crawled in that direction and found a large pool of clear, fresh water.

"I thanked God first, and then I felt my pulse. I wanted to see the effect that drinking would have on it. It was at 48.

"Then I drank. I drank fearfully. I drank and drank and drank. It was a lovely feeling. I felt my blood liquefying. It began to run in my veins; my pores opened. My pulse went up at once to 53. I felt quite fresh and living."

Undaunted by his first terrible experience, Dr. Hedin crossed the desert again from south to north, and was rewarded by the discovery of a "very old town."

The Wrong Leg.

There is an enterprising Liverpool tailor who has never been known to acknowledge that he didn't have anything a possible customer might ask for.

One day a customer entered the shop and asked if he had any trousers made especially for one legged men.

"Certainly," replied the merchant. "What kind do you want?"

"Dress trousers," said the man. "The best you've got."

Hurrying into the rear of the store, the enterprising merchant snatched up a pair of trousers and snipped off the right leg with a pair of scissors. Hastily turning under the edges, he presented them to the customer.

"That's the kind I want. What's the price?"

"One guinea."

"Well, give me a pair with the left leg off."

A month later the merchant was pronounced convalescent and on the high road to recovery.—Pearson's Weekly.

To Examine the Eye.

If anything gets into your eye, don't rub it. Good advice, but a little difficult to follow, for one instinctively rubs the eye under these circumstances. Nevertheless, don't do so. Get some one to turn the upper eyelid gently over a thin penholder, so that he may see the ball of the eye thoroughly. If lime gets into the eye and if you see the substance at once, wash out the eye with vinegar to two parts of water. If, however, you don't see the particle immediately, simply put sweet oil or olive oil into the eye and send for the doctor.—New York Ledger.

Dead and Dyed.

"I noticed that Miss Sere's curls are of two colors—brown and gray."

"You remember that her father is a safe manufacturer?"

"What has that to do with it?"

"Her curls are combination locks."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NO WOMAN IS EXEMPT.

Regularity is a matter of importance in every woman's life. Much pain is, however, endured in the belief that it is necessary and not alarming, when in truth it is all wrong and indicates derangement that may cause serious trouble.

Excessive monthly pain itself will unsettle the nerves and make women old before their time.

The foundation of woman's health is a perfectly normal and regular performance of nature's function. The statement we print from Miss GERTRUDE SIKES, of Eldred, Pa., is echoed in every city, town and hamlet in this country. Read what she says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel like a new person since following your advice, and think it is my duty to let the public know the good your remedies have done me. My troubles were painful menstruation and leucorrhœa. I was nervous and had spells of being confused. Before using your remedies I never had any faith in patent medicines. I now wish to say that I never had anything do me so much good for painful menstruation as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; also would say that your Sanative Wash has cured me of leucorrhœa. I hope these few words may help suffering women."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

All suffering women are invited to write freely to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice about their health.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Lucky Mr. Walter!

David Walter, a farmer living near Lititz, was the victim of a unique surprise the other day. It was the thirty-eighth anniversary of his birth, and Mrs. Walter invited about 50 friends and relatives to participate in a celebration of the event. Shortly before dinner a handsome carriage was presented to Mr. Walter. Under his plate at the table was a fine gold watch. Leaving the table, Mr. Walter was invited to the yard and a herd of ten Holstein cows was driven up and presented to him. This was followed by the appearance of two young ladies dressed in pink, who carried a tray on which were piled gold and silver to the amount of $3,000. This, too, was presented to the happy man.

Everything was the gift of Mr. Walter's wife, who by industry and frugality in their 15 years of married life had saved the money without the knowledge of her husband.—Philadelphia Times.

Spain's Popular Beverage.

"Horchata de chufa," is the singular name of the most popular drink in Madrid. This is made from a nut called "chufa," yielding a milky liquid when reduced to a pulp. This is diluted with water, and forms a most cooling and refreshing drink. However, it is an acquired taste. Very few like it at the first trial. The horchata may be made from different kinds of nuts. The almond is used also.

Strange to relate, the horchata de chufa is always sold where matting is kept for sale, so that when you spy a roll of the latter outside the store door, it is a sufficient indication that in that particular place you may procure a glass of the horchata. In spite of inquiries, I was unable to discover the origin of the singular combination of articles on sale.—Truth.

Why Sigsbee Turned Scuttler.

On another occasion Captain Sigsbee deliberately sank his ship to save her from a still worse fate. He was in command of the coast survey steamer Blake and was anchored in a West Indian port when a hurricane came up, and in the heavy sea the ship's anchors began to drag. She was drifting to utter and inevitable destruction on a reef. Where she lay there was a soft, sandy bottom. The captain ordered her scuttled, and down she went. Later she was pumped out and raised—an expensive operation, but far less costly than building a new ship.—Munsey's Magazine.

Papa's First.

"Talk about bright babies!" exclaimed the proud father. "Talk about children who are going to be big men some day!"

"But isn't it rather early to prophesy? He can't talk yet."

"Can't talk! Just listen to him! Of course he doesn't say anything, but that's the beauty of it. He's a natural born filibuster!"—Washington Star.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS
... MANUFACTURED BY ...
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
IF NOTE THE NAME.

Gained Forty-eight Pounds.

"I had a strong appetite for liquor which was the beginning of the breaking down of my health. I was also a slave to tea and coffee drinking. I took the gold cure, but it did not help me."

This is a portion of an interview clipped from the Daily Herald, of Clinton, Iowa. It might well be taken for the subject of a temperance lecture, but that is not our object in publishing it. It is to show how a system, run down by drink and disease, may be restored. We cannot do better than quote further from the same:

"For years I was unable to do my work. I could not sleep nights or rest days on account of continuous pains in my stomach and back. I was unable to digest my food. Headaches and

I Retired to City Life.

painful urination were frequent, and my heart's action became increased. I left my farm and retired to city life, for I was a confirmed invalid, and the doctors said I would never be well again.

"Soon after I happened to use four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and since then I have been free from all pain, headache and dyspepsia. I eat heartily and have no appetite for strong drink or tea or coffee, and feel twenty years younger.

"My weight has increased 48 pounds. I cannot say too much for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and claim that they have cured me. John B. Cook."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of February, 1897.

A. P. Barker, Notary Public.

To people run down in health from whatever cause—drink or disease—the above interview will be of interest. The truth of it is undoubted, as the statement is sworn to, and we reproduce the oath here. For any further facts concerning this medicine write to Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The name and address of the subject of above interview is John B. Cook, of 208 South 5th Street, Lyon, Iowa.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

S. F. N. U. No. 846. New Series No. 37.

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce ELASTIC STARCH (Flat Iron Brand), the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to GIVE AWAY a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures

They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

Lilacs and Pansies.

Pansies and Marguerites.

Wild American Poppies.

Lilacs and Iris.

These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public.

The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the originals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art.

Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.

One of these pictures will be given away with each package of **Elastic Starch** purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture.

ALL GROCERS KEEP ELASTIC STARCH. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

You might as well be safe in your tea-drinking, and enjoy it more besides.

Try Schilling's Best—your money back if you don't like it.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1898.

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BALLADE OF HYPERBOLE.

When the Past is bright with its golden glow,
And your heart is full of the days of old,
Of the doughty deeds of the long ago,
And you thrill with awe as the tale is told;
Then knights in search of the dragon strolled
And the monster slew with a single blow;
Then maids were blessed with defenders bold—
But remember this never was really so.

There's the Princess fair, whom so well you know
(The one in the tales by romancers told),
With the cheek of rose and the neck of snow
And the sapphire eyes and the hair of gold,
Who was Beauty's self set in Virtue's mold,
E'er true to her Prince while every beau
For her smile would sue till his heart grew cold—
Oh, remember she never was really so!

When you hear Love's word spoken soft and low,
And the blood in waves to your cheek is rolled,
While your heart beats glad with no thought of "no,"
And you're filled with joy almost uncontrolled;
When you hear your beauty and grace extolled
With a warmth that Love can alone bestow,
When of days to come a fair tale is told—
Just remember it never is wholly so.

L'ENVOI.

Princess, your fancies of life enfold
A place, no doubt, for a dream chateau,
But beware that you are not o'er-cajoled,
And remember how little is really so.
—Life.

LIEUTENANT CLOVER.

THE Colonel seemed much disturbed. He walked to the window and gazed out at the empty parade. He walked to his desk, and Adjt. Caldwell Clover, who was signing orders, glanced out of the corner of his eye and saw that the colonel was pulling his mustache.

Then the colonel sat down and said rather sharply, "Are you busy, Clover?"

It was not customary for the colonel to address the officers by their names in this way. He was supposed to address Adjt. Clover as lieutenant, and to say that the young man was surprised would be placing it mildly. Of course he didn't object. In fact, it pleased him to have the colonel speak to him familiarly, only it was so unexpected.

"I am not busy, colonel," said the adjutant.

"How old do you think I am, Clover?" asked the colonel.

"Why, I don't know, colonel," stammered the adjutant, "not any older than—than you ought to be."

The colonel was slicing a sheet of paper with the paper knife. "I want you to do something for me, Clover. I have come to depend on you so entirely for everything that I am going to put this personal matter in your hands. I want you to write a proposal of marriage to a young lady for me."

The colonel was much embarrassed. His face was red under the tan.

"A proposal of marriage!" echoed the adjutant.

"Yes. If any one had told me I was afraid of a woman, I would have laughed at him. I tried to speak to her about it last night at the hop, and when she looked at me with those steady brown eyes of hers I couldn't say a word."

"Then it's Miss Lacey?" said the adjutant.

"It is Miss Lacey."

"Very well, colonel." Adjutant Clover received the order just as he would have received an order to appoint a substitute captain for the recruits or any trivial thing of that sort, and he turned to his desk as the colonel went out.

There are those who think an adjutant has nothing else to do save listen to thirty-seven bugle calls a day and look his best from reveille to taps. It is a mistake. He has a thousand and one things to do. He oversees guard mount. He selects the colonel's orderly. He writes letters and signs papers, and now Adjutant Caldwell Clover of Troop X is asked to write a proposal for his colonel to Agnes Lacey.

When Captain Lester went east and returned with a golden-haired young wife, Lieutenant Clover danced with the bride at the reception given them.

"I am sure I shall not be lonely here," she said to him. "I find it all so new and interesting, and then in the summer my sister is coming to me." They were promenading then, and she looked up at the six feet of handsome manhood beside her, and said: "You will like my sister. She is not at all like me. She is almost as tall as you are and independent and brave." And from that night Lieutenant Clover looked forward to the coming of Captain Lester's fair sister-in-law.

Alice Lacey reached the post in July. Mrs. Letser had been watching for the coach, and when it appeared on the brow of the hill Lieut. Clover handed her a pair of fieldglasses, and when at last the rumble of the wheels was heard they walked across the parade, and it was Lieutenant Clover's hand that opened the stage door and then reached up to help the girl alight.

When he took off his cap to her and then escorted herself and sister to the captain's quarters, Agnes Lacey felt that all her sister had written about the courteous young officers of the post must be true.

The summer was a quiet one at the post. There were a few dances; some rides over the prairie, a picnic or two, and long, quiet hours on the verandas, and then one day there came news of Captain Lester's transfer to another post. It was on the day before the one set for his departure that the colonel gave his adjutant his peculiar order.

When the colonel had gone, Lieutenant Clover leaned back in his chair and clasped his hands behind his head. He was to propose to Agnes Lacey for the colonel. He thought over all the hours he spent with Agnes, and his face grew tender and his lips quivered a little as he remembered that to-morrow she was going away, then he said to himself: "What's the use of my feeling like a dog in the manger? She wouldn't marry me. She'll never think of me again after she leaves here." He took up his pen, then hesitated as he dipped it in the ink. "My, but it will be lonesome when she is gone." Then he went on writing, and when the letter was finished he forgot and signed his own name instead of the colonel's, and then laughed as he saw his mistake. He had to write the letter all over again then. This time he signed the colonel's name and called the orderly and sent him to Miss Lacey with the letter. And when it was done he walked up and down the room, and all that evening he felt like a caged lion. What would her answer be? Had the colonel received it? Once or twice he took up his cap to walk down past the captain's quarters, then he threw it down again. Of course she would accept. Yes, but, after all, would she?

The stage left in the early morning. Lieutenant Clover noted the stir of departure about the captain's quarters. Then he saw the captain and Mrs. Lester appear, and he ran out to speak to them. He half expected to find the colonel with them, but he was not here. A flush dashed up to his face. Had she really refused the offer? If so, why? There was no time for explanations. She came out ready for her journey. She gave him her hand, and her eyes looked level into his.

"I shall never forget how much you did to make my stay pleasant," she said. "I hope I shall meet you again, Lieutenant Clover."

The driver's whip circled out over the heads of the forward mules, she waved her hand to him, and Lieutenant Clover was standing alone with an aching heart with nothing in the world to do but listen to thirty-seven bugle calls a day and follow the dreary routine of an adjutant's life.

Then there came a time when the country called for troops. "Boots and Saddles" quickly followed, and Troop X started for the South.

Army headquarters at Tampa was thronged with officers. Orderlies were speeding everywhere. Spurs jingled across the floors, and the few army wives who followed their husbands walked up and down the rose trellis paths in the evening and talked of what the morrow might bring. Lieutenant Caldwell Clover was still adjutant to the colonel. A telegram was handed the latter. The colonel frowned, pulled his mustache, then said: "Lieutenant, I have a telegram from a friend now at Chickamauga. His sister arrives at this hotel to-night to join the Red Cross forces at Key West. Please meet her and see that she gets her train for Port Tampa in the morning.

The lieutenant saluted. When the Pullman car backed into the spacious hotel ground that night, a few officers, a newspaper man or two and one woman alighted. As she stepped forward the waiting adjutant was startled at first, then hurried toward her.

"Miss Lacey! You here?"

"Ah, Lieutenant Clover! How glad I am to see you again! It is good to see a face one knows. I felt rather lonely, for there wasn't another woman on the car all day."

"I was to look out for a nurse," said the lieutenant, glancing around, "but it seems she didn't come."

The girl stepped into the broader light. "Oh, then you didn't know," she said and pointed to her sleeve. An insignia honored the world over was sewed there—the Red Cross.

"Is it possible?" It seemed to him that nothing but interjections came into his mouth. "You are really going to the front?"

"Going to the front," she repeated, with a smile in his face. "I shall probably meet you there." She said it as though it would be a pleasure. They were crossing the wide veranda. Vladimir Purishoff's orchestra was playing "The Serenade." "You will come for me by and by and bring me to hear the music," she said. "It will seem like old times when we danced to the music of the regimental band."

"Were you lonely after I left the post?" she asked. No one but a woman could have asked such a question.

"I never before knew what loneliness was," he said. "I wonder if you would forgive me if I told you just how lonely I was—but, no." For a moment he thought only of his love for her. Then he remembered that she had refused the flower of the army—that she had a mission in life.

"Tell me," she said softly.

A man may spend the best of his life in the dreary confines of an army post two days' journey from a railway station. He may listen to thirty-seven bugle calls a day and attend to an adjutant's thousand and one duties for years, but the blossoms of his heart may remain eternally fresh and fragrant.

There were tears in the girl's eyes when he finished his story. "I am glad," she said as she put her hand in his. "I thought you would tell me before I left the post. I should have stayed."

"And now, Agnes—now?"

"After the war," she said.

So you, who pray for the safety of those who go into battle and for blessings upon those who wear the Red Cross, remember these two—country first, self after, and then, with his will, long life and happiness.—Buffalo News.

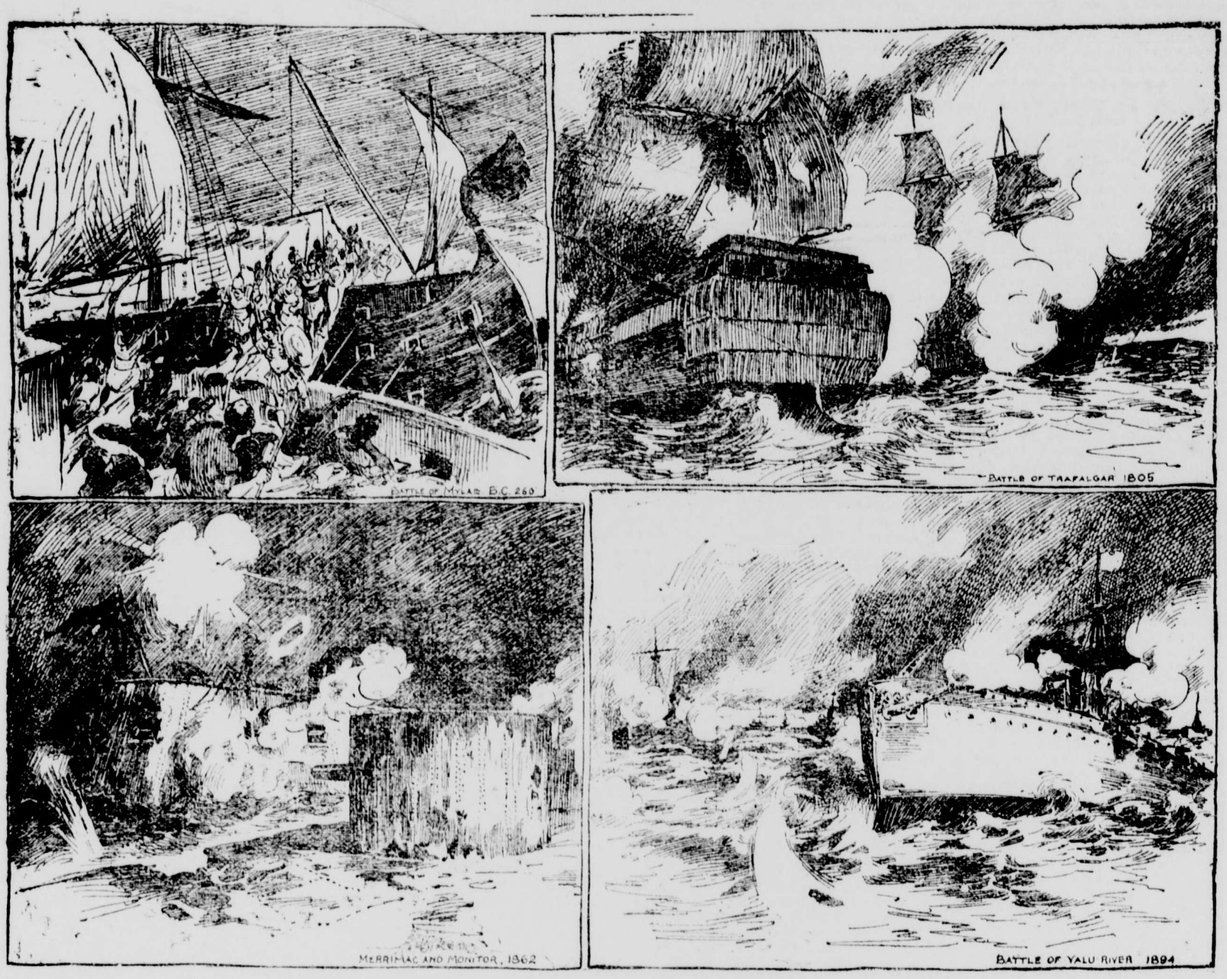
A Model of Her Kind.

"Miss Doodle ought to be a pattern society woman."

"Why? How so?"

"Because she has been cut out by all the best people."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

FAMOUS NAVAL BATTLES OF THE WORLD.



GREAT NAVAL BATTLES OF HISTORY

IMAGINE a fleet of 5,000 war vessels armed with more than 2,000 new style guns, some weighing 100 tons, and actually manned by 500,000 men, with as many reserves, and you have the naval force of the world marshaled in one grand body. Salamis and Manila are the naval antipodes of history. Salamis was the first great recorded battle. It drove the Persians from Greek soil. From crude galley ships, propelled by oars, naval progress has advanced to a stage which almost reaches the limit of terrible destruction. One battleship like the Oregon could have destroyed the Spanish armada and its English foe. There are guns on the Oregon which consume 1,000 pounds of gunpowder in a single discharge, while the most formidable guns in the armada service consumed four and a half pounds to the charge.

Although ironclads were used to some extent in the civil war, in the Chinese-Japanese war, in minor engagements between the Peruvian and Chilian fleets and the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, the Spanish-American fight in the Philippines and at Santiago, marks the first conflict between ironclads in which the great sea monsters of modern warfare received a fair test.

In naval warfare it is the same as in land warfare. The whole history of the art has been divided into tactical periods ushered in more or less directly by some great tactical discovery. Such discoveries have consisted not only of new arrangements and maneuvers, but of improved weapons as well—improved defensive armor or improved motive power. When the Tyrrhenian Pessaesus added a sharp beak to the prow of the ancient galley he introduced a feature of greater tactical import than the oft-quoted invention of iron ramrods of the Dessaure or of the needle-gun by Mr. Dreyse. As the Pyrric phalanx succumbed to the more open array the lighter weapons of the Roman legion and the Swiss heresson to the short swords of closed fighting of Gonsaloo's infantry, so the old line of battle was pierced and broken by the new tactics, which Paul Hoste, the Jesuit, the clerk of Eldin and Rodney and Nelson put into practice.

In the battle of Artemesium, about 500 B. C., an engagement which was of more political than military importance, which the Theban poet celebrated as the "place where the sons of Athens laid the shining groundwork of freedom," the Greeks adopted a very remarkable order of battle. Their fleet was inferior to that of the Persians, which was large enough to literally surround them. The Greeks, appreciating the fatality of adopting the old formation, formed their fleet in a circle, with their prows facing the surrounding enemy, and then darted forth to break the shipmade wall. As a result the Persians lost thirty vessels. The Greeks were nominally defeated, although the net result was in their favor. This was perhaps the first great naval battle of which we have any knowledge, although the battle of Salamis is usually credited as the first great recorded sea fight.

Ramming as a method of aggressive naval warfare is almost as old as naval history, and has not yet been abandoned, although the improvements in shipbuilding have rendered it less effective. The invention of gunpowder found a slow response in the methods of naval warfare, galleys forming a considerable part of the navy until the eighteenth century. In the reign of Edward III., when the English fought the French at Sluys, the former stood off on the starboard tack and maneuvered so as to turn on the pursuing French and, aided by the sun at their backs, lashed their vessels to the French fleet and crippled their antagonists with lances, swords and every sort of weapon they could lay their hands on.

Same Mode of Attack.

In the fight between Pembroke and the Spaniard Ruy Diaz De Roxas, near Rochelle, although cannon were used almost for the first time on sea, the same mode of attack prevailed. Pembroke was made prisoner after four of the enemy's vessels had been lashed to his vessels. In fact, all the records of ancient naval warfare seem to indicate that sea fighting was little more than land fighting. The contending fleets would be lashed together and the men would fight hand to hand until one of the principals surrendered. The Spanish armada, with its 130 vessels, was little more than a series of Homeric duels. The ships were clumsy and unwieldy, communication was effected by means of small boats and most of the destruction was wrought by fireships. Guns cut little figure, and most of the Spanish vessels, it appears, were destroyed by violent storms in open sea. Even as late as 1692, when Admiral Russell of England engaged the French in a series of sea fights known as the battle of La Hague, he positively forbade his men to fire on the French until his opponent, Tourville, had taken his distance in battle array. One English admiral in a battle with the French forbade his men firing until the enemy had fired the first shot, an incident which furnishes a precedent for President McKinley's reported order to Captain Sampson.

It was not until forty years ago that the ironclad cut any figure in naval warfare. At the great battle of Trafalgar in 1805, in which Nelson was killed, only a handful of powder was used in a discharge, and the guns were all twelve and six pounders. It is a remarkable fact that England herself, the leader of the world as a sea fighter, weighed down by a cankerous stretch of peace, has not fired a shot, metaphorically speaking, in four decades. The bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 was not an exception, as England was then simply firing at a target, having no opposition whatever. Neither were the efforts of the Chilians and Peruvians in their late belligerency of any avail in affording a clew to the great problem of the ironclads. The attempts made by the vessels of China and Japan four years ago were anxiously awaited by the rest of the world, and, although they were on a more extended scale than any previously made, they still failed to furnish an exhibition of the real merits or demerits of the iron monsters. Japan's smaller ships got the better of China's heavier craft with the same ease with which American soldiers prevailed over Pekin's raw land levies.

Originated in America.

It was America, however, that introduced the ironclad to the world, and the duels between the Monitor and the Merrimac were pathfinders in the new and uncertain warfare which defies wooden beaks and ships of fire. As a result of the Spanish war, the whole world has been thrown on the defensive. Almost immediately after the United States voted a naval appropriation of $50,000,000 Russia set aside the same amount for the construction of men-of-war and England ordered built eighteen battleships to her annual budget of thirty-two cruisers, forty-one torpedo boat destroyers and eleven other war vessels. Next to the English come the French, with a total of 600 vessels of war, and the United States has quickly come to the front as a naval power. Her vessels are not as heavy as those of her cousins, but they excel in speed and American seamen have always ranked with the best in the world.

To recount the most famous naval battles in history is like recounting the most famous poets, military leaders and statesmen. It is all a matter of judgment, and no two lists would be alike. The following, however, are among the leaders:

Artemisium—Greeks virtually defeat Persians with superior fleet, 500 B. C.

Salamis—Greeks, with 380 small war galleys, defeat Persians with 800 ships, the former losing forty galleys and the latter twenty galleys. Loss of life on both sides estimated from 5,000 to 50,000; 480 B. C.

Winchelsea—English defeat forty Spanish vessels and capture twenty-six, August, 1350.

Harfleur—English capture or destroy 500 French vessels, Aug. 15, 1416.

Bay of Lepanto—Venetian and Spanish fleets defeat Turkish fleet under Pasha Ali; Christian fleet consisted of 250 ships and more than 50,000 men, and Turks commanded superior force; only thirty Turkish vessels escaped; 10,000 Turks were taken and 25,000 slain; Christians lost 10,000 men; 1571.

Gibraltar bay—Dutch defeat the Spanish, April 25, 1607.

Dover straits—Dutch destroy the English fleet, Nov. 29, 1652.

Portsmouth—English defeat the Dutch and destroy eleven men-of-war and thirty merchantmen, Feb. 18, 1653.

North Foreland—One hundred English and Dutch men-of-war engaged, eleven Dutch taken and six sunk; June 2, 1653.

Coast of Holland—English sunk thirty Dutch men-of-war, July 31, 1653.

Santa Cruz—Spanish fleet burned by the English, April 20, 1657.

Harwich—Dutch lose eighteen ships to the English, June 23, 1665.

Thames—Dutch lose to the English twenty-four men-of-war, four admirals killed and 4,000 seamen, July 25, 1666.

Messina—Spanish fleet, twenty-nine vessels, destroyed by the English, July 31, 1718.

Gibraltar—English defeated combined fleets of Spain and France, Sept. 13, 1782.

St. Vincent—English, with fifteen vessels, defeated Spanish with twenty-seven vessels, Feb. 13, 1797.

Battle of the Nile—English under Nelson defeat the French and capture and destroy eleven vessels and kill nearly 1,000 men under Admiral Brueys, Aug. 1, 1798.

Trafalgar—Nelson sunk nineteen French and Spanish vessels, fighting twenty-seven ships against thirty-three of the combined fleet; Nelson killed; Oct. 21, 1805.

Navarino—The fleets of England, France and Russia destroy thirty Turkish men-of-war, Oct. 20, 1827.

Yalu River—Japanese defeat Chinese; heavy losses on both sides, Chinese losing four vessels and 600 men; Sept. 17, 1894.

Noted American Fights.

Among the noted American battles are the following:

Coast of Scotland—Paul Jones captures the Serapis and Scarborough, seventy guns, Sept. 23, 1779.

Off St. Kitt's—The Constellation, twenty-six guns, captures the French L'Insurgeant, forty guns, Feb. 9, 1799.

Coast of United States—Constitution, forty-four guns, sinks the Guerriere, thirty-eight guns, in thirty minutes, Aug. 19, 1812.

Madeira—United States, forty-four guns, captures the Macedonian, forty guns, Oct. 25, 1812.

Brazil—Constitution captures the Java, Dec. 29, 1812.

Lake Erie—Perry, with fifty-four guns, defeats English fleet with sixty-three guns, Sept. 10, 1813.

Lake Champain—McDonough, with eighty-six guns, defeats English fleet with ninety-six guns, Sept. 11, 1814.

Manila—Commodore Dewey, with six vessels, defeats the Spanish under Admiral Montejo with eighteen vessels, sinking eleven of the Spaniards and withdrawing unscathed, May 1, 1898.

Santiago—Commodore Schley, with six vessels, totally destroyed the entire Spanish fleet under Cervera. But one American was killed, while the Spanish lost 600 killed and 1,100 taken prisoners.

Passing by the battle of Salamis, which was in reality nothing more than a land battle on galleys, the success of the victor depending largely upon favorable winds and formidable crews, the next most important naval battle of the world was that fought in the bay of Lepanto in 1571 between the papal, Venetian and Spanish fleets and that of Selim, Sultan of Constantinople. The Christian fleet consisted of 250 ships and more than 50,000 men under the command of Don John of Austria. The Turkish fleet, which was under command of Pasha Ali, was much larger, but the Christians had the advantage in equipment, making use of helmets, coats of mail and firearms, while many of the Turks had no better defensive garb than leather shields and no more formidable weapons than arrows.

Three times the Spaniards boarded the Turk and fell back. A fourth time, with a re-enforcement of 200 men, they rushed to the assault and carried everything before them. An indiscriminate slaughter followed. The crescent was quickly replaced by the cross and the bloody head of Ali planted on a pole was raised on the masthead of Don John's flagship. The Christians cried "Victoria, victoria," and rushed upon the enemy, but did not win the battle until the Christian galley slaves revolted, broke their chains and turned on their masters. Only thirty of the Turkish galleys escaped to Constantinople, 130 were captured and the rest destroyed. More than 10,000 Turks were taken and 25,000 slain, and the Christians lost 10,000 men.

The most brilliant naval victory of the American revolution was won by John Paul Jones, when he captured with the old hulk, Bon Homme Richard, the British frigate Serapis and a smaller vessel, the Countess of Scarborough, convoying a fleet of merchantmen. The enemy approached within pistol-shot distance and Jones' sharpshooters kept the Englishman's decks clear. At the outset Jones suffered considerably from the bursting of three of his guns, but he quickly rallied and lashed his sinking vessel to the Britisher, which soon surrendered. The loss of the Richard was thirty killed and wounded, and that on the Serapis was nearly as great. The Richard was left to her fate and next day sank with her wounded on board.

The battle of Trafalgar, Nelson's last fight, took place off Cadiz, between the allied French and Spanish fleets of thirty-three sailing vessels and twenty-seven English vessels. The British fleet bore down upon the enemy under full sail, led by Nelson with fourteen vessels in the Victory and Admiral Collingwood on the right with thirteen vessels. Nelson's object was to break the enemy's fleet into sections inferior to his own and then join battle at close quarters. It was in this battle that Nelson raised the pennant, "England expects every man to do his duty." The English were successful, but Nelson was shot, and England lost her greatest admiral. After the dying Nelson was told that fifteen of the enemy's ships had been taken, he said: "That is well, but I bargained for twenty."

The battle of Lake Erie, in which Perry, a mere youth, with fifty-four guns and 600 men, defeated the British squadron with sixty-three guns and nearly 2,800 men, was an epoch-maker in American history, as it gave the Americans control of the great lakes. Captain Barclay, a veteran who fought under Nelson at Trafalgar, commanded the British fleet. During the fight, which lasted three hours, Perry forsook the Lawrence, his flagship, and in a little boat which was made the target of scores of rifles he was rowed over to the Niagara. The Niagara suddenly swerved, broke the enemy's line, raking the enemy's ships at pistol distance. In a few moments all the American vessels were close on their opponents and the English pulled down their flags in less than half an hour.

First Ironclad Engagement.

The first general engagement between ironclads took place in 1866 between the Italians and Austrians off the island of Lissa. In this engagement the Austrian admiral in the flagship Ferdinand Max sunk the Italian flagship, but as the Italian sank half a battalion of marines fired on the Austrian and killed eighty of her men. The fight between the Kearsarge and the Alabama, in which the latter was sunk after a short contest, is familiar to readers of American history, but inasmuch as both were unprotected by armor the event can scarcely be accounted as a world-noted engagement. The sinking of the Albemarle off the coast of North Carolina is also a landmark in American history, but it was to the daring of one man, Lieut. Cushing, who placed a torpedo under the Confederate ram, that the victory was placed on the Union scroll.

The history of Europe and South America, particularly of Chili and Peru, abounds in instances of daring at sea, the destruction of ships and loss of men, but it was not until Commodore Dewey opened fire on the Spanish fleet in Manila bay that the full strong voice of the modern man-of-war was heard.

As for the strength of the various nations of the world, figures indicate little. Suffice it to say that England and France are strong leaders, with Russia, Germany, Italy and the United States all within hailing distance.

There are times when the absence of crankiness shows the absence of sense.

THE MANILA DANDY.

His Costume May Be Startling to Unaccustomed Eyes.

The costume of the Manila dandy consists of a pair of white cotton trousers and a shirt. The latter may be more or less of the cut familiar to us, when made of white calico, but the front is elaborately embroidered, tucked or frilled, and the center of the back falls in full kilts, unconfined by the trousers. "Camisa fuera" (shirt outside) is the local term for this native costume, which greatly scandalized an elderly English lady on her arrival in the Philippines. "Emily, my dear, don't look!" she exclaimed to her daughter in a horrified whisper, when the costume first met her shocked gaze. "Don't look! The servant has forgotten to dress himself!" The "shirt outside" takes rather the form of a blouse and, consequently, strikes a European less oddly when made of pina gauze, of the prettily striped silk gauze, or of hempen tissue (abaca), all of which are of native manufacture. With these the native pure and simple wears a black mushroom-shaped, sun-proof and water-proof hat, often inlaid around the brim with silver in pretty patterns, called a salacote. This headgear of his forefathers is discarded by the native in European employ for a common white straw hat, as he discards slippers for patent leather boots. The children, boys and girls, are, on gala days, made up into quaint little miniatures of their elders, though ordinarily their costumes are either of the simplest kind, or conspicuous by their absence.—The Independent.

A Big Tree.

Jay, Me., claims one of the biggest trees in Maine. It stands on the bank of the Androscoggin, on the lawn of the late Dudley Bean, says the Boston Record. The circumference four feet from the ground is twenty-three feet, diameter seven feet. About six feet from the ground there are seven branches radiating from its trunk which are from eighteen inches to twenty-four inches in diameter. The branches spread over a space of ground 270 feet in circumference or ninety feet in diameter. Where the branches leave the trunk of the tree, about seven feet from the ground, there has been erected a band stand, which seats twenty-five persons. A cooler place on hot days cannot be found. A Boston gentleman was riding by recently and the tree attracted his attention. He examined and measured it and was astonished at its dimensions. He went away with the remark that if the tree was on his lawn $10,000 wouldn't buy it. It was set out forty-two years ago by Lafayette Bean on the day of his departure for California, whence he never returned.

The Dialect Novelist.

He wachelt and bachelt
He schughelt and sauchelt,
With many a hech and a hotch,
He scartit and rakit
His memory, and scrapit
A story he said was "braid Scotch."

He rowled and he yowled,
In a style ould and bould,
With lots of begorrah and wail;
He bejabbered and gabbered
And paper he glabbered,
When he wrote his miscalled Irish tale.

He hum'd and he begum'd,
He swowed, swaned and vumed,
And begoshed about keows and the barn;
He chawed and he hawed
As his poor pen he pawed,
While writing a fake Yankee yarn.

He 'am'd and he hegged,
As he 'ammered and dregged
His h's and f's in the strife,
Between 'alf and 'alf coster
And unabridged Webster
In a novel of English life.
—Waterbury Globe.

Food, Work and Sleep.

What a great mistake it is to contend that time taken from toil for sleep and recreation is time lost! There is no greater fallacy, for sleep and recreation form, as it were, the cement put in to fill up the joints in order to keep out the weather and preserve the edifice. A man does not necessarily require riches, honors or office—although the majority of us naturally have an ambition to attain one of these desiderata—but he does need food, work and sleep. It follows, therefore, that he should use every means to promote life, and among these there are three things to be kept in mind. When a man denies himself sleep, food, and the exercise work gives both to brain and body, he is robbing his life of its full term. Let him be cheerful also, for the body is like an engine—it will run well and long if it is well oiled. Contentment and cheerfulness are the oil which keeps the nerves from wearing out.

Their Recreation.

Ideas of enjoyment differ. An enterprising foreign publication has been unearthing the especial enjoyments of noted people and finds that Zangwill, the author, finds relief in metaphysics, horseback riding and swimming. His brother, "Z. Z.," rejoices in study and travel, the latter to such an extent that he never has a permanent address.

The Princess of Wales, Princess Charles of Denmark and the Duchess of Fife are expert salmon fishers. Lady Katherine Scott, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, is also devoted to salmon fishing. The noted beauty, Lady Londonderry, sails and steers a boat to perfection. Lady Londonderry has a small yacht called the Metuenda—the word being the first one of her family motto.

Beyond Comprehension.

"Do you understand women?"

"Yes. I understand them well enough to know that I can't understand them at all."

Reformers should devote more of their time to reforming reforms

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14 1898

For Governor of State,

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

Lieutenant-Governor,
EDWARD L. HUTCHINSON ... of Los Angeles

Secretary of State,
R. A. THOMPSON ..... San Francisco

Controller,
T. W. MAPLE ..... Kern

Treasurer,
WILLIAM S. GREEN ..... Colusa

Attorney-General,
WILLIAM P. ANDREWS ..... Tehama

Surveyor-General,
IRVING H. MULHOLLAND ..... Inyo

Clerk of Supreme Court,
H. A. McCRANEY ..... Sacramento

Justices Supreme Court,
WALTER VANDYKE ..... Los Angeles
WILLIAM M. CONLEY ..... Madera

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHRIS RUCKLE ..... Placer

State Printer,
EVERETT L. WOODMAN ..... Sacramento

Railroad Commissioner—Third District,
J. L. DRYDEN ..... San Diego

Board of Equalization—Fourth District,
T. O. TOLAND ..... Ventura

Congress—Second District,
MARION DE VRIES ..... San Joaquin

Member of Assembly—Sixtieth District,
P. H. MACK ..... Inyo

Sheriff and Tax Collector,
J. J. GUNN ..... Modock

Clerk, Auditor and Recorder,
D. J. HESSION ..... Big Pine

Assessor,
W. W. YANDELL ..... Bishop

Treasurer,
S. G. GREGG ..... Big Pine

District Attorney,
P. W. FORBES ..... Independence

Coroner and Public Administrator,
I. P. YANEY ..... Bishop

Superintendent Public Schools,
H. C. HAMPTON ..... Bishop

OFFICIAL.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }

IN accordance with law thereunto directing me, I hereby proclaim and give notice that a General Election will be held throughout the State of California on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898,

At which election the following officers will be elected, and the following proposed Constitutional amendments and other questions will be voted on:

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
SECRETARY OF STATE.
CONTROLLER.
TREASURER.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
SURVEYOR-GENERAL.
CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.

Also, seven Representatives to the Congress of the United States; being one Representative from each Congressional District in this State.

Also, three Railroad Commissioners, being one Railroad Commissioner from each Railroad District in this State.

Also, four members of the State Board of Equalization, being one member from each of the four districts from which by law members of the Board of Equalization are to be elected.

Also, two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of California.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Counties of Santa Clara, Tulare and Glenn.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Del Norte for the unexpired term of James E. Murphy, deceased, ending January, 1903; vice Fletcher A. Cutler, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Santa Barbara, for the unexpired term of W. B. Cope, resigned, ending January, 1903; vice W. S. Day, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Kings, for the unexpired term of Justin Jacobs, deceased, ending January, 1901.

Also, twenty members of the Senate, being one Senator from each of the following Senatorial Districts, to-wit: Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth.

Also, eighty members of the Assembly, being one member of the Assembly from each of the eighty Assembly Districts in this State.

Also, at said election, amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, proposed by the Legislature of this State, at its last regular session, numbered and designated as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said State, namely:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows;

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Each of the said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon by ballot in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44, (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No
Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) For the Amendment?	Yes ___ No

Also, at said election, the following question shall be voted on: The Legislature of this State at its thirty-second session, adopted a resolution on the 22d day of March, 1897, known as Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, recommending to the electors of this State, at the General Election to be held November 8th, A. D. 1898, to vote for or against a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The proposed Convention is to consist of eighty delegates, one to be chosen from each Assembly District. Such delegates are to possess the same qualifications, and shall be elected in the same manner as members of the Assembly; they shall receive as compensation the sum of eight dollars per day with the same mileage as the members of the Assembly, and there shall be a reasonable number of clerks and other attaches whose compensation shall be fixed by the convention. Accordingly at such general election the electors of this State will vote for or against a Convention to revise said Constitution. Each ballot used at such election shall contain printed thereon, in addition to other matter required by law, the words:

For the Convention to revise the Constitution.

Against the Convention to revise the Constitution.

And I do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I of the Penal Code; such reward to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Sacramento, this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1898.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

SUPERVISORS' PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the General Election to be held on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1898,

The following County, District and Township Officers are to be elected in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz.:

1—Sheriff and Tax Collector;
2—County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder;
3—County Treasurer;
4—County Assessor;
5—District Attorney;
6—Superintendent of Schools;
7—Coroner and Public Administrator;
8—County Surveyor;
9—One Supervisor, 1st District;
10—One Supervisor, 3d District;
11—One Supervisor, 5th District;
12—One Justice of the Peace, 1st Twp.;
13—One Constable, 1st Township;
14—One Justice of the Peace, 2d Twp.;
15—One Constable, 2d Township;
16—One Justice of the Peace 3d Twp.;
17—One Constable, 3d Township.
18—One Justice of the Peace 4th Twp.;
19—One Constable, 4th Township.
20—One Justice of the Peace, 5th Twp.;
21—One Constable, 5th Township.

Boards of Election.

Ordered—That polls be held in the following places in the precincts named in the said County of Inyo, for the said General Election, and that the following named electors be and they are appointed officers of the Boards of Election in the respective Precincts of said County, for said General Election, as follows, to-wit:

Round Valley, No. 1.
Inspectors—W. H. Wells, J. G. W. Birchim.
Judges—D. Olds, W. W. Vaughn.
Clerks—I. P. Smith, John E. Jones.
Ballot Clerks—J. S. McGee, C. L. Olds.
Polls to be held at School House.

Lincoln, No. 2.
Inspectors—R. Love, G. P. Bourland.
Judges—W. H. Fitzger ld, James Shaw.
Clerks—W. A. Trickey, Charles Wonacott.
Ballot Clerks—Wm. Breckman, Wm. Jenkins
Polls to be held at School House.

Laws, No. 3.
Inspectors—Barton McGee, H. G. Plumley.
Judges—Jos. McNally, P. Gunter
Clerks—Ed. Dehy, Geo. Huckaby
Ballot Clerks—Ed Morton, L. H. J. Ehlen
Polls to be held at School House.

Bishop, No. 4
Inspectors—C. W. Dixon, Ed M. Clarke
Judges—W. G. McCrosky jr, James McBride
Clerks—W. W. Watterson, Chas Garretson
Ballot Clerks—A. J. Murphy, Henry Shirley
Polls to be held at Court House.

East Bishop, No. 5.
Inspectors—C. M. Dixon, W. C. Brierly
Judges—L. A. Coats, Chas. A. McKay
Clerks—H. H. Howell, Geo. Watterson
Ballot Clerks—Andrew Tell, John N. Yandel
Polls to be held at Albright's office.

Poleta, No 6.
Inspectors—George Collins, James Hampton
Judges—George Storey, A. O. Collins
Clerks—J. A. Leidy, C. W. Geiger
Ballot Clerk—T. J. Reed, George Free
Polls to be held at George Collins' House.

Big Pine, No. 7.
Inspectors—R. W. Thomas, S. H. Spratt
Judges—S. J. McMurry, J. E. M. Connell
Clerks—G. W. Hall, W. H. Ehlmeyer
Ballot Clerks—L. Joseph, D. W. Pitman
Polls to be held at School House.

Fish Springs, No. 8.
Inspectors—J. H. Coe, Chas. Petersen
Judges—T. W. Hill, G. W. Melone
Clerks—Geo. H. Rose, C. F. Fuller
Ballot Clerks—A. W. H. Smith, Upton Tracy
Polls to be held at School House.

Taboose, No. 9.
Inspectors—Geo. D. Calvert, S. Tanman
Judges—Luke E. Smith, William Hines
Clerks—Charles Walter, Joseph G. Bell
Ballot Clerks—A. L. Conklin, M. Sellerhoer
Polls to be held at School House.

Independence, No. 10.
Inspectors—A. Clark, J. S. German
Judges—J. D. Blair, G. W. Brady
Clerks—J. E. Parker, George Thorpe
Ballot Clerks—Neel Bell, H. D. Gill
Polls to be held at School House.

Citrus, No. 11.
Inspectors—Jacob Pfohl, W. H. Ramsey
Judges—Joseph Vaughn, W. F. Norbrup
Clerks—John A. Ramsey, Martin Church
Ballot clerks—David Vaughn, Seth A. Baker
Poll's to be held at R. R. Depot.

Georges Creek, No. 12.
Inspectors—Gus McGovern, John Kispert
Judges—Thos. Hamilton, J. V. Skinner
Clerks—J. E. Shepherd, J. F. Beale
Ballot clerks—J. W. Lacey, W. H. Jenkins
Polls to be held at School House.

Lone Pine, No. 13.
Inspectors—Mark Hand, J. C. Anton
Judges—P. Laberge, C. Carrasco
Clerks—F. P. Meyers, P. C. Spear
Ballot clerks—Abe Diaz, O. F. Dearborn
Polls to be held at Town Hall.

Cerro Gordo, No. 14.
Inspectors—————, Chris Crohn
Judges—Gregory Kelly, Manuel Romero
Clerks—M. W. Trask, ————
Ballot clerks—Harry Williams, Jesus Romero
Polls to be held at Crohn's Building.

Keeler, No. 15.
Inspectors—Samuel Levy, John Jenkins
Judges—Mike Anton, Nat Randall
Clerks—A. R. Schively, H. Wrinkle
Ballot clerks—C. W. Stewart, A. St. Merry
Polls to be held at School House.

Olancha, No. 16.
Inspectors—Alonzo Brown, August Walker
Judges—R. H. Williams, Horace Fellows
Clerks—W. T. Grant, Charles Whittock
Ballot clerk—Henry Dyke, Ira Brown
Polls to be held at W. H. Walker's House.

Darwin, No. 17.
Inspectors—Henry Jackson, Paul Pfefferle
Judges—J. A. McKenzie, N. S. Thompson
Clerks—James Murry, Charles Richardson
Ballot clerks—James Harry, James Wood
Polls to be held at Waterman's Store.

Modock, No. 18.
Inspectors—Arthur Smith, ——— ———
Judges—James S. Judsborough, ——— ———
Clerks—C. E. Stephens, John Doody
Ballot clerks—John C. Cress, Wm. Monahan
Polls to be held at J. J. Gunn's Boarding House.

Mountain Springs, No. 19.
Inspectors—P. D. White, ——— ———
Judges—James Prewett, ——— ———
Clerks———— ———, ——— ———
Ballot clerk—Theodore Wibbelt, ——— ———
Polls to be held at Wolbrecht's House.

Ballarat, No. 20.
Inspectors—Frank McAlister, P. Winston
Judges—John Taylor, J. S. Snyder
Clerks—George Vollmer, C. H. Tyler
Ballot clerks—J. Casey, Chas McLeod
Polls to be held in Weaver & Porter's Building, south of Weaver & Porter's Store.

Panamint, No. 21.
Inspectors—J. Curran, George Montgomery
Judges—J. Wall, F. Russell
Clerks—Al Williams, H. P. Dover
Ballot clerks—J. W. Trotter, J. Wingfield
Polls to be held at Anthony's Boarding House.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

FOR SHERIFF.

Independent Candidate.

A. K. BRIGGS, of Bishop, respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo County.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo Co.

WM. D. DEHY.

Dated Bishop, Cal., August 10, 1898.

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF SALE OF MINING INTERESTS BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by Frank M. Kelsey, Public Administrator, administrator of the estate of John F. Ginser, deceased, that he will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, all of the interest of said decedent at the time of his death, and all interest which his said estate may since have acquired, in and to the following described mining property, situate in the South Park Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, to wit:

An undivided one-fourth (¼) interest in the Mineral Hill group of mines, in accordance with location notices filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, and in accordance with the records of said mining district, said group being composed of the following claims, to-wit: Mineral Hill, Mineral Layout, Breakaway, and Mineral Mound.

An undivided one-fourth (¼) interest in the Aurora and Tuber mining claims;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Comet mine;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Yellow Meth mine;

All in accordance with said county records and the records of said mining district.

Also all of the interest of said deceased in the Golden West Mining and Milling Company.

Bids in writing will be received at the office of the undersigned administrator, or at the office of the undersigned attorneys for said administrator, for said mining claims, or any part thereof. The said interest in said Mineral Hill group will be sold as a whole. Separate bids will be required for the other claims above described.

Said property will be sold on or after twelve o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1898. The said mining interests are offered for sale pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, made and entered on the 2nd day of September, 1898, in a certain proceeding in said Court entitled in the Matter of the Estate of John F. Ginser, deceased, and said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said Court.

Ten per cent of the amount of bid will be required to be paid when bid is accepted, and balance of purchase price upon confirmation of sale.

Dated September 3d, 1898.

FRANK M. KELSEY,
Public Administrator, Administrator of said Estate, 220-222 Wilcox Bldg., cor. Second and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

FLINT & BARKER, Attorneys for Administrator, Los Angeles Natl. Bk. Bldg., N. E. cor. First & Spring Sts., Los Angeles, California.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, deceased. Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be Made.

James R. Moffett, the Administrator of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole or some portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the 22d day of October, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell as much of the real estate of said deceased, either at public or private sale, as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court

Dated September 17th, 1898.

P. W. FORBES, Attorney for Administrator.

P. M. LABERGE,

LONE PINE, - - CALIFORNIA,

BUTCHER BUTCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK, HAMS AND BACON.

BEEF delivered at Lone Pine Station for 6c. per lb. by whole sale.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of-

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
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HORSESHOEING

....AND....

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP, INDEPENDENCE

☞ Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED $1.00
MAIN SPRINGS $1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14.....1898

Publication of several valued contributions is necessarily delayed.

County Supervisors will meet November 17th, as Board of Canvassers.

Mrs. I. H. Mulholland left on Monday last, to join Irv. H. at Los Angeles.

J. C. Anton and C. M. Green, of Lone Pine, are among the visitors at Independence to-day.

If several Grand Juries and four members out of a total of five County Supervisors "recommend" steel lining of the County Jail, why, then, don't they do it?

Warren Loose, a well-known Monoite, was in town during the week, and filed with the U. S. Land Office application for patent to certain Bodie mining property.

Schober's big team passed through Independence last Wednesday en route to Los Angeles. The major portion of their load consisted of nine tons of honey for that market.

J. W. Murphy, accompanied by Will Harper, set out with his team yesterday for Johannesburg, to meet the parties who are to develop the California Borax Works property.

Charles Walter came down from his home at Black Rock during the week and cheerfully rendered invaluable assistance to the make-up of this issue of the INDEPENDENT.

A group of well-developed gold ledges in Beveridge District, belonging to John Black, W. L. Hunter and others, has been bonded to parties representing a Chicago company.

Next Thursday evening the Lyceum will consider this proposition: *Resolved*, That it would be more beneficial for Inyo County to develop her mines than her agricultural interests.

Dr. H. L. Pace, of Tulare, the Democratic and Peoples Party nominee for State Senator for this District visited Inyo during the past week and made speeches at Lone Pine, Independence, Big Pine and Bishop.

There has been 348 new names added to the Great Register, and it contains nearly if not quite 2000 names. The form of the printed copy, under requirements of new law, will be an unnecessarily complicated and cumbersome affair.

The well-known English plants, the thistle and the rape, are so inimicable that if a field is infested with thistles which come up year after year and ruin the crops, all you have to do is to sow it with rape. The thistles will be absolutely annihilated.

F. C. Scott, Esq., addressed a large audience at the Court House last Saturday night. Mr Scott left the Republican party on account of its attitude on the silver question. He confined his remarks to the silver question, and his address showed that he had given his subject deep and careful study and consideration. His speech was well received and liberally applauded.

Mr. Henry Levy's new hotel is rapidly nearing completion, and when finished will be an ornament to our already attractive village. It is the purpose of Mr. Levy, before having the partitions placed in position, to have an old-time house warming in the shape of a free ball. A general invitation will be extended to all the people of the county, of which due notice will be given.

J. J. Gunn reports a very bright outlook for the whole Panamint country. Anthony's mill in Pleasant Canyon is running on custom ore from adjacent mines. The "O. B. J." mine in Taba Canyon keeps the mill at Postoffice running and could supply several other such works with good rock. Manager Harrison is working a force of sixteen miners on the noted Halbert & Ratcliffe claims.

Plank from the Democratic Platform: "We endorse the administaation of James H. Budd, and point to the fact that he has introduced system and business methods into the management of State Institutions. Under his administration taxation has been reduced. When he assumed office he found a State debt of one and a-quarter millions of dollars, and will leave to his successor a surplus of two millions."

In its appointment of Election Officers the Board of Supervisor has followed precedent and generally designated men of previous experience all along the line. Each one will be officially notified and supplied with a copy of the law governing the conduct of elections. There is usually ample time to study ensuing proceedings, but by way of antecedent reminder we quote:

SECTION 1160. The polls must be opened at sunrise on the morning of the day of election, and must be kept open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, when the polls shall be closed. [Approved March 20, 1889.]

November 8th, *local* time, sunrise will be at 6:20.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending October 13, 1898:

Highest barometer	30.101	13th
Lowest "	29.814	8th
Highest temperature	83.0	12th
Lowest "	48	10th
Mean "	64.4	
Average dew point	25.5	
Average humidity	24.8	
Maximum wind velocity,		
directionand date	20 SE	13th
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

Supervisor Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1898.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present — Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Williams, and A. C. Freeman, Chairman.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Whereupon it was ordered that Supervisor Shaw and Eldred be appointed as a committee to investigate and report upon the officers and conditions of the County Hospital, and Supervisors Williams and Stewart be appointed as a committee to investigate and report upon the affairs and conditions of the Court House and various county offices.

Board adjourned, to meet at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour re-assembled. Members present as before.

The committee appointed to investigate and report upon the affairs and conditions of the Court House and various county offices report as follows:

INDEPENDENCE, Oct. 5, 1898.

To the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo Co.:

We, your committee appointed by the Chairman of the said Board to examine the books of the county officers and also the Court House for any necessary repairs, beg leave to offer the following report:

We find the books of the several county officers kept up to date and in a neat and business-like manner; and that we would recommend to the Board of Supervisors that after the 1st of January, 1899, that an expert be employed by the said Board to expert the books of the several county officers; and that we further recommend that the Jail be made more secure by lining the room overhead with sheet-iron and that the side be ceiled with lumber.

Respectfully,

J. J. STEWART.
BEN. T. WILLIAMS.

The Committee appointed to investigate and report upon the affairs and conditions of the County Hospital report as follows:

INDEPENDENCE, Oct. 5, 1898.

To the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, California:

The undersigned, your committee appointed to investigate and report upon the conditions and affairs of the County Hospital, beg leave to report as follows:

First. We find that there are at the present time twelve [12] patients in the institution, nine [9] males and three [3] females.

Second. We find that the inmates are well provided for in every way, and further that all of the patients are well satisfied with their quarters and good accommodations and treatment.

Very respectfully submitted,

FRANK SHAW,
J. R. ELDRED.

Ordered—That Supervisor A. C. Freeman have a new roof put on the branch jail at Bishop, and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the cost thereof against the General Expense Fund to the order of A. C. Freeman.

Ordered—That the sum of $3.02 be paid to Geo. H. Rose, out of the Fish Springs Bond Fund, as rebate of school taxes erroneously collected.

Board adjourned, to meet Thursday, October 6, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

THURSDAY, October 6, 1898.
10 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at the above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Williams and Freeman, Chairman.

Minutes of preceding day's meeting read and approved.

Ordered—That the sum of $5.10 be paid to George Rnmsey as rebate of State, Hospital and Road Poll Tax erroneously collected, and Auditor is directed to draw his warrant on the following fundl for the same, to-wit: On State School Fund, $1.70; on Hospital Fund, $1.70: and on Road District No. 3 Fund, $1.70.

On motion of Supervisor Stewart, seconded by Supervisor Eldred, it is ordered that a contract be and the same is hereby awarded to H. P. Cartier to erect a branch jail at Keeler for the sum of $159.42, in accordance with plans and specifications on file herein, and on motion of Supervisor Eldred, seconded by Supervisor Shaw, Supervisors Stewart and Williams are hereby appointed as a committee of two to examine and accept said building when completed.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, all members present as before.

Ordered—That the sum of $30 be set aside out of the Road District No. 2 Fund subject to the order of Commissioner A. C. Freeman, for right of way for road purposes purchased from H. H. Howell, and the Auditor is directed to draw his warrant accordingly.

Claim of Geo. W. Payson for road work allowed on the General Road Fund in the sum of $20.

Ordered—That a monthly allowance for the months of October, November and December, 1898, be allowed to each of the following persons, and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the Hospital Fund for the same in the following sums, to-wit:

Mrs. Wayland and Mrs. Barnes, warrant to be drawn by A. C. Freeman, $20.

Mrs. Abecheco, warrant to be drawn by J. J. Stewart, $10.

Mrs. J. Wilson, warrant to be drawn by J. J. Stewart, $10.

Miss Emelie Thiebaut $10.

The Clerk is hereby directed to publish notice for three weeks inviting proposals for building a branch jail at Big Pine and a branch jail at Lone Pine.

Monthly and Quarterly Reports of County Treasurer and Quarterly report of County Auditor were examined and approved.

Board adjourned to meet Saturday, October 8th, at 8 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SATURDAY, October 8th, 1898.
8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present — Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart and Freeman Chairman presiding.

Minutes of preceding day's meeting read and approved

Reports of Road Commissioners on file were examined and approved as follows:

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw, Road District No. 1.

Road Commissioner A. C. Freeman, Road District No. 2.

Road Commissioner J. R. Eldred, Road District No. 3.

Road Commissioner Ben T. Williams, Road District No. 5.

Road Commissioner J. J. Stewart, Road District No. 4.

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioners were examined and approved as follows:

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw on Road District No. 1 Fund $43, apportioned as follows:

T E Jones	$ 6 00
Frank Shaw	18 00
Frank Shaw	19 00
	$43 00

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw on Bridge Fund $232.90, apportioned as follows:

James D. White	$ 1 00
Frank Huckaby	57 00
Frank Huckaby	75 00
Leece & Watterson	67 15
N J Cooley	6 00
F K Andrews	2 75
James Holden	24 00
	$232 90

Road Commissioner A. C. Freeman on Road District No. 2 Fund $160.40, apportioned as follows:

Leece & Watterson	$24 80
James Hampton	10 00
John Clarke	15 60
Albert King	4 00
H H Howell	30 00
A C Freeman	76 00
	$160 40

Road Commissioner J. R. Eldred on Road District No. 3 Fund $186.00, apportioned as follows:

J D Mairs	$42 00
L C Montague	6 00
J R Machado	12 00
D B Curtis	2 00
F D McAfee	9 00
D W Pitman	6 00
J M Zorne	4 00
H D Hankhammer	16 60
E W Blake	14 00
J R Eldred	75 60
	$186 00

Road Commissioner J. R. Eldred on Bridge Fund $20.10, apportioned as follows:

F D McAfee	$10 00
G K Fry	5 00
A W Eibeshutz	5 10
	$20 10

Road Commissioner J. J. Stewart on Road District No. 4 Fund $89, apportioned as follows:

Es Elder	$14 50
H Glade	5 50
J J Stewart	69 00
	$89 00

Road Commissioner Ben T. Williams on Road District No. 5 Fund $155.75, apportioned as follows:

James Burke	$25 00
S E Lambert	62 50
Chas Anthony	17 25
Ben T Williams	36 00
Ben T Williams	15 00
	$155 75

The following claims for mileage and per diem of the members of the Board of Supervisors were examined and approved by the District Attorney, and warrants therefore ordered drawn, as follows:

Frank Shaw	$50 40
A C Freeman	66 00
J R Eldred	60 60
J J Stewart	51 60
Ben T Williams	40 80

Adjourned for the term.

Methodist Church.

There will be held the following services on Sunday, October 16th:

Independence—At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the regular session of the Sunday-school.

7:00 p. m.: Sermon by the pastor, preceded by short song service. Subject of sermon, "An Invitation."

Services at Lone Pine and Georges Creek at the usual hours.

JOHN J. PARDEE, Pastor.

Eastern Money for Our Mines.

A dispatch to the San Francisco *Examiner*, Oct. 3, from Pittsburg, says:

"One million dollars of Pittsburg capital is to be invested in gold mining in Inyo County, California, and Lincoln County, Nevada, gold fields. This was made plain to-day when the announcement was made that the Meneva Mining and Milling Company, made up of Pittsburg men, had been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. The President of the new company is C. C. McCarthy, commercial agent of the Missouri Railroad here, while W. W. Hammond, freight agent of the same road, is Secretary and Treasurer. William Lohmeyer, a well-known business man here, is named as Vice President. It was the intention of the projectors to keep the move quiet for some time yet, but a request sent to certain Pittsburg manufacturers to-day for estimates on new machinery to equip two extensive mining camps gave the scheme away. In spite of emphatic denials by both McCarthy and Hammond, it is believed that the Missouri Pacific road is interested in the deal. President McCarthy said to-night: 'It is our own scheme. We are putting up the money and intend to reap the benefits. Our claim is in Inyo County, eighty miles by stage from a point on the Santa Fe road. We have been looking at it for some three years, but it was not until to-day that our company was really chartered. We asked for bids on machinery here, but we will get the best rates we can. We have also asked San Francisco dealers for rates. I need not say that in Inyo County, California, and in Lincoln County, Nevada, we claim to have found a most excellent field of gold, silver and copper.'"

Foregoing is decidedly indefinite, but from several known facts and circumstances we feel safe in locating the property as the celebrated "Little Johnny" and "Chispa" mines and mill near Pahrump, Nev., and the Confidence group of gold mines in the Funeral or Amargoza range, in this county. The latter are about 80 miles from Daggett, on the Santa Fe, and have lately been patented. The selling company, owning both the properties, is a Salt Lake corporation headed by Congressman Cannon of Utah, associated with the Montgomery Bros. The Nevada property lies on the line of the proposed Salt Lake & Los Angeles railroad, which will not touch Inyo.

The Carson and Colorado.

Once more it is announced that Mr. D. O. Mills has decided to extend his narrow-gauge Carson and Colorado Railroad from Keeler, in Inyo County, (its present southern terminus) to Mojave, Kern County, where it would connect with the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe systems.

It is, perhaps, a case of better late than never, but it is also a case where it would have been better to have built this extension long ago. The fact that it is a narrow-gauge road will prevent its handling any transcontinental traffic, and besides that the Salt Lake-Los Angeles road to be built renders Mr. Mills' extension almost unnecessary. Ten years ago Los Angeles was ready to receive Mr. Mills and his road, and made overtures to him to that effect, but that gentlemen had not, in those days, a very exalted opinion of Los Angeles or its possibilities. Mr. Mills is only one more capitalist who has changed his mind in that respect.—*Los Angeles Mining Review.*

If, ten years ago, Mr. Mills had no very exalted opinion of Los Angeles such a state of mind may have been due to his knowledge of the fact that, about fifteen years before, Los Angeles witheld support and allowed the Los Angeles and Independence Railroad to fall into the Espee maw, estopping its extension to Inyo County. To meet business possibilities here he built the narrow-gauge from the north. Its conversion into a standard gauge is very practicable and its future connection with the Randsburg Railway, on a route through greater mining districts than the *Review* knows of, is quite probable.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES FROM MOUND HOUSE	From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
		No. 3.		**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m		5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m		3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m		3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	185	12:50 p m		12:45 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

OF THE

APPLICATION OF THE MODOCK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

No. 821.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 9th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Modock Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at the city of San Francisco, California, by L. F. J. Wrinkle, its attorney in fact, whose residence and postoffice address is Thebe, Inyo county, California, has made application for a United States Patent for the MODOC, LOOKOUT, CONFIDENCE, KEYES AND HEARST consolidated (embracing the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst locations) lode mining claims situate in Lookout Mining District, Inyo county, California consisting of 1500, 1500, 1500, 1500 and 1500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 600, 600 and 600 feet wide respectively being Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in the United States Land Office at Independence, California, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees east, as follows:

(MODOC LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 1 on a dump of an open cut at the point of location, in T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Running thence on a true course, along the line of croppings; the variation being 15 degrees east.

South 24½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks marked M No 2; beginning again at stake No 1 at point of location; on a true course along the croppings north ½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in mound of rocks marked M No 6, the northern terminous of ledge.

(MODOC EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

On a true course from south end of lode stake M No 2; thence north 65½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks, marked M No 3; thence on a true course, north 24½ degrees east 10.35 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 4 from which the lowest Modoc tunnel bears north 62 degrees east 4.95 chains distant; thence on a true course north ½ degree west 12.47 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 5; thence on a true course south 65½ degrees east 10.03 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 7; thence on a true course south ½ degree east 10.25 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked M No 8, from which a point on the dump of Lookout tunnel No 2 bears north 25½ degrees east 1.20 chains; thence on a true course south 24½ degrees west 12.37 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 9, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 65½ degrees west 4.545 chains, back to the point of beginning on exterior boundaries at the stake M No 2 at the south terminus of the lode, containing an area of 20.67 acres.

The Lookout mine joins the Modoc on the east.

(LOOKOUT LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked L. No. 1, the point of location, in Township No. 19 South Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center of the lode north 61½ degrees east 19.69 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked L. No 2, from which a point at the mouth of the Keyes tunnel bears south 72½ degrees east 4.40 chains distant. Beginning again at stake L. No. 1, point of location, on a true course thence south 61½ degrees west 3.63 chains to stake L. No. 5, being the western terminus of the lode.

(LOOKOUT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES)

Beginning at stake L No 2, east end of lode; thence on true course north 28½ degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 3, the northeast corner of claim; thence south 61½ degrees west 18.50 chains to a stake at the intersection of the Modoc east boundary line, from which the stake L. No 4 in rock mound of original location bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains distant; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south ½ degree east 4.04 chains to stake in rock mound M. No. 8; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south 24½ degrees west 2.94 chains to a stake, from which the stake L. No 5 bears north 28½ degrees west, 82 links distant, the westerly terminus of the lode 3.03 chains westerly from point of location; thence on a true course south 28½ degrees east 3.72 chains to a stake in rock mound I. No. 6 and K. M. No. 4; thence on a true course north 61½ degrees east 22.72 chains to the southeast corner of the claim at a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course north 28½ degrees west 4.545 chains to the stake L. No. 2 at the point of beginning, containing 19.23 acres.

The Modoc mine joins the Lookout on the west, the Keyes mine on the northeast and the Hearst mine on the southeast.

(CONFIDENCE LODE LINE. "TRACT NO. 1.")

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked C. No. 1 below the mouth of Confidence tunnel No. 1, at the point of location. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center line of the lode north 14 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 2, the north terminus of the ledge; from point of location C. No. 1 on a true course along the line of the croppings south 34 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake marked C. No. 6, the south terminus of the lode.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 1)

On a true course from stake in rock mound C. No. 2 north end of lode, north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C No. 3, the northwest corner of the claim; thence on a true course south 14 degrees west 8.75 chains to a stake in the Modoc north boundary, from which stake C. No. 4 bears south 14 degrees west 4.63 chains; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Modoc mine south 65½ degrees east 4.32 chains to a stake marked M. No. 7; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of Modoc mine south ½ degree east 6.21 chains to a stake from which the stake L. No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the "Lookout" mine north 61½ degrees east 6.85 chains to intersection of Confidence east line; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.33 chains to stake C. No. 5; thence on true course north 14 degrees east 9.34 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 9, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of the exterior boundaries at the stake C. No. 2, containing an area of 10.82 acres.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 2)

Beginning at a stake on south boundary of "Lookout" mine, from which the stake C. No. 6 on the south terminus of the lode bears north 76 degrees west 2.52 chains, the stake I. No. 6 and K. M No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 9.07 chains; thence on a true course south 76 degrees east 4.27 chains to stake in rock mound C. No. 7; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.88 chains to stake on south boundary of "Lookout" thence on a true course along the south boundary of "Lookout" mine south 61½ degrees west 2.87 chains to point of beginning, containing .42 acres.

(KEYES LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake marked K., the westerly terminus of the ledge, from which the northeast corner of the Lookout mine bears north 50½ degrees east 3.30 chains distant. In T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, running thence on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, running along center of the claim south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge.

(KEYES EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4.545 chains to a point on the easterly slope of the hill at a stake marked K. No. 1 and H. No. 1, the southeast corner of the claim and the northeast corner of the Hearst mine; thence on true course north 88¾ degrees west 16.42 chains to the intersection with the east boundary line of the Lookout mine, from which the stake L. No. 7 bears south 28½ degrees east 1.30 chains distant, and stake H. No. 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the easterly boundary of the Lookout north 28½ degrees west 7.79 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 3; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Lookout south 61½ degrees west 2.85 chains to stake, from which stake K. on west of lode bears south 1½ degree west .765 links; thence on a true course north 1½ degree east 3.78 chains to stake K. No. 3; thence on a true course south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked K. No. 4, the northeast corner of the claim, from which the section corner common to Sections 34, 35, 2 and 3, in T. 19 and 20 South, Range 42 East, bears south 48½ degrees east 114.41 chains distant; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of exterior boundaries at the stake K., the easterly terminus of the ledge, containing an area of 17.87 acres.

The Keyes mine joins the Hearst mine on the north.

(HEARST LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked H., the westerly terminus of the lode. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and running thence along the line of croppings on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode.

(HEARST EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode, thence north 1½ degrees east 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 1 and K. No. 1, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course along the south boundary of the Keyes mine north 88¾ degrees west 16.42 chains to a stake in the Lookout east line, from which the stake H. No 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6.50 chains distant; thence on a true course along the east boundary of the Lookout south 28½ degrees east 1.30 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course along the south boundary of Lookout mine south 61½ degrees west 3.00 chains to stake, from which the stake H. western terminus of lode bears north 1½ degrees east 54 links; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 1.58 chains to the intersection with the Kentuck north boundary line, from which stake in rock mound H. No. 3 bears south 1½ degrees west 2.42 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the Kentuck mine north 86 degrees east 8.03 chains to stake K. M. No. 3; thence on a true course along east boundary of the Kentuck south ½ degree east 3.14 chains to a stake at intersection, from which the stake H No. 3 bears north 88¾ degrees west 8.10 chains; thence on a true course south 88¾ degrees east 14.62 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 4, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 1½ degrees east 4.545 chains to the stake at the eastern terminous of the lode, at the point of beginning of exterior boundaries, containing an area of 16.28 acres.

The Hearst mine joins the Keyes mine on the north.

Said five claims being contiguous and constituting the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst consolidated mines.

The said mining claims being of record in Book "B," pages 171, 175, 176, ——, and —— respectively, records of Lookout Mining District, formerly Coso Mining District, Inyo County, California, and in the office of the Recorder of said County, at Independence, in said Inyo County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Locations at pages 131, 132, 132 133 and 134 respectively. This group is bounded by the Cactus claim on the west and by the Bismark, Argus, Kentuck and Eclipse claims on the south.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lodes, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, State of California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

It is hereby ordered, that this Notice be published for the period of ten consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

P. H. MACK, Independence, California, Attorney for Applicant.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Keisey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. S. Stotler, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Keisey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of those certain mines, mill sites and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this Second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

[SEAL]

Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff; P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The E 1-2 and SW 1-4 Section 36, Township 22 south, Range 37 east; NE 1-4 of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 36 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,854, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.

J. M. Keeler, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The NE 1-4 of Sec. 36, Township No. 12 south, Range No. 34 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,232, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $67.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896 upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

SEAL

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California. Plaintiffs, vs.

J. M. Keeler, Defendant.

Action brought

You Can Get Tired

By working hard, and then you can get rested again. But if you are tired all the time it means that your blood is poor. You need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great cure for that tired feeling because it is the great enricher and vitalizer of the blood. You will find appetite, nerve, mental and digestive strength in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion. 25c.

Gladstone and Ireland.

Only a stern sense of duty induced Mr. Gladstone in his seventy-seventh year to endeavor to bring about the pacification of Ireland. "I shall win," he said when he appealed to the country, "or be hunted out of public life." "What do you think of Mr. Gladstone now?" asked a Liberal M. P. of Mr. Healy at the close of Mr. Gladstone's speech introducing home rule. "I think," replied Mr. Healy, "that he has elected to be crucified for Ireland." —Birmingham (England) Post.

The Age of Niagara.

The truth of the adage about constant dripping wearing away a stone is strikingly illustrated in the fact that the Niagara river has been 36,000 years cutting its channel 200 feet deep, 2,000 feet wide and 7 miles long through solid rock. Evidence is conclusive that the falls were formerly at Queenstone, seven miles below the present situation. It has been proved that they have not receded more than one foot a year for the last half a century.

Egoism.

Synnex—So you love Miss Sugarknice?

Sweese—I do.

Synnex—You love her because she loves you, and she loves you because you love her. Bah! That amounts to the same thing as each of you being in love with yourself.—Boston Transcript.

HAS NOT SLEPT FOR FIVE YEARS.

It is reported that a man in Indiana has not had an hour's sleep for five years. He constantly walks about, unable to rest, and is now little more than a skeleton. There are thousands of men and women who are unable to sleep more than an hour or two a night because of nervousness, weakness, dyspepsia, headache and constipation. A certain remedy for these disorders is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. All druggists sell it.

Cholly—Doncher know, Miss Dolly, I—aw—sometimes think——. Dolly Dimple—Do you really? I should never have suspected it.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Send for Free Circular showing how to get BIG DISCOUNTS on Prices of any San Francisco or Pacific Coast Cash Store or Supply Company. We are reliable, been in business in San Francisco thirty years, and can save you money on everything you buy. Address GILBERT CLEMENTS' SONS, 218 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

Remenyi Found a "Gaynioos."

The late Edouard Remenyi appears to have been the "discoverer" of Johannes Brahms, who was a boy of 19 when the Hungarian violinist found him in Hamburg in 1853. They went on a concert tour, so the story goes, and fetched up at Weimar almost penniless. Liszt invited Remenyi to stay at the Altenburg.

"I have plenty of room for you," he said. "You have perhaps a servant with you?"

"Oh, no! I have a gaynioos" (genius)

"A what?"

"Master, I have here with me the greatest composer since Beethoven, and I have come to solicit your protection for him."

"Very well. Bring along your gaynioos, and we will see."

Liszt saw, and after him others also found their vision cleared.

Good!

People who buy *Schilling's Best* drink more tea a year than other people.

This is a fair Picture

of one of the swell medium weight suits for men that we sell for

Ten Dollars

Can you tell it from a $20.00 made-to-order suit? Picture in your mind the very nicest ready-to-wear suit that you ever bought for $15.00 and we'll guarantee these to equal it.

The Materials

Black Clay Worsted.
Black or blue all-wool Serge Cheviots.
Brown or grey all-wool Cassimeres and Fancy Cheviots.

The Styles

Round cornered 4-but. sacks.
Straight cut sacks.
Double breasted sacks.
Italian or serge linings—sewn throughout with silk—cut stylishly and to fit all sizes—slim and stout.

Send chest, waist, sleeve and inside leg measure when ordering.

The Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

HIS WORD OF HONOR.

HE was only a boy, not yet sixteen, but they were going to shoot him, nevertheless.

The band of insurgents to which he belonged had been routed by the Army of Versailles, and, taken red-handed with some ten of his comrades, he had been conducted to the Mairie of the Eleventh Arrondissement.

Struck by his youthful appearance, and also astonished at the boy's coolness in this hour of extreme peril, the commandant had ordered that the fatal verdict should, so far as he was concerned, be suspended for the moment, and that he should be kept a prisoner until his companions had met their fate at the neighboring barricade.

Apparently quite calm and resigned, his great eyes and his face—the pale face of a Parisian child—showed neither emotion nor anxiety. He seemed to watch all that was passing around him as though they held no concern for him. He heard the sinister report of the fusillade which hurled his companions into eternity without moving a muscle; his calm, fixed gaze seemed to be looking into the great "Afterwards" which was soon to become the "Present" to him also. Perhaps he was thinking of his happy careless childhood—he had hardly outgrown it; perhaps of his relations and their sorrow when they heard of the chain of fatality which had made him fatherless and had tossed him into the seething turmoil of civil war, and now demanded his life at the hands of fellow-countrymen; and, perhaps, he wondered why such things were.

At the time war was declared he was living happily with his father and mother, honest working folk who had apprenticed him to a printer; politics never troubled that little household.

It was not long, however, before the Prussians had slain the head of the

"DEATH SEEMS BETTER THAN SUCH A LIFE."

family. The privations of the siege, the long and weary waiting at the butchers' and bakers' shops when the scanty dole of food was distributed in the rigors of that terrible winter, had stretched his mother on the bed of suffering, where she lay slowly dying.

One day when he had gone with others to dig for potatoes in the frost-bound plain of St. Denis a Prussian bullet broke his shoulder, and afterwards, driven partly by hunger, partly by fear of his companions' threats, he had enrolled himself in the Army of the Commune. Like many another, fear and fear only had led him into and kept him in the ranks; he had no heart for a war of brothers, and now that his life was about to pay the penalty he was glad that he could lay no man's death to his charge. He was innocent of that, at any rate.

The things he had seen and suffered during the few last months had given him a dread of life. He hated to think of leaving his mother in this terrible world—his mother whom he loved so dearly, who had always been so inexpressibly good to him; but he comforted himself with the thought that before long she would come, too—she could not have much more suffering to undergo, she was so weak when he last saw her, four days ago.

"Kiss me again, dear—again," she had said, "for I feel that I may never see you more."

"Ah," he thought, sadly, "if they would only trust him—would give him only one hour of liberty—how he would run to her and then come back and give himself up to the hands that hungered for his life. He would give his word, and he would keep it. Why not? Save his mother—and she, too, was dying—he had no one to regret. To see her again, to kiss her dear lips once more, console, encourage her, and leave her hopeful—then he could face death bravely."

He was in the midst of these sad reflections when the commandant, followed by several officers, approached him.

"Now, my fine fellow, you and I have a score to settle; you know what awaits you?"

"Yes, mon commandant, and I am ready."

"Really? So ready as all that? You are not afraid of death?"

"Less than of life. I have seen so much the last six months—such awful things—death seems better than such a life."

"I wager you would not hesitate if I gave you your choice. If I said: 'Put your best foot foremost and show me how soon you can be out of sight,' you would soon be off, I'll warrant."

"Try me, mon commandant, try me! Put me to the proof; it's worth a trial. One more or less for your men to shoot, what does it matter? One hour of freedom only, not more; you shall see whether I will keep my word, and whether I am afraid to die."

"Oh! da! you're no fool, but you must take me for one. Once free and far away, and then come back to be shot just as you would keep an ordinary appointment? You will hardly get me to swallow that, my boy!"

"Listen, sir, I beg of you. Perhaps you have a good mother; you love her, your mother, more than aught else in the whole world. If, like me, you were just going to die, your last thoughts would be of her. And you would bless the man who gave the opportunity of seeing her once more, for the last time. Mon commandant, do for me what you would pray others to do for you. Give me one hour's liberty, and I will give you my word of honor to return and give myself up. Is life itself worth a promise broken?"

While he was speaking the commandant was pacing to and fro, tugging viciously at his mustache, and evidently struggling hard to appear unmoved.

"'My word,' he murmured. "This urchin talks of 'my word' as though he were a Knight of the Round Table!"

He stopped abruptly in front of his prisoner and asked, in a severe tone, "Your name?"

"Victor Oury."

"Age?"

"Sixteen on the 15th of July next."

"Where does your mother live?"

"At Belleville."

"What made you to leave her to follow the Commune?"

"For the thirty sous chiefly; one must eat! Then the neighbors and my comrades threatened to shoot me if I did not march with them. They said I was tall enough to carry a musket. My mother was afraid of them, and wept and prayed."

"You have no father, then?"

"He was killed."

"And where?"

"At Bourget, fighting for his country."

The commandant turned toward his staff as though he would consult them at a glance. All seemed to interest and pity.

"Well, then, it is understood," the officer said, gravely, after a moment's reflection. "You can go and see your mother. You have given me your word of honor to come back in an hour. C'est bien. I shall know then whether you are a man of character or simply a cowardly boy. I give you until evening. If you are not here at 8 o'clock I shall say that you are a braggart, and care more for life than honor. Allons! Quick march!"

"I thank you, mon commandant. At eight I will be here."

"You are sure?"

"Certain."

"We shall see when the time comes."

The boy would have thrown his arms about the officer in his wild joy and gratitude, but the latter repelled him gently.

"No, not now," he said. "This evening, if you return, I will embrace you—in front of the firing party," he added, grimly. "Off with you!"

Victor ran like a hare. The officers smiled as they watched him disappear. Twenty minutes later he knocked at his mother's door, and the neighbor who was tending her opened it to him. She started and exclaimed when she saw him, for like every one else, she believed him dead. He would have rushed to his mother's room, but the woman stopped him.

"Go in quietly," she said, in a low voice; "she is asleep. She has been very ill since you went away, but she is a little better now. The doctor said yesterday that if she could sleep she would soon get stronger; she must not be awakened. Poor thing! she will be glad to see you, for she has asked for you so often. When she was not calling you she was praying the bon Dieu to preserve you and to restore peace in the land. Helas! one would say He had abandoned us, the bon Dieu, and let men do just as they like. It is awful!"

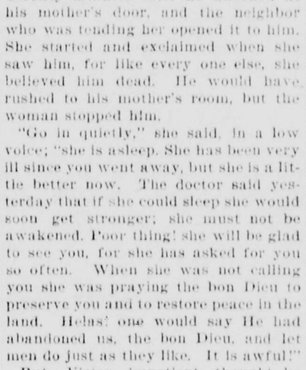
But, Victor, impatient, thought he heard his name called in a faint voice. He moved on tip-toe toward his mother's bed. He had not been deceived—the sick woman's eyes were opened wide.

"Victor! my boy!" she cried, in her thin, weak voice. Without a word he lay down beside her, and her arms closed round him hungrily.

And now the boy who had faced death so impassively could do naught but sob. Now, in his mother's arms, he became a child once more, timid, despairing.

The sick woman, who seemed to gain strength from his presence, sought in vain to console him.

"Why do you distress yourself so, my



"HE FLEW HOME."

child, my best beloved?" she asked. "You shall never leave me again. We will throw that hateful uniform away; I never want to see it more. I will make haste and get well; I feel so much stronger since you came. Soon you will go to work again, and you will grow up and marry some good girl. The past will only look like a bad dream then, and we will forget it completely; completely, dear."

Poor soul, how should she know that her picture of a bright future only deepened her boy's anguish? She was silent, telling herself that the best way to dry tears is to let them flow freely. She kissed him and let his weary head fall back on the pillow, and then she gave herself up to dreams of happier days in store for both of them.

Victor's sobs grew less frequent and less violent, and soon nothing could be heard in the little room but the regular breathing of the mother and child. Ashamed of his weakness, the boy forced himself into self-control, and when he raised his head from the pillow, once more believing himself stronger than love of life, his mother, yielding to the reaction which her sudden joy had caused, was sleeping peacefully.

The sight restored his energies. A kind Providence, he thought, had wished to spare him a scene which his strength and courage could not have borne, and he resolved to go at once. Lightly he kissed his mother's forehead, and gazed at her earnestly for a few moments. She seemed to smile, he thought; then he went out hurriedly and returned to his post as quickly as he had come, not seeing a soul he met nor daring to look behind him.

"What! so soon?" the commandant cried, astonished. He had hoped, like the good-hearted man he was, that the boy would not return.

"But I had promised!"

"Doubtless, but why be in such a hurry? You might have stayed with your mother some time longer, and still have kept your word."

"Poor mother! After a scene of tears which seemed to take all my courage—tears of joy for her, of despair for me—she fell asleep so calmly, so happily, that I dare not wait for her to wake. She fell asleep with her arms around me, thinking I should never leave her again; how could I have told her the truth? Who knows whether I should have had the courage to leave her after doing so? And what would you have thought of me if I had not come back?

"So I kissed her, and slipped away like a thief while she was sleeping, and here I am. Pray God may be good to her as she has been to me. Mon commandant, I have one more thing to ask—to finish quickly."

The officer looked at the boy with mingled pity and admiration. His own eyes were full of tears.

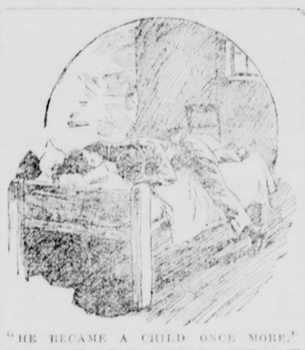
"You are quite resigned, then; death does not frighten you?" he asked.

Victor answered him with a gesture.

"And if I pardoned you?"

"You would save my mother's life, too, and I would revere you as a second father."

"Allons! you are a plucky lad, and



"HE BECAME A CHILD ONCE MORE."

you have not deserved to suffer as you have done. You shall go. Embrace me first—bien! Now go, and go quickly. Join your mother, and love her always."

As he spoke the last few words, the officer took the boy by the shoulders and pushed him away gently.

"It really would have been a pity," he said, half apologetically, to his staff, as he turned toward them.

Victor did not run—he flew home. His mother was still sleeping. He would dearly have liked to cover her with kisses, but he did not dare to wake her, although her sleep seemed troubled. He lay down again beside her.

Suddenly she sat up, crying: "Mercy! Victor! My child! Oh! Mercy! Ah! you are here; it is really you?" she added, waking.

Her thin, weak hands wandered all over him; she pressed him close to her and rained kisses on his face. Then she was shaken by convulsive sobs, which Victor could not calm.

"Oh! my boy! my boy!" she moaned, "I dreamt they were going to shoot you!"—Strand Magazine.

The Town of "Is."

One of the most popular legends in Brittany is that relating to an imaginary town called Is, which is supposed to have been swallowed up by the sea at some unknown time. According to them the tips of spires of the churches may be seen in the hollow of the waves when the sea is rough, while during a calm the music of their bells ringing out the hymn appropriate to the day rises above the waters. I often fancy that I have at the bottom of my heart a city of Is, with its bells calling to prayer a recalcitrant congregation. At times I halt to listen to these gentle vibrations, which seem as if they come from immeasurable depths like voices from another world. Since old age began to steal upon me I have loved, more especially during the repose which summer brings with it, to gather up these distant echoes of a vanished Atlantis.—Ernest Renan.

Value of Change.

One of the best prescriptions that can issue from a physician is a change, a specialist friend of mine tells me. The effects of mingling with new people who have new methods of thought is very salutary, he says. Always to see the same people do the same thing, feel the same way, produces a stagnant condition of the mind and heart that is very distressing to behold. There are thousands of invalids who might be greatly benefited by getting away from home, if only for a short time, to mingle with strangers and be touched with the magnetism of the great world as it courses in its accustomed rounds. And there are mental and moral invalids who need the same change to get their heart and mind enlarged and let in a little more of the great light of life.

The Lord's Itinerary.

A good story is told by the Jewish Messenger of a number of boys who were playing on a Saturday in front of an Episcopal church. The rector suddenly came out of his parsonage and told the boys to be quiet in front of the Lord's house.

"That is all right, mister," said the boys. "The Lord is not here to-day. He is down the street at the Jewish synagogue."

When a boy picks a green peach, he squeezes it until it is so soft and ripe his mother will not object if he eats it

WHAT THE MATTER WAS.

Little Game of Two Choir Members Which the Minister Spoiled.

A minister's widow tells this:

"My husband," she said, "had brown eyes that turned deeply, darkly black when he was angry, and which danced with most miraculous merriment when he was amused. Naturally, in the course of a long life with him, I came to know the varying expression of those eyes pretty well. I used to watch his eyes when he was preaching to know how things were going with him and, incidentally, with the congregation. I remember once in the midst of a most earnest discourse to have seen him stop suddenly for the space of a minute, not more, his eyes growing strangely black, then brightening again with that irresistible twinkle, though the rest of his features remained quite grave throughout. As I said, it was only for a moment; then he resumed his sermon as before.

"'What was the matter?' I asked when church was out and we were on our way home.

"'Why, I came so near laughing out in church that there was no fun in it,' he said. 'Of course the choir is hidden from the congregation behind its protecting screen in the rear of the church, but it chances to be exactly in my line of vision as I stand on the rostrum. When I stopped in my sermon today, it was because I happened to glance choirward and saw our new soprano and new tenor having a quiet game of cards behind the screen. They must have felt my gaze upon them, for when they looked up and caught my eye those cards disappeared so suddenly and mysteriously I thought that in spite of everything I should burst out laughing."—Philadelphia Times.

Grant's Court Suit.

"Just before Grant started on his famous trip around the world—in fact, just three days before he left—he walked into a store in Philadelphia and very quietly, just as if he was asking nothing unusual, said that he wanted a full dress uniform of the general's grade finished for him before he left. As he expressed it, he couldn't appear in civilian's dress at the various courts which he would visit, and he didn't like the idea of the knickerbockers and silk stockings of the regulation court costume.

"It was a rush order," said the merchant who received it, "and we had to furnish everything except the sword, but we managed to finish it in time and made what Grant considered the best fitting uniform he ever wore. The epaulets hadn't arrived when the day for trying on occurred, and our fitter told Grant, adding that he was sorry, but that he would have to come in again. Then Grant made a remark which showed his great good sense, one of his predominant characteristics. 'There must be somebody here,' he said, 'who is about my build. Just put the coat on him and fit the epaulets that way.' And so it was done."—New York Times.

Big Bets.

The late Mr. Davis, the biggest bookmaker of his time in England, probably laid the largest bet ever recorded when he wagered $500,000 to $5,000 against three horses owned by a Mr. Clark and entered in the Derby of 1896.

There is also a bet recorded of $150,000 to $150,000, the big amount being laid by Lord Glasgow and the smaller by Lord George Bentinck, who lost.

In 1885 a young lordling bet $15,000 to $150 that St. Simon, a very celebrated race horse, would win a race in which but one other animal was to start. St. Simon was so hot a favorite that 100 to 1 was laid on his chance, such odds, of course, being very unusual and meaning that there is hardly any betting being done. That lord, however, actually bet his $15,000 against a bookmaker's $150 as coolly as if he had been accepting and not laying tremendous odds. St. Simon won in a canter.

A Finished Rebuke.

Hon. George Russell, in his "Recollections and Collections," tells the following story of Jewett, the famous master of Balliol college:

"The scene was the master's own dining room, and the moment that the ladies had left the room one of the guests began a most outrageous conversation. Every one sat flabbergasted. The master winced with annoyance, and then, leading down the table toward the offender, said in his shrillest tone, 'Shall we continue this conversation in the drawing room?' and rose from his chair. It was really a stroke of genius thus both to terminate and to rebuke the impropriety without violating the decorum due from host to guest."

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. Paxton, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhœa badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I send for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The English Smart Set.

To what a condition has "smart society" fallen! Any one may become a leading light in it, provided that he or she is ready to pay the footing. He or she can at any moment find a person to bid guests to their feasts and any number of guests, guaranteed to be "smart people," will accept the invitations. A year or two ago an American lady intent on fashion took a large house, and an introducer sent out her invitations. At her first party there were many of her own friends present. The introducer explained to her that the right set of people would not come if they were exposed to this promiscuity with those who were not in it. Finally it was agreed that the hostess might invite ten friends to each party, but not more.

What I have never understood is where the pleasure comes in of going to several parties the same evening. Yet there are many apparently sane persons who do this every evening during the season. At each party they probably have to wait at least half an hour before getting out of their carriage and getting back into it when they want to go away. They struggle up stairs, show themselves, stay perhaps half an hour and then hurry off to the next party. Why they should like this mode of spending their evenings no one except themselves can imagine. There is no costermonger's donkey so overworked as a woman bent on society.

Sung Them to Liberty.

In Marchesi and Music, the famous singing teacher tells this anecdote to illustrate the nobility of heart of a Russian woman, one of her pupils, and a native of Nijni-Novgorod, where the great fair is held every year.

Mlle. Nadine Boulitchoff created a great sensation with her beautiful voice and dramatic power, at Moscow, St. Petersburg and Madrid. In the summer of 1880 she sang at Rio Janeiro. Brazil was then the entrepot for the cruel slave trade. At her benefit, Nadine learned that she was to be presented with valuable gifts. She begged that the money, instead of being spent on her, should be used to buy the liberty of several female slaves.

Her deed of charity released seven poor slaves, one of whom had been recently whipped in public by order of her mistress.

On the benefit night, after Nadine had sung, the seven negresses went upon the stage to thank the artiste for their freedom. The crowded house applauded for several minutes; the national hymn was played; the emperor, Dom Pedro, rose, and with him the whole audience, and the songstress knew a moment of thrilling joy such as seldom comes to women.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the California Fig Syrup Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Chronic Rheumatism.

From the Industrial Journal, Jackson, Mich.

The subject of this sketch is forty-six years of age, and actively engaged in farming. When seventeen years old he hurt his shoulder and a few years after commenced to have rheumatic pains in it. On taking a slight cold, or the least strain, sometimes without any apparent cause whatever, the trouble would start and he would suffer the most excruciating pains.

He suffered for over thirty years, and the last decade has suffered so much that he was unable to do any work. To this the frequent occurrences of dizzy spells were added, making him almost a helpless invalid.

In all Sorts of Weather.

He tried the best physicians but without being benefited and has used several specific rheumatic cures, but was not helped. About one year and six months ago he read in this paper of a case somewhat similar to his which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and concluded to try this remedy.

After taking the first box he felt somewhat better, and after using three boxes, the pains entirely disappeared, the dizziness left him, and he has now for over a year been entirely free from all his former trouble and enjoys better health than he has had since his boyhood. He is loud in his praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and will gladly corroborate the above statements. His postoffice address is Lorenzo Neely, Horton, Jackson County, Michigan.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. All druggists sell them.

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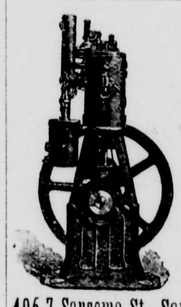

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S. F. N. U. No. 847. New Series No. 38

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce **ELASTIC STARCH** (Flat Iron Brand), the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to **GIVE AWAY** a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures

They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

Lilacs and Pansies.

—

Pansies and Marguerites.

Wild American Poppies.

—

Lilacs and Iris.

These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public.

The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the originals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art.

Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.

One of these pictures will be given away with each package of **Elastic Starch** purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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Women in Money Matters.

WOMEN are too often mean in money matters, and their meanness may sometimes be called by even an uglier name. A woman may be stingy in giving, but this is her least common form of meanness. As a rule a woman likes to give; and if her sympathy, her interest be once aroused, she is more likely to give lavishly and without wisdom, than to withhold. But the same woman will show absolute meanness in other ways, perhaps in reluctance to pay a fair wage for services rendered or work done; perhaps in a tendency to overreach others, to "drive a bargain," and to get "full value" for her money.

It is quite evident that women like "bargains." They run to cheap shops and to sales, without giving much thought to the welfare of saleswomen or seamstresses. But it is to be feared that women carry their love of bargaining and cheapening into other relations of life. There are some who do not hesitate to carry meanness a little over the borders of honesty; to take advantage of a friend, or to cheat a husband over the housekeeping accounts.

Most acts of meanness spring, of course, from selfishness, but they proceed also from other causes—ignorance, for instance, and lack of a sense of justice. A woman often does not know what work means, what work costs, and therefore grudges a fair payment for it. Women used often to be taunted with their unbusinesslike folly in dealing with business matters. The reaction has come in our day, when I think women are meaner than they ever were before, because they say to themselves, "We will not be cheated, we will not be soft-hearted, we will not let people make fools of us." How often have we not heard it said, "I would rather do business with a man than with a woman!" Yes, because men know the facts of life, and the rules of the game. Women are too timid to be generous. It is the want of knowledge, the want of justice, and too often the want of sympathy, which make women "mean" in money matters.—Woman at Home.

Passing of the Rocking Chair.

It is no longer fashionable to rock. In fashionable circles the rocking chair is doomed. Slowly, but surely, for many years there has been a more or less insidious crusade against any article of furniture built with rockers. First of all, the new order of things was tried on the wee infant of the household. This was only the beginning. The elimination of the cradle was soon followed by the expurgation of the rocking chair from rooms of state such as the drawing rooms, dining room and library, and then, not yet satisfied, fashion pursued her relentless way above stairs, even into the very boudoir of my lady, which to-day, although rich in broad divans loaded with the downiest of pillows, and veritable sleepy hollows of chairs, is, as a rule, quite bereft of rocking chairs. It now appears that the rocking chair is to be banished even from the piazzas. Now if there is a time and place of all others when and where a comfortable high back rocker is at a premium it is certainly on a shady piazza during a midsummer afternoon. But for some inexplicable reason fashion at present frowns on any of her devotees who dares include the delightful article in the furnishings of her summer piazza.

To Destroy Flies.

Procure five cents' worth of cobalt and sprinkle it on plates with a little sugar; cover it with water and set it where flies can drink. It is sure death to them, but must be kept out of the reach of children, as it is very poisonous. Soak a bunch of leeks in sufficient water to cover them for four or five days. Strain and wash the furniture and pictures with the water. The odor is scarcely perceptible, but will keep the flies at a distance. A castor oil plant growing in the room will kill many and drive away the rest. A bunch of walnut leaves or a growing Japanese lily will have the same effect.

Paint the Kitchen Floor.

Heat three quarts of soft water, to which has been added three ounces of glue, until the glue has dissolved; take from the fire and put in three pounds of yellow ochre, mixing well. Apply a thick coat with a new whitewash brush. When dry, which will be in a short time, with boiled oil and a common paint-brush thoroughly cover the floor. One can walk on it as soon as the first coat is dry. If a lighter color is preferred, use one pound of ochre and two pounds of pulverized dry white lead.

Gowns for Travel.

What to wear when traveling is a question that intersts the minds of all women. It is quite as necessary to look well for a day's outing as it is for a long journey, for there are few places where a gown shows more thoroughly its good and bad points than in a railway car or on a steamboat. The day is gone by for people to go about with any amount of hand luggage; everything is put in the trunks that is possible, and only enough left out to make one perfectly comfortable.

Rattan Furniture.

Housekeepers usually send the rattan and willow furniture to the professional cleaner to have them renovated, but they may be successfully treated at home at a trifling expense. Take the chair upon the porch, prepare a warm suds, and wash the article thoroughly, using a brush for all crevices, also cane seats. Rinse off with clear, warm water, and wipe as dryly as possible, using soft absorbent clothes, and letting the sun finish the drying. When all is clean and dry, varnish with the varnish that comes for this special purpose, setting in a clean place to dry, where no dust can interfere.

Short Skirt Is the Rage.

The short skirt is not the coming garment or the garment for special occasions or the garment of the future. It is the dress of the day. Comfort and common sense are its sponsors, and grace and safety its mission.

In the mountains the long skirt is considered bad form nowadays. No one under 60 years or 160 pounds ever dreams of wearing one except in the evening. As you may have heard, anything out of harmony is always out of taste, and a long skirt is as out of place in the mountains as a ball dress would be at the breakfast table. Corduroy is the best material, for it hangs well and is light to walk in. It lasts forever and dust does not disfigure it.

The Newest Shirt Waist.

A new edition of the shirt waist is just out. It is made of anything you please in the field of gingham, but a small check seems preferable, and the collar is made on the garment and of similar material to that employed in the body. A high, straight band, closing up in front, and boasting a narrow roll over, is its characteristic. No tie of silk, satin, lawn, or lace encircles this neckband, a long piece of the shirt's material, and wide as your hand, must be hemmed on both edges; cut the ends in points, and edge them with a double ruffle, that is very narrow; tie this scarf in a four-in-hand.

Some of the new skirts have the bottom edge cut in vandykes, either bound or faced with silk, and beneath is placed a three or four-inch ruffle, either plaited or gathered, and this, by the way, will prove a nice way to lengthen a dress skirt.

In making a skirt flounced from hem to waist, the ruffles should be cut on the bias and scant of not more than once and a third for narrow ruffles. The foundation skirt must be closely fitted at the top and should measure less around the bottom than a plain skirt. The Paquin skirts will be worn all the autumn, but a handsome gown is best made up with plain gored skirt according to fancy; still the Paquin effect may be carried out by setting the shaped ruffle on the whole skirt without cutting.

If your waist wrinkles at the neck and your collar does not fit in the back, it is because it is not set low enough on your neck; if you cannot with ease and comfort raise your arms to put on your hat, it is either your sleeves are too tight, your dress is too long on the shoulder or cut out too much under the arm; if your dress waist wrinkles between the neck and the tip of the bust, it is because the shoulder seams are not drawn to the proper place or the dart has not been taken in the lining just at the tip of the bust; or again, if your dress has a rounding, sort of stooped appearance at the nape of the neck, looking too much fat, it may be lessened by fitting the middle-back seam very snug and straight, also bring the front shoulder seam far over on the back, so that the space between the shoulder seams be as narrow as possible.

To Cure Goitre.

A simple and efficacious remedy for this unsightly and distressing affliction is a string of amber beads which must be worn around the neck continually. They can be procured at any large jewellery store at a cost of about five dollars a strand. The cheap ones are of no use.

Things to Remember.

Never omit a note of thanks to any person who has sent you a gift—great or trifling.

Invitations to all formal affairs should bear the name of the host as well as his wife.

You can never become a successful hostess if you do not keep informed upon the principal topics of the day.

Never arrive at a luncheon or dinner earlier than five minutes before the time set, and upon no account a moment later.

When your hostess serves wine do not make open protest if you are a white ribboner. An almost imperceptible motion will tell the waitress you refuse it, and you will be respected for your golden silence.

HOW SOME PEOPLE LIVE.

Queer Ways of Eking Out Insufficient Regular Incomes.

In the struggle for life, which is so keen at this end of the century, some people resort to strange expedients to get bread and cheese or to increase a pittance to a comfortable income. Inspector Livingstone, who was formerly in charge of the police at the Law Courts, tells a tragic story of a poor and briefless barrister who fought a long and grim battle with fate, and was beaten in the end. In the early hours of the morning he worked as a market porter at Covent Garden, and then at 10 o'clock adjourned to his chambers in the Temple, donned wig and gown, and attended the courts waiting day after day to grasp the skirts of happy chance. Others as unknown to the world and friendless as he had their opportunity, but none presented itself to him, and in hope ever deferred his race was run.

A Somerset House clerk, who rushed into matrimony before he had properly counted the cost, and found it difficult to run even a modest household on £150 a year, especially after the arrival of a little stranger, got over the embarrassment by starting a coffee stall near Smithfield Market in the early morning. He kept his truck in the neighborhood, but brought down his stock of comestibles from his home in Camden Town. Fortunately, his wife, who did her best to help on the enterprise, was a capital plain cook, and his mutton pies and buns had a great reputation in the market. He was generally cleaned out by 8 o'clock, and no one would have thought of identifying him with the smart young man, silk-hatted and top-coated, who two hours later crossed the Strand to Somerset House.

A rising author who is now sought by the publishers, but had a particularly hard struggle to find acceptance, tided over the worst period by acting as a broker's man. Taken as a whole, he found it a most unpleasant experience, but he declares that he wouldn't have missed it for the world, for it has supplied him with material for numbers of sketches and short stories. A Christmas story which brought a lot of praise, for instance, was a chapter from that experience, and well deserved the encomium of "very realistic" from the critics.

A friend of the writer, who rejoices in what the police reports call "a very aristocratic appearance," and has in addition excellent manners, adds enough to a slender income to pay for the summer holiday for himself and family his tailor's and bootmaker's bills, and even his rent, by acting as a private detective at balls and receptions in Belgravia and Mayfair. Chance threw him in contact with the manager of a detective agency which does a great deal of business of this kind, and his first job was, in fact, simply as a night's diversion at the invitation of the manager aforesaid. But so pleased was the lady of the house with his appearance and obliging courtesy that she made special mention of it to the manager, who accordingly proposed to my friend that he should accept regular paid employment. He was nothing loath, and now has engagements almost every night during the season.

Another curious case is that of a Nonconformist minister in the south of London who doubles his slender salary by the profits of a flourishing photography business on the other side of the Thames. Originally he took up photography as a pastime, but acquiring considerable skill in the work, was pestered by people who wanted to get their portraits taken on the cheap. So he determined to gain instead of lose by his work, and taking convenient rooms at some distance from the scene of his ministerial labors, set up as a "photographic artist" under another name, his daughter acting as his assistant. Fortune favored him, and before the secret of his constant absence from home was fathomed by the curious of his flock, he had made so promising a business that he stood in no awe of deacons or church, though, indeed, the former have taken a very sensible view of the matter, and admire rather than condemn his enterprise.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

A Great Climate.

Visitors to the new States of the far West are generally prepared for any phenomenon showing in the line of agriculture, stock-raising and the like, but once in awhile they are taken by surprise.

An Easterner who was spending his summer vacation on the ranch of a relative in Colorado, went out one morning to inspect a large incubator in which the young chicks were hatching. In one corner of the incubator a neglected peach seed, encouraged by the warmth of the atmosphere, had burst, and a tiny sprout several inches long was growing out of it.

"Great Caesar!" exclaimed the Eastern man, as this caught his eye, "do you hatch out your peaches in this country?"—Youth's Companion.

Strict Sunday Laws.

Swinemunde on the Baltic has strict Sunday laws. Shipmasters who enter the port are fined heavily by the town authorities if they have their ships washed or painted on Sunday or church holidays. As foreigners are not acquainted with the German Church calendar they are frequently caught.

Population of Russia.

The revised returns of the Russian census gives the total population of that country at 129,000,000. This makes Russia third in rank among nations, China coming first, with an estimated population of 400,000,000, and the British empire next, with 208,000,000.

Any old bachelor with plenty of money can obtain a situation as ideal husband.

RIVER'S OMNIVEROUS MAW.

How the Mississippi Is Eating Away the Towns of Southern Illinois.

During the past ten years some of the most remarkable changes that ever take place in the course of any river have occurred in the channel of the Mississippi from St. Genevieve to Chester. When the current of the Mississippi broke across the narrow neck of land which separates it from the Kaskaskia river, and, changed its course to the shorter route, the extreme efforts of the turbulent stream, the rolling, rushing waters of the mighty Mississippi and the slow, peaceful current of the Kaskaskia, to find room in the narrow bed of the Kaskaskia caused a surging and a crowding of the waters that soon ate away the frail soil which formed the river's banks.

The tract of land upon which old Kaskaskia was situated was formed into an island and it was not long until the current of the river succeeded in washing away the fertile soil and undermining the buildings of the old settlement causing the destruction of the village. The washing of the soil along the Illinois side was the same and after working a broader bed for itself at the expense of thousands of acres of valuable farm lands in Illinois, the river began working a straight course for itself, and slowly but surely ever since then the eating away of the land has gone on in ceaseless silence.

Two years ago the river threatened to turn its current upon the Missouri shore and had already begun making great inroads upon the banks opposite Clearyville. When this was found to be disastrous to the towns on the Illinois side of the river efforts were made by the business men of those places which resulted in an appropriation being made by the government and work being done on the river at that point.

The work had the desired effect and since then little attention has been given to the river at that point. But now a picture most disastrous in its execution is spread before the inhabitants of the towns along the river from St. Genevieve to Rockwood. The fate of Rockwood threatens to be the fate of Chester and Menard. The same terrible fate of historic old Kaskaskia hangs gloomily over Clearyville and Boise Brule. These villages lie along the river's bank all oblivious of what seems to be the inevitable.

The serious and rapid encroachments of the river's current upon Kaskakia island at a point directly opposite the Southern Illinois prison has caused a great sandbar to form along the Illinois shore immediately above the prison. The gradual growth of this bar has been continually watched by the prison officials for the past ten months, it being interesting to them from the fact that it was seen that as soon as the bar had pushed itself sufficiently far enough down stream the water supply of the prison would be shut off.

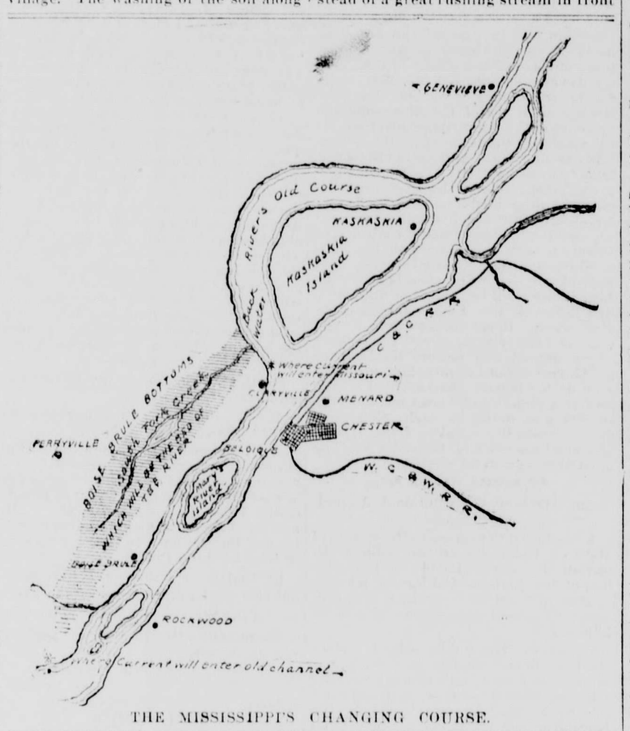
The further into the island the current ate the further down the stream the hoary-headed bar pushed its way, and a month ago all hopes that the bar would not advance to a dangerous position were abandoned by the prison officials and preparations were made for a new supply to be in readiness when the other was shut off. Recently the bar manifested its destructive work. The prison pumps refused to work. The sand had reached the point where the pipes entered the river and they had become clogged.

About a mile above the prison the river makes a great bend into Kaskaskia island, forming a half moon-like depression, which has existed ever since the river cut across from its old bed. The current makes a great sweep along this depression and the frail soil is rapidly washed away and sand bars from continually along the Illinois shore. During the past year almost a mile of land has been washed away from the south end of the island by the hungry waters and they are yet unsatisfied. The current is working a straight course for itself and this is what makes the gloomy picture to the prison officials and the inhabitants of Chester, St. Mary's, Clearyville and Boise Brule. The current in the straightened course will strike the Missouri shore about half a mile up the river's old channel and once more the river will begin its straightening action, but this time it will be much more accelerated, owing to the conditions favorable to the natural action of the current.

The old course of the river will give the current easy access to the Missouri soil, but instead of following the old slough and cutting through the point of land and emerging opposite Chester the current will manifest a tendency to a straight course and the water will spread out over the broad fertile bottoms of the Boise Brule, while the current will gradually work a channel along a course so natural as to appear to have been destined long ages ago to be the future bed of the river.

The muddy stream will rush along the depressions back of Clearyville and Boise Brule and will then enter Fish lake and passing onward the stream will find the least resistance along the course of Boise creek. Once the current begins to run along this route it will be a matter of but a few weeks until the main channel of the river will exist there. Where are now rich farm lands, which each years sends forth the richest products of the state of Missouri, there will then be the dashing muddy waters of the Mississippi. Instead of a great rushing stream in front of the Illinois state prison and the city of Chester there will be a great stretch of white sand, dotted here and there with pools of muddy, murky water and one standing high up on the bluffs on the Illinois side will see the great river steamers plying along their course five miles away.

The villages of Boise Brule and Clearyville will be destroyed, as was Kaskaskia; Chester will be little more than a settlement and the prison will be located in a spot so remote that it will possibly necessitate its removal. The Centralia and Chester and the Wabash, Chester and Western railroads will be left without a terminus and the great Father of Waters will flow on.



THE MISSISSIPPI'S CHANGING COURSE.

Allspice.

Practically all the allspice used in the civilized world comes from the Island of Jamaica. It is known also as "primento," or Jamaica pepper. The tree is evergreen and the flowers grow in dense clusters; these develop into small green aromatic berries the size of a black pepper. If allowed to ripen they become pulpy and lose some of their pungency. For commercial purposes the berries are gathered when green, carefully dried in the sun and afterward packed in bags holding 160 to 180 pounds each, for shipment. Pimento trees grow in many parts of tropical America, but nowhere do they thrive as in Jamaica. The trees are never planted by man and receive no cultivation worthy of the name. The seeds are dropped by the birds, and the rains and the tropical sun do the rest. Surplus trees are cut down and become walking sticks and umbrella handles.—Exchange.

This Seems Correct.

Riprap—The eyes are the windows of the soul.

Wigwag—Then the soul of the man whose eyes have been blackened looks out of stained-glass windows.—New York Herald.

Giving your daughter piano lessons is like buying a lottery ticket where you have one chance in ten thousand to win.

PAINTED ON A CLIFF.

Sentiments of Utah Citizens Expressed in a Unique Way.

William Gibson of Vernal, Utah, was taken with the idea that to paint the motto, "Remember the Maine," high upon the face of a cliff in Ashley canyon would be a fitting way to represent the sentiment of the citizens of Ashley valley. Painter Leo O. Voight agreed to go up and do the work.

BRAVE GERMAN DOING THE WORK.

A new five-eighths-inch four stranded Manila rope was used to hoist him to the spot on the cliff selected for the painting, which from measurements taken was 358 feet from the bottom and 225 feet from the top of the cliff, not allowing for stretch of rope. This would show the cliff to be twenty-eight feet higher than the Washington monument.

The start was made from a ledge sixty feet from the base of the cliff. When Mr. Voight was raised about 100 feet from the ledge the twist in the rope caused him to whirl around very rapidly and, to use his own expression the cannyon was full of cliffs. There were cliffs to the right of him, cliffs to the left of him and cliffs all around him. It looked as if he were turning fast enough to throw his boots off.

The children yelled, the women screamed and some shed tears of sympathy for, as they supposed, a doomed man, but the twist was soon out of the rope and the brave German was hoisted to the right point and did his work according to program.

A MISMATED COUPLE.

Prince and Princess of Wales Again the Subject of Gossip.

The rupture, for it has come to be looked upon as nothing less, between the prince and princess of Wales continues to be eagerly discussed by the London smart set. All their various differences in the past, and they have been not a few, are being recalled and everyone is wondering how long it will be before a reconciliation is brought about, for there is little doubt that eventually the mismated couple will make up once more. It is pretty well understood that the prince's conduct has at times been very exasperating to the princess and it is equally well known that the latter has a temper which, when it breaks loose, indulges in some very picturesque pyrotechnics. However, the princess, who is a thoroughly good woman, has forgiven in the past and doubtless will again. As prospective queen of Great Britain she is not likely to break permanently with her rather trying husband.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

A Popular Naval Hero.

One of the heroes of the British navy whom old soldiers of the Crimea still recall with warm fondness was Capt. William Peel, the third son of Robert Peel. Many stories of his gallantry are told, of how he picked up a shell with his own hands and carried it away from the boxes of powder near which it had fallen during the bombardment, and threw it over the top of the earthworks just before it exploded; of how when the sandbags around the magazine caught fire from another shell he, before any one else, was on top of the magazine pulling away the burning rags, and of how he always set the example in his battery of walking upright, no matter how fierce the firing, and without due haste; but the best story of all when you know what a brave man he was is of how once when in 1851 he was crossing the Nubian desert he astonished his companions by dismounting from his camel and gave some of his store of water to a little bird that was lying on the sand dying of thirst. This was the man of whom Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood spoke recently, when he said that of all the officers he had ever known Peel did most to inspire his men with his own spirit.

At Close Range.

Hattie—So you and Jack quarreled, did you?

Ella—Yes; he said something that I didn't like, and I told him we must be strangers henceforth.

Hattie—And did he fall on his knees and ask you to forgive him?

Ella—Not he. You see he—that is, his knees were occupied at the time.

MARRIED BY A PRISONER.

Ancestors of an Honored Southern Family were Wedded in Jail.

Of the immigrants to this country during the last century none was more sturdy than the rugged Scotch-Irish, whose notions of personal and religious freedom caused them to forsake their own country and seek homes on this side of the Atlantic. Among the number who thus came to America was Rev. Dr. Thomas Clark, a Scotch Presbyterian, who was educated in the University of Glasgow, but who from 1751 to 1764 was the pastor of a congregation in Monaghan County, Ireland. In the last-named year Dr. Clark, with about 300 of his congregation, came to America. They landed at New York, where they separated and went, a part to Salem, in Washington County, New York, and the rest to Cedar Springs, in Abbeyville County, South Carolina. Dr. Clark accompanied the party that went to Salem, and there became pastor of the first church that was erected in the State of New York north of Albany. He resigned from the pastorate of the Salem church, however, in 1782, and joined his brethren in South Carolina, where he was installed as pastor of the Cedar Springs congregation in Abbeyville County, a position which he retained until his death in 1792.

While Dr. Clark was a pastor in Ireland he refused to take the prescribed oath of abjuration, because the oath recognized the king as the head of the church; and for such refusal he was imprisoned in the county jail of Monaghan County. While thus confined in jail Dr. Clark officiated at one marriage and thirteen baptisms. The marriage thus celebrated in the Monoghan county jail was performed in the year 1754, and the parties to it—John Harris and Eleanor Rendels—preceded their pastor to America, and settled in South Carolina. The descendants of this couple, whose nuptials were thus solemnized in a jail, have been numerous and distinguished. Twelve of the ministers of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of the South are descended from that couple; twenty-two of the ministers of that church have obtained wives from among the descendants of that couple, and many of their descendants have filled the offices of elder and deacon in that church.

The members of that church still observe much of the severity of faith and practice that chacterized their progenitors in Scotland, and the term "seceders," by which they are commonly known, did not arise from anything in this country, but was given to them in their origin, when Ebenezer Erskine and his coadjutors in 1733 seceded from the Church of Scotland. These secessionists declared that the church from which they parted had become corrupted under the various efforts of the English kings to inject prelacy and episcopacy into the Presbyterianism of Scotland. When the "seceders," who have since spread into all the Southern States, established a classical school for the education of their boys at Due West, S. C., they called it Clark and Erskine Seminary, and it was this seminary which grew and developed into Erskine College, with which the history of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in this country is so closely identified, and the gentleman who for twenty-five years has presided over that institution and to whom the educators of the State recently paid such admirable tribute is himself a descendant of the couple whose hands were united in the jail of Monaghan County, Ireland, in 1754.—Washington Post.

Turquoise and Sapphire.

Someone has recently sent an inquiry in reference to the turquoise and the sapphire, knowing only that both were blue gems, but unable to state the difference between them. The sapphire is a transparent gem, like the ruby, topaz and others. It is blue, and next in hardness to the diamond. The sapphire is pure crystallized alumina. The turquoise is a hydrated phosphate of alumina. It is also blue, like a piece of sky, but is opaque, and comes mainly from the mountains of Persia. That indefinable property, like the "water" of a diamond, or the luster of a pearl, is in a turquoise called the zat. In the middle ages many superstitions were attached to it, and virtues ascribed to it. It was said to strengthen the sight, to save the bones in a fall, to pale if the possessor was sick or died, but to recover its color when another owner took it. Most extraordinary fancy of all, it was asserted that when suspended by a string it was capable of correctly striking the hours in some mysterious way on the inside of a glass. Some very beautiful specimens of turquoise can be seen in the National Museum at Washington, both singly and also incrusted on Persian boxes and bowls, as ornaments.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The First Use of Field Music.

The first use of field music of which we have absolutely authentic information was at the battle of Bouvines, that village of French Flanders where the French have won no fewer than three victories—Philip Augustus defeating Otto IV. of Germany there in 1214, Philip of Valois defeating the English there in 1340, while in 1794 the French defeated the Austrians at the same place. It was at Bouvines, in 1214, that trumpets sounded the signal for the victorious French charge, the first authentic instance of a command given by a trumpet-call.—Century.

A Dish of Worms.

One of the choicest delicacies in Jamaica is a huge white worm found in the heart of the cabbage palm. It tastes, when cooked, like almonds.

Some people have money and don't know how to enjoy it, while others know how to enjoy it but haven't got it.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21 1898

For Governor of State,

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

Lieutenant-Governor,
EDWARD L HUTCHINSON .. of Los Angeles

Secretary of State,
R. A. THOMPSON ..... San Francisco

Controller,
T W. MAPLE ..... Kern

Treasurer,
WILLIAM S. GREEN ..... Colusa

Attorney-General,
WILLIAM P. ANDREWS ..... Tehama

Surveyor-General,
IRVING H. MULHOLLAND ..... Inyo

Clerk of Supreme Court,
H. A. MCCRANEY ..... Sacramento

Justices Supreme Court,
WALTER VANDYKE ..... Los Angeles
WILLIAM M. CONLEY ..... Madera

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHRIS RUCKLE ..... Placer

State Printer,
EVERETT L. WOODMAN ..... Sacramento

Railroad Commissioner—Third District,
J. L. DRYDEN ..... San Diego

Board of Equalization—Fourth District,
T. O. TOLAND ..... Ventura

Congress—Second District,
MARION DE VRIES ..... San Joaquin

Member of Assembly—Sixtieth District,
P. H. MACK ..... Inyo

Sheriff and Tax Collector,
J. J. GUNN ..... Modock

Clerk Auditor and Recorder,
D. J. HESSION ..... Big Pine

Assessor,
W. W. YANDELL ..... Bishop

Treasurer,
S. G. GREGG ..... Big Pine

District Attorney,
P. W. FORBES ..... Independence

Coroner and Public Administrator,
I. P. YANEY ..... Bishop

Superintendent Public Schools,
H. C. HAMPTON ..... Bishop

OFFICIAL.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }

IN accordance with law thereunto directing me, I hereby proclaim and give notice that a General Election will be held throughout the State of California on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898,

At which election the following officers will be elected, and the following proposed Constitutional amendments and other questions will be voted on:

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
SECRETARY OF STATE.
CONTROLLER.
TREASURER.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
SURVEYOR-GENERAL.
CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.

Also, seven Representatives to the Congress of the United States; being one Representative from each Congressional District in this State.

Also, three Railroad Commissioners, being one Railroad Commissioner from each Railroad District in this State.

Also, four members of the State Board of Equalization, being one member from each of the four districts from which by law members of the Board of Equalization are to be elected.

Also, two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of California.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Counties of Santa Clara, Tulare and Glenn.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Del Norte for the unexpired term of James E. Murphy, deceased, ending January, 1903; vice Fletcher A. Cutler, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Santa Barbara, for the unexpired term of W. B. Cope, resigned, ending January, 1903; vice W. S. Day, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Kings, for the unexpired term of Justin Jacobs, deceased, ending January, 1901.

Also, twenty members of the Senate, being one Senator from each of the following Senatorial Districts, to-wit: Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth.

Also, eighty members of the Assembly, being one member of the Assembly from each of the eighty Assembly Districts in this State.

Also, at said election, amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, submitted by the Legislature of this State, at its last regular session, numbered and designated as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said State, namely:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that now and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows;

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State at the election to be held throughout this State on

Each of the said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon by ballot in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) For the Amendment?	Yes	No
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) For the Amendment?	Yes	No
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44 (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) For the Amendment?	Yes	No
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties.) For the Amendment?	Yes	No
Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) For the Amendment?	Yes	No
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) For the Amendment?	Yes	No
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) For the Amendment?	Yes	No

Also, at said election, the following question shall be voted on: The Legislature of this State at its thirty second session, adopted a resolution on the 2d day of March, 1897, known as Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, recommending to the electors of this State, at the General Election to be held November 8th, A. D. 1898, to vote for or against a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The proposed Convention is to consist of eighty delegates, one to be chosen from each Assembly District. Such delegates are to possess the same qualifications, and shall be elected in the same manner as members of the Assembly; they shall receive as compensation the sum of eight dollars per day with the same mileage as the members of the Assembly, and there shall be a reasonable number of clerks and other attaches whose compensation shall be fixed by the convention. Accordingly at such general election the electors of this State will vote for or against a Convention to revise said Constitution. Each ballot used at such election shall contain printed thereon, in addition to other matter required by law, the words:

For the Convention to revise the Constitution.

Against the Convention to revise the Constitution.

And I do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I of the Penal Code; such reward to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Sacramento, this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1898.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

SUPERVISORS' PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the General Election to be held on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1898,

The following County, District and Township Officers are to be elected in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz.:

1—Sheriff and Tax Collector;
2—County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder;
3—County Treasurer;
4—County Assessor;
5—District Attorney;
6—Superintendent of Schools;
7—Coroner and Public Administrator;
8—County Surveyor;
9—One Supervisor, 1st District;
10—One Supervisor, 3d District;
11—One Supervisor, 5th District;
12—One Justice of the Peace, 1st Twp.;
13—One Constable 1st Township;
14—One Justice of the Peace, 2d Twp.;
15—One Constable, 2d Township;
16—One Justice of the Peace 3d Twp.;
17—One Constable, 3d Township.
18—One Justice of the Peace 4th Twp.;
19—One Constable, 4th Township.
20—One Justice of the Peace, 5th Twp.;
21—One Constable, 5th Township.

Boards of Election.

Ordered—That polls be held in the following places in the precincts named in the said County of Inyo, for the said General Election, and that the following named electors be and they are appointed officers of the Boards of Election in the respective Precincts of said County, for said General Election, as follows, to-wit:

Round Valley, No. 1.
Inspectors—W. H. Wells J. G. W. Birchim.
Judges—D. Olds, W. W. Vaughn.
Clerks—I. P. Smith John E. Jones.
Ballot Clerks—J. S. McGee C. L. Olds.
Polls to be held at School House.

Lincoln, No. 2.
Inspectors—R. Love G. P. Bourland.
Judges—W. H. Fitzgerald, James Shaw.
Clerks—W. A. Trickey Charles Wonacott.
Ballot Clerks—Wm. Brockman, Wm. Jenkins.
Polls to be held at School House.

Laws, No. 3.
Inspectors—Barton McGee, H. G. Pinkney.
Judges—Jos. McNally P. Gunter
Clerks—Ed. Deh, Geo. Hackaby
Ballot Clerks—Ed Morton, L. H. J. Ehlen
Polls to be held at School House.

Bishop, No. 4
Inspectors—C. W. Dixon Ed M. Clarke
Judges—W. G. McCrosky jr. James McBride
Clerks—W. W. Watterson, Chas Garretson
Ballot Clerks—A. J. Murphy, Henry Shirley
Polls to be held at Court House.

East Bishop, No. 5.
Inspectors—C. M. Dixon, W. C. Brierly
Judges—L. A. Coats, Chas. A. McKay
Clerks—H. H. Howell, Geo. Watterson
Ballot Clerks—Andrew Pell, John N. Yandell
Polls to be held at Albright's office.

Poleta, No. 6.
Inspectors—George Collins, James Hampton
Judges—George Storey, A. O. Collins
Clerks—J. A. Leidy, C. W. Geiger
Ballot Clerks—T. J. Reed, George Free
Polls to be held at George Collins' House.

Big Pine, No. 7.
Inspectors—R. W. Thomas, S. H. Spratt
Judges—S. J. McMurry, J. E. M. Connell
Clerks—G. W. Hall, W. H. Uhlmeyer
Ballot Clerks—I. Joseph, D. W. Pitman
Polls to be held at School House.

Fish Springs, No. 8.
Inspectors—J. H. Cox, Chas. Petersen
Judges—T. W. Hill, G. W. Melone
Clerk—Geo. H. Rose, C. F. Fuller
Ballot Clerks—A. W. H. Smith Upton Tracy
Polls to be held at School House.

Taboose, No. 9.
Inspectors—Geo. D. Calvert, S. Tapman
Judges—Luke E. Smith, William Hines
Clerks—Charles Walter, Joseph G. Bell
Ballot Clerks—A. L. Conklin, M. S. Harbour
Polls to be held at School House.

Independence, No. 10.
Inspectors—A. Clark, J. S. Gorman
Judges—J. D. Blair, G. W. Brady
Clerks—J. E. Parker, George Thorpe
Ballot Clerks—Neel Bell, H. D. Gill
Polls to be held at School House.

Citrus, No. 11.
Inspectors—Jacob Pfohl, W. H. Ramsey
Judges—Joseph Vaughn, W. F. Norbrup
Clerks—John A. Ramsey, Martin Church
Ballot clerks—David Vaughn, Seth A. Baker
Polls to be held at R. R. Depot.

Georges Creek, No. 12.
Inspectors—Gus McGovern, John Kispert
Judges—Thos. Hamilton, J. V. Skinner
Clerks—J. E. Shepherd, J. F. Beale
Ballot clerks—J. W. Lacey, W. H. Jenkins
Polls to be held at School House.

Lone Pine, No. 13.
Inspectors—Mark Hand, J. C. Anton
Judges—P. M. Laberge, C. Carrasco
Clerks—F. P. Meyson, R. C. Spear
Ballot clerks—Abe Diaz, O. F. Dearborn
Polls to be held at Town Hall.

Cerro Gordo, No. 14.
Inspectors— — —, Chris Crohn
Judges—Gregory Kelly, Manuel Romero
Clerks—M. W. Trask, — —
Ballot clerks—Harry Williams, Jesus Romero
Polls to be held at Crohn's Building.

Keeler, No. 15
Inspectors—Samuel Levy, John Jenkins
Judges—Mike Anton, Nat Randall
Clerks—A. R. Schively, H. Winkle
Ballot clerks—C. W. Stewart, A. St. Merry
Polls to be held at School House.

Olancha, No. 16
Inspectors—Alonzo Brown, August Walker
Judges—R. H. Williams, Horace Bellows
Clerks—W. Grant, Charles Whittock
Ballot clerks—Henry Deane, Ira Brown
Polls to be held at W. H. Walker's House.

Darwin, No. 17.
Inspectors—Henry Jackson, Paul Pfefferle
Judges—J. A. McKenzie, N. S. Thompson
Clerks—James Murry, Charles Richardson
Ballot clerks—James Harry, James Wood
Polls to be held at Waterman's Store.

Modock, No. 18.
Inspectors—Arthur Smith, — —
Judges—James Scansborough, — —
Clerks—C. E. Shepherd, John Doody
Ballot clerks—John C. Cress, Wm. Monahan
Polls to be held at J. J. Gunn's Boarding House.

Mountain Springs, No. 19.
Inspector—P. D. Webb, — —
Judges—James Prewett, — —
Clerks— — —, — —
Ballot clerks—Theodore Wibbelt, — —
Polls to be held at Wolbrecht's House.

Ballarat, No. 20.
Inspectors—Frank McAlister, P. Winston
Judges—John Taylor, J. S. Stotler
Clerks—George Vollmer, C. H. Tyler
Ballot clerks—J. Casey, Chas. McLeod
Polls to be held in Weaver & Porter's Building, south of Weaver & Porter's Store.

Panamint, No. 21.
Inspectors—J. Curran, George Montgomery
Judges—J. Wall, F. Russell
Clerks—Al Williams, H. P. Dover
Ballot clerks—J. W. Trotter, J. Wingfield
Polls to be held at Anthony's Boarding House.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

Independent Candidate.

A. K. BRIGGS, of Bishop, respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo County.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo Co.

WM. D. DEHY.

Dated Bishop, Cal., August 10, 1898.

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF SALE OF MINING INTERESTS BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by Frank M. Kelsey, Public Administrator, administrator of the estate of John F. Glaser, deceased, that he will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, all of the interest of said deceased at the time of his death, and all interest which his said estate may since have acquired, in and to the following described mining property, situate in the South Park Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, to wit:

An undivided one-fourth (¼) interest in the Mineral Hill group of mines, in accordance with location notices filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, and in accordance with the records of said mining district, said group being composed of the following claims, to-wit: Mineral Hill, Mineral Layout, Breakaway, and Mineral Mound.

An undivided one-fourth (¼) interest in the Aurora and Tuber mining claims;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Comet mine;

An undivided one-half (½) interest in the Yellow Meth mine;

All in accordance with said county records and the records of said mining district.

Also all of the interest of said deceased in the Golden West Mining and Milling Company.

Bids in writing will be received at the office of the undersigned administrator, or at the office of the undersigned attorneys for said administrator, for said mining claims, or any part thereof. The said interest in said Mineral Hill group will be sold as a whole. Separate bids will be required for the other claims above described.

Said property will be sold on or after twelve o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1898. The said mining interests are offered for sale pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, made and entered on the 2nd day of September, 1898, in a certain proceeding in said Court entitled in the Matter of the Estate of John F. Glaser, deceased, and said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said Court.

Ten per cent of the amount of bid will be required to be paid when bid is accepted, and balance of purchase price upon confirmation of sale.

Dated September 3d, 1898.

FRANK M. KELSEY,
Public Administrator, Administrator of said Estate, 220-222 Wilcox Bldg., cor. Second and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

FLINT & BARKER, Attorneys for Administrator, Los Angeles Natl. Bk. Bldg., N. E. cor. First & Spring sts., Los Angeles, California.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, deceased. Order to Show Cause Why Order of sale of Real Estate Should not be Made.

James R. Moffett, the Administrator of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole or some portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the 22d day of October, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in the town of Independence, in the county of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, either at public or private sale, as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court

Dated September 17th, 1898.
P. W. FORBES, Attorney for Administrator.

P. M. LABERGE,

LONE PINE, - - CALIFORNIA,

BUTCHER BUTCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK, HAMS AND BACON.

BEEF delivered at Lone Pine Station for 6c. per lb by wholesale.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE

HORSESHOEING

AND

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP. INDEPENDENCE

Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED $1.00
MAIN SPRINGS $1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21 1898

E. Ghenot is seriously ill.

Dr. Helen M. McKnight, of Bisnop, arrived at Independence this morning in answer to a professional call.

Mr. J. G. McLean has volunteered to teach a class in calisthenics at the "Gym." every Tuesday evening, from 7:30 to 8:30.

In the Superior Court, October 12th, in the case of Anna Reynolds vs. Silas Reynolds a decree of divorce was granted to the plaintiff.

Mrs. John Willett has bought a lot in Independence near Mr. Bunney's place, and will soon commence the erection of a new residence.

Owing to the political gathering on Thursday evening the meeting of the Debating Club was postponed until tomorrow (Saturday) evening.

Pedestrians and school children especially owe a vote of thanks to Road Commissioner Eldred for a foot-bridge across the creek along the east line of the Court House lot.

Teams and bands of horses, brought up for pasturage from the lower counties last fall, are now moving out southward. All take considerable quantities of hay, and that product will be held at high figures during the coming winter.

All the upper-valley county candidates have paid Independence voters respectful interviews and passed on, one way or the other. As all the nominees from this locality are scattered out upon missionary work the town is notably quiet.

Last evening the Court House was well filled by auditors of Hon. T. H. Selvage, a Republican campaigner from Humboldt County. The speaker is not a spell-binder, but made some good points if true, mainly an effort to show that Gage is not a railroad man. May be not, but it is unfortunate for him that all the well-known railroad attorneys of the State, including Mr. Selvage, are so hotly supporting his candidacy.

One of those inscrutable accidents that sometimes happen is reported from Big Pine. At the saw mill at 11:30 last Tuesday night a rock became detached from the side of the mountain and crashed down through the cabin in which S. H. Spratt and Lowell Eugley were sleeping. It struck Mr. Eugley on the head, injuring the frontal bones and rendering him unconscious for several hours, and his case is considered very serious. After impact upon its victim the rock flew over a table and narrowly missed a like injury to Mr. Spratt.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending October 20, 1898:

Highest barometer	30.242	16th
Lowest "	29.731	15th
Highest temperature	83.0	14th
Lowest "	46	16th
Mean "	63.8	
Average dew point	6.1	
Average humidity	12.3	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	30 SE	15th
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	00	

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

Methodist Church.

Sunday, October 23, 1898:

Independence—At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the regular session of the Sunday-school.

Church service at 7:00 p. m.: Subject of discourse, "Convenient Seasons."

Services at Lone Pine and Georges Creek at the usual hours.

JOHN J. PARDEE, Pastor.

Soldiers' Brides.

Captain Albert W. Brown, U. S. V., from Seattle, and Miss Mary E. Robeson of Seattle were among the applicants for a marriage license at the County Clerk's office yesterday. The Captain stated that he was about to sail on the transport Senator for Manila and wanted to be married right away. Scarcely had he left the License Clerk's room before Lieutenant John F. Lucey, U. S. V., of Sacramento, called for a license to marry Miss Emily P. Conklin of San Francisco. He did not offer any particulars except that he, too, was about to sail on the Senator and wanted a dear little wife to leave at home.—*S. F. Call, Oct. 14.*

Hon. Pat. Reddy and John Kelly, the mining man, are inspecting the Indian Queen mine in Furnace Canyon. It is Mr. Reddy's intention to resume work at the Queen if the mine shows well enough to warrant it. He and Mr. Kelly will also visit the mines at Darwin. Mr. Reddy's health is greatly improved, although he is still under the doctor's care. —*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

Our old friend the European war cloud has once more made its appearance and is now lowering over England and France. What makes the situation a little more critical than usual is that France is threatened with internal troubles, and the authorities might see in a foreign war the means of restoring harmony in the republic itself. If such should be the outcome it would only be a case of history repeating itself.

The three new battleships to be built at Philadelphia, Newport News and San Francisco will have a 2000 tons more displacement than the Oregon, or a total of 12,500. One feature of the batteries will be fourteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns. The ships will be ready in 1901.

Placer Mining in Montana.

We fancy that the following excerpt will be read with interest by many old-timers. It is from a letter by H. L. Childs, dated at Home Park, Mont., Oct. 9, 1898:

Somehow I often find myself day-dreaming and recalling events that accurred during my early experience in the vast expanse of Owens Valley sage brush and horned toads. Those were the happy, careless days of unsophisticated youth, and before I had realized that the devil was so generally distributed through the civilized contingent of the business and social world. * * Did I ever mention John J. Lown—a resident of Red Bluff, this county—who formerly lived in Southern Inyo? He was one of the members comprising the band who drove the hostile Indians into the lake, where they were effectually pickled for all time. He knew Tom Passmore, "Dad" Moore and all the rest of the old-timers. Lown was well fixed in good mines and other property, but got mixed in a law suit and was tricked out of nearly all his possessions. Sprague, a former resident of Bishop, has a big ranch near Bozeman, Mont., and is well off.

Unfortunately, we will not be able to more than demonstrate the character of our ground this year. We stripped over 250,000 cubic yards of material above pay gravel, prospected pretty thoroughly and investigated bed-rock at different points. The quality of the gold is high grade, 896½ fine—sells at $18 58 per oz. It is all coarse, but the heaviest particle seldom exceeds 75c. It was rather a hard proposition to study up at the start, but is plain enough now. * * * Montana makes one aggressive and cranky. I have unbounded faith in our other proposition, which will require a dredge plant on a big scale. Made a tour last month in taking in several dredging plants in operation in order to familiarize myself with the latest improvements. Some were a complete success, while others were banging away with expensively arranged, new fangled machines, abundantly heeled with funds but totally lacking in common sense or judgment. First big snow storm came last day of September. We will now have alternate days of fine weather, but the cold nights will freeze at the head of our water source and impede further hydraulic operations. Had fully intended spending the winter in a warmer climate, and would have been only too delighted to take in the eastern side of the grand old Sierras. But I can see that it will be another season before I can feel free to do as I please.

It is stated that, having secured a large majority of the stock of the San Juaquin and San Francisco Railroad, the Santa Fe will also control the proposed Bakersfield and Los Angeles line, which is to connect the Valley Road with the Santa Fe at Mojave, and have an extension south into Los Angeles. Both California and Santa Fe capital is to build the road from Bakersfield south to Los Angeles and the Tehachipa mountains and through the Tejon Pass. The road will be 200 miles long and will cost in the neighborhood of $7,250,000. This is an important piece of news, for it means that under the new deal the Santa Fe will parallel the Southern Pacific all the way from Los Angeles into San Francisco, through the central part of the State. The Santa Fe has a fine local system in the southern part of the State. At present this system's only outlet is by the way of Barstow, on its Albuquerque-Mojave line. The Barstow outlet is simply for overland business in and out of Southern California. In order to do local or State business between Los Angeles and San Francisco the Santa Fe must extend the Valley road from Bakersfield south to Los Angeles.

The California State Board of Trade, at a recent meeting adopted the following, on a subject upon which every mountain journal has often descanted with all the vigor in its power:

WHEREAS, The destruction of California forests by fire is a burning issue which commands the attention of this Board; therefore

Resolved, That the California State Board of Trade requests of the Yosemite Commission, the Federal Superintendents of Forest Reservations, the Sierra Club, and other organizations and public authorities concerned, co-operative action with this Board to secure from the Legislature of this State such action as will secure the adequate policing of our forests and the just punishment of all persons guilty of forest arson.

The Indian troubles in the Northwest are not yet over; the indications are that they have only begun. It is an interesting fact that Indian wars do not occur north of the Canadian line, although the Indians are just as fierce and untamable there.

The Paris Exposition of 1900 will contain the largest theater in the world. According to the report of M. Raulin, the architect who has been intrusted with its construction, it will accommodate from 12,000 to 15,000 persons.

The probability of a rupture in the Paris peace negotiations is now almost a certainty, due to Spain's desperate attempt to saddle the Spanish-Cuban debt on the United States, which our Commissioners refuse to consider at all.

Spanish papers express surprise that the representatives of the United States are unwilling to leave the decision of terms to arbitration. That might have been done before the war. There is nothing left to arbitrate.

The amount of gold coin in actual circulation in the world is estimated by the Bank of England officials to be 865 tons.

Telephone lines use 12,000,000 pounds of copper yearly.

MINING and SCIENTIFIC PRESS
THIRTY-NINTH YEAR.
24 Pages : Weekly : Illustrated.
INDISPENSABLE TO MINING MEN.
$3 PER YEAR, POSTPAID.
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.
MINING and Scientific PRESS
330 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Will S. Green was born in Kentucky in 1831, came to California in 1849, and settled at Colusa in 1850, where he has ever since resided. In 1863 he became editor of the Colusa Sun, has been its editor ever since, and being yet in the vigorous possession of all his faculties, he expects to remain such for many years to come. He has supported vigorously every Democratic platform adopted, and every Democratic ticket nominated from the day he took control of its columns until this moment, and expects to do so as long as he can order the combination of the types. In 1855 he took up land surveying as a profession, and was several times elected county surveyor, although the office did not add materially to revenue of the profession. In 1867 he was elected to the assembly, and wrote what was known for many years as the Green Code of Land Laws. He was state library trustee for eight years, and has held several positions of trust, but never one of profit until appointed in 1891 to be surveyor general for California, with a salary of $2000 a year. In April last Governor Budd appointed him state treasurer to fill a vacancy, and he appears before the people of the state for the first time, asking to be continued in that position. His services to the party and to the State as an editor would not be lost by his election, for he would continue right along.

Early in the fifties Mr. Green began the discussion of the irrigation question—proclaiming to the people of this state that to be successful agriculturalists and horticulturists they must have control of the water. He has attended practically all the conventions and discussions held on that subject in the state, and some on the outside, and spent three entire sessions of the legislature trying to get legislation in that behalf perfected. He has begged the people all these years to take control of the water themselves, and not let it become the subject of monopoly. In 1864, 34 years ago, he made, at his own expense, a survey to determine the possibilities of the Sacramento river for irrigation purposes, and in 1883-4 continued the investigation to the streams of the coast range, and continued the surveys from the river. He has also taken great interest in matter of the drainage of the Sacramento valley, and in 1868-9 made surveys and maps that cost him fully $1000, besides his own time. He has attended practically every convention and public discussion held on this subject, as well as those for the betterment of the navigation of the rivers of the state. He has made preliminary surveys for railroads that promised to benefit his section, also without compensation. The money given to public work of the kind, with the interest he has paid on it, would amount to a large fortune, and the time to years. He would appreciate an election to the office of state treasurer, but in any event, he expects to die in the harness pulling for the betterment of California.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, between June 30th and Sept. 30th, 1898:

Total warrants drawn		11 921 81
Gen. Expense fund	2 811 40	
School "	382 75	
Hospital "	1 795 49	
Salary "	3 597 24	
Road District No 1 Fund	77 00	
" " " 2 "	272 00	
" " " 3 "	228 25	
" " " 4 "	124 50	
Bridge "	131 18	
Big Pine Bldn'g "	2 500 00	
	11 921 81	11 921 81

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	60 9 0 55	
Cash in treasury		8 146 39
Remaining indebtedness		52 844 16
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed Oct. 3, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved Oct. 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ANNIE VALENZUELA, Plaintiff,
vs.
IGNACIO VALENZUELA, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. P. W Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE People of the State of California send Greeting to Ignacio Valenzuela, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or she will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
[SEAL] Clerk.

o21t5

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
July 1	To cash on hand	$12 025 12	
5	cash from A M Given, tax col.	539 42	
5	P A Chalfant, co. assessor	1 875 56	
	P A Chalfant, assessor	38 10	
	cash from A M Given, tax collees	27 00	
	D J Hession, clerk fees	8 65	
	D J Hession, recorder, fees	62 30	
	J H Shannon Int on State land	33 60	
8	A A Cashbaugh, Int State land	33 60	
9	J H Shannon fines	2 25	
13	Samuel T Black, School money	3,074 06	
18	Jack Mallory, red	3 02	
	Joseph Shelly, r'd	1 04	
	A V Davidson fines	7 00	
24	E H Edwards Int State land	32 00	
27	Margaret Sanders Big Pine Bonds	3,000 00	
		20 762 72	
Aug 1	A M Given, tax col.	284 00	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	60 98	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	15 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 50	
	D J Hession, recorder fees	48 15	
	D J Hession, clerk, fees	28 35	
8	Modock Con M & Co redemption	14 55	
30	John B Church on Lake land	123 16	
	A R Schively on Lake land	358 63	
		21 697 04	
Sept 5	A M Given, tax col	455 50	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	377 79	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	26 00	
	D J Hession, clerk	31 15	
	D J Hession, Recorder fees	24 20	
	Thos T Smith, state land	48 01	
	Thos T Smith, on state land	48 01	
	David Scott, state land	25 50	
		22 733 20	

DISBURSEMENTS

July	Lone Pine B'd fund	1 160 00
	Salary	1 517 28
	Hospital	1 689 99
	General Expense	1 795 65
	Bridge	136 48
	Road Dist No 1	77 00
	" " " 2	267 00
	" " " 3	201 00
	" " " 4	124 50
	Big Pine Sch'l Bl'd	1 500 00
	" " "	5 00
	Sundry Sch'l Dist'y.	6 00
	Liberty "	8 18
	Bishop "	15 00
	Irving "	7 00
	Milton "	15 00
	County Sch'l Fund	16 00
		8 571 03
Aug.	Salary	1 024 98
	Road Dist, No 2	5 00
	" " 3	24 00
	General Expense	1 004 45
	Hospital	65 50
	Fish Spring	12 00
		10 706 96
Sept.	General Expense	11 30
	Salary	1 024 98
	Hospital fund	40 00
	Fish Spring	27 55
	Round Valley	14 00
	Union	66 41
	Milton School Fund	2 00
	Taboose	21 46
	Independence	164 15
	Big Pine Sch'l Bl'd.	1 000 00
	Fish Sp Library	8 00
	County Bond	1 500 00
	Cash	8 146 39
		22 733 20 22 733 20

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund	341 99	
County bond		885 38
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 541 29	
General expense		1 151 08
Hospital		239 12
General road	174 80	
Road District No 1	386 39	
" " " 2	297 97	
" " " 3	233 17	
" " " 4	83 22	
" " " 5	303 51	
Road Poll tax	2 55	
Unapportioned county	167 99	
Bridge	292 87	
Institute	5 00	
Teacher's library	33	
County school	26 85	
Property tax	1 559 58	
Milton school library fund	9 10	
Round Valley	25 10	
Irving	36 82	
Bishop	21 17	
Station	28 78	
Warm Spring	63	
Big Pine	11 30	
Independence	1 58	
Union	30	
Riverside		64
Lone Pine	22 49	
Fish Spring	1 55	
Liberty	15 94	
Taboose		2 56
Valley	8 45	
Keeler	11 50	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Big Pine	500 00	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	78 65	
Union school bond fund	79 58	
Big Pine	75 33	
Fish Springs	68 76	
Lone Pine	77 60	
Taboose	46 42	
Fish Springs School	121 08	
Riverside	116 71	
Bishop	570 91	
Lone Pine	327 62	
Big Pine	157 95	
Warm Spring	88 99	
Irving	463 17	
Independence	377 90	
Polaris	80 25	
Keeler	80 25	
Station	90 62	
Milton	161 70	
Union	80 29	
Valley	263 65	
Liberty	28 42	
Taboose	133 52	
Riverside special	96	
Irving special	19 07	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Swamp and overflow land	481 79	
Round Valley School	120 48	
Cash on hand		8 146 39
	10 425 17	10 425 17

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Oct. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Filed Oct. 7, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor

Approved Oct. 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

OF THE

APPLICATION OF THE MODOCK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

No 321.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 9th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Modock Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at the city of San Francisco, California, by L. F. J. Wrinkle, its attorney in fact, whose residence and postoffice address is Thebe, Inyo county, California, has made application for a United States Patent for the MODOC, LOOKOUT, CONFIDENCE, KEYES AND HEARST consolidated (embracing the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst locations) lode mining claims situate in Lookout Mining District, Inyo county, California, consisting of 1500, 1500, 1500, 1500 and 1500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600, 600, 600 and 600 feet wide respectively, being Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in the United States Land Office at Independence, California, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees east, as follows:

(MODOC LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 1 on a dump of an open cut at the point of location, in T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Running thence on a true course, along the line of croppings; the variation being 15 degrees east.

South 24½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks marked M No 2; beginning again at stake No 1 at point of location; on a true course along the croppings north ½ degrees west 11.36 chains to a stake in mound of rocks marked M No 6, the northern terminous of ledge.

(MODOC EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

On a true course from south end of lode stake M No 2; thence north 65½ degrees west, 4.545 chains to a stake in a pile of rocks, marked M No 3; thence on a true course, north 24½ degrees east 10.35 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 4 from which the lowest Modoc tunnel bears north 62 degrees east 4.95 chains distant; thence on a true course north ½ degree west 12.47 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 5; thence on a true course south 65½ degrees east 10.03 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 7; thence on a true course south ½ degree east 10.25 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked M No 8, from which a point on the dump of Lookout tunnel No 2 bears north 25½ degrees east 1.20 chains; thence on a true course south 24½ degrees west 12 37 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked M No 9, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 65½ degrees west 4.545 chains, back to the point of beginning on exterior boundaries at the stake M No 2 at the south terminus of the lode, containing an area of 20 67 acres.

The Lookout mine joins the Modoc on the east.

(LOOKOUT LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked L. No. 1, the point of location, in Township No. 19 South Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center of the lode north 61½ degrees east 19.69 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks, marked L. No 2, from which a point at the mouth of the Keyes tunnel bears south 72½ degrees east 4.40 chains distant. Beginning again at stake L. No. 1, point of location, on a true course thence south 61½ degrees west 3.03 chains to stake L. No. 5, being the western terminus of the lode.

(LOOKOUT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES)

Beginning at stake L. No 2, east end of lode; thence on true course north 28½ degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 3, the northeast corner of claim; thence south 61½ degrees west 18.56 chains to a stake at the intersection of the Modoc east boundary line, from which the stake L. No 4 in rock mound of original location bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains distant; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south ½ degree east 4 04 chains to stake in rock mound M. No 8; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of the "Modoc" south 24½ degrees west 2.94 chains to a stake, from which the stake L. No 5 bears north 28½ degrees west, 82 links distant, the westerly terminus of the lode 3 03 chains westerly from point of location; thence on a true course south 28½ degrees east 3.72 chains to a stake in rock mound L. No 6 and K. M. No. 4; thence on a true course north 61½ degrees east 22.72 chains to the southeast corner of the claim at a stake in a mound of rocks marked L. No. 7; thence on a true course north 28½ degrees west 4.545 chains to the stake L. No. 2 at the point of beginning, containing 19.23 acres.

The Modoc mine joins the Lookout on the west, the Keyes mine on the northeast and the Hearst mine on the southeast.

(CONFIDENCE LODE LINE. "TRACT NO. 1.")

Beginning at a stake in a pile of rocks marked C. No. 1 below the mouth of Confidence tunnel No. 1, at the point of location. In T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence on a true course along the center line of the lode north 14 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 2, the north terminus of the ledge; from point of location C. No. 1 on a true course along the line of the croppings south 34 degrees east 11.36 chains to a stake marked C. No. 6, the south terminus of the lode.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 1)

On a true course from stake in rock mound C No. 2 north end of lode, north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C No. 3, the northwest corner of the claim; thence on a true course south 14 degrees west 8.75 chains to a stake in the Modoc north boundary from which stake C. No. 4 bears south 14 degrees west 4.63 chains; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Modoc mine south 65½ degrees east 4.32 chains to a stake marked M. No. 7; thence on a true course along the eastern boundary of Modoc mine south ½ degree east 6.21 chains to a stake from which the stake L. No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 4.23 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the "Lookout" mine north 61½ degrees east 6.85 chains to intersection of Confidence east line; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.33 chains to stake C. No. 8; thence on true course north 14 degrees east 9.34 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked C. No. 9, the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 76 degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of the exterior boundaries at the stake C. No. 2, containing an area of 10.82 acres.

(CONFIDENCE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, TRACT NO. 2)

Beginning at a stake on south boundary of "Lookout" mine, from which the stake C. No. 6 on the south terminus of the lode bears north 76 degrees west 2.52 chains, the stake L. No. 6 and K. M No. 4 bears south 61½ degrees west 9.07 chains; thence on a true course south 76 degrees east 4.27 chains to stake in rock mound C. No. 7; thence on a true course north 34 degrees west 2.88 chains to stake on south boundary of "Lookout" thence on a true course along the south boundary of "Lookout" mine south 61½ degrees west 2.87 chains to point of beginning, containing .42 acres.

(KEYES LODE LINE)

Beginning at a stake marked K., the westerly terminus of the ledge, from which the northeast corner of the Lookout mine bears north 50½ degrees east 3 30 chains distant. In T. 19 South, Range 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, running thence on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, running along center of the claim south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge.

(KEYES EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked K., the easterly terminus of the ledge; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4.545 chains to a point on the easterly slope of the hill at a stake marked K. No. 1 and H. No. 1, the southeast corner of the claim and the northeast corner of the Hearst mine; thence on true course north 88¾ degrees west 16 42 chains to the intersection with the east boundary line of the Lookout mine, from which the stake L. No. 7 bears south 28½ degrees east 1 30 chains distant, and stake H. No. 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6.30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the easterly boundary of the Lookout north 2½ degrees west 7.79 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No. 3; thence on a true course along the northerly boundary of the Lookout south 61½ degrees west 2.85 chains to stake, from which stake K. on west of lode bears south 1½ degree west .765 links; thence on a true course north 1½ degree east 3.78 chains to stake K. No. 3; thence on a true course south 88¾ degrees east 22.72 chains to a stake in a mound of rock marked K. No. 4, the northeast corner of the claim, from which the section corner common to Sections 34, 35, 2 and 3, in T. 19 and 20 South, Range 42 East, bears south 48½ degrees east 114 41 chains distant; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 4.545 chains back to the point of beginning of exterior boundaries at the stake K., the easterly terminus of the ledge, containing an area of 17.87 acres.

The Keyes mine joins the Hearst mine on the north.

(HEARST LODE LINE.)

Beginning at a stake in a mound of rocks marked H., the westerly terminus of the lode, in T. No. 19 South, Range No. 42 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and running thence along the line of croppings on a true course, the variation being 15 degrees east, south 88¾ degrees east 22 72 chains to a stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode.

(HEARST EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.)

Beginning at stake marked H., the easterly terminus of the lode, thence north 1½ degrees east 4 545 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 1 and K. No. 1 the northeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course along the south boundary of the Keyes mine north 88¾ degrees west 16.42 chains to a stake in the Lookout east line, from which the stake H. No 2 and K. No. 2 bears north 88¾ degrees west 6 30 chains distant; thence on a true course along the east boundary of the Lookout south 28½ degrees east 1 30 chains to stake in rock mound marked L. No 7; thence on a true course along the south boundary of Lookout mine south 61½ degrees west 8.00 chains to stake, from which the stake H. western terminus of lode bears north 1½ degrees east 54 links; thence on a true course south 1½ degrees west 1.58 chains to the intersection with the Kentuck north boundary line from which stake in rock mound H. No. 3 bears south 1½ degrees west 2.42 chains; thence on a true course along the north boundary of the Kentuck mine north 86 degrees east 8.03 chains to stake K. M. No. 3; thence on a true course along east boundary of the Kentuck south ½ degree east 3 14 chains to a stake at intersection, from which the stake H No. 3 bears north 88¾ degrees west 8.10 chains; thence on a true course south 8¾ degrees east 14 62 chains to a stake in a mound of rocks marked H. No. 4, the southeast corner of the claim; thence on a true course north 1½ degrees east 4.545 chains to the stake at the eastern terminous of the lode, at the point of beginning of exterior boundaries, containing an area of 16.28 acres.

The Hearst mine joins the Keyes mine on the north.

Said five claims being contiguous and constituting the Modoc, Lookout, Confidence, Keyes and Hearst consolidated mines.

The said mining claims being of record in Book "B," pages 171, 175, 176, ——, and —— respectively, records of Lookout Mining District, formerly Coso Mining District, Inyo County, California, and in the office of the Recorder of said County, at Independence, in said Inyo County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Locations at pages 131, 132, 132 133 and 134 respectively. This group is bounded by the Cactus claim on the west and by the Bismark, Argus, Kentuck and Eclipse claims on the south.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lodes, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, State of California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

It is hereby ordered, that this Notice be published for the period of ten consecutive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN Register.

P. H. MACK, Independence, California, Attorney for Applicant.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of those certain mines, mill sites and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this Second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
[SEAL] Clerk.

Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff; P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court

The People of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The E 1-2 and SW 1-4 Section 36 Township 22 south, Range 37 east; NE 1-4 of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 34 east M D M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 854, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.
J. M Keeler, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

A Mountaineer Who Highly Appreciated Really Good Cooking.

As a rule the mountaineer of Kentucky is not a gastronomic connoisseur, and the visitor at his table is quite as likely to hear dried apples referred to as "fruit" as he is to find any other kind of fruit on the table. Occasionally, however, one of them is sufficiently fortunate to get away from his fastnesses, and living temporarily down in the blue grass has an opportunity to acquire some virtues not otherwise obtainable. It was such a one I caught up with one morning in June along the ridge of the Cumberlands.

"I'm looking for a place," I said after a few preliminaries, "where I can stop for a week or so while I look up some timber I have in this neighborhood. Do you know of any?"

"There ain't much uv that sort around here," he replied, "exceptin you go to Mount Pleasant, an I reckon that's too fer. But hol' on," he broke in with a sudden thought, "thar's the Widder Tackett. She axed me yistidy to see some uv you folks at the mill and tell 'em she had a place to sleep and eat two er three men ef they wuzn't too pertickler."

"Is it a pretty good place?" I inquired thoughtlessly.

The young man's face flushed.

"Well, I reckon," he said with some emphasis. "She's goin to be my mother-in-law come next September."

"Oh, I beg your pardon," I hastened to explain. "I only asked to know if she had good eating. Some of that we get in private houses even in the cities, you know, is not the best in the world."

"Cities be derned," he said with a fine feeling. "Yer ain't never tried the Widder Tackett's pie yet, mister, an yer want to keep still till yer do. Ain't nothin like it nowhere, no matter what kind uv a pie she sets afore yer. It's all ne plusibus unum, an no mistake. Why, I'm tellin you that I sot down to one uv her pies last week, dern ef I recomember what kind it wuz, ef I ever knowed, an I wuz eatin right into it like a hot shovel goin into a snow pile, an Bill Rogers acrost the table frum me called me a liar, an I never said a dern word to him tell I had plum e't my pie and got my teeth picked. Dern my buttons ef I did, colonel."

I did not like to inquire further into the mystery of what happened to Mr. Rogers after the last taste of the pie was safely housed by my informant, but I made a fair guess and went on to see the Widow Tackett concerning board and lodging for one man for one week. —Washington Star.

STORY OF A HAT.

Revealing the Secret of Its Two Trips Around a Table.

A number of literary men were at one time gathered in a well known chophouse in New York. The conversation was of course brilliant, and the repartee sparkled with mirth and wit. During a lull in the talk the door slowly opened, and an old southern darky, grizzled with age, poked his head in and then slowly drew his body in after him. A waiter started to eject him, when one of the gentlemen cried:

"Wait a moment. Let's see what the old boy wants."

The darky bobbed up to the table where this gentleman sat and held out his hat. Throwing a wink to his neighbors, the gentleman took the hat and, making a show of placing something into it, passed it on to the next man, who did likewise. The hat made a tour of the room, to the puzzled wonder of the darky. The last to receive it solemnly handed it back with a polite bow, saying:

"There, sir, don't you think you have something to be thankful for?"

The old darky looked solemnly around the company and, mechanically taking the hat, he said:

"Gen'men, I'ze indeed glad dat I got eben de hat back!"

The reply was so thoroughly enjoyed by the company that the darky left the place a much richer man than when he had entered it.—Kansas City World.

The First Teacups.

Even after tea was introduced into Europe and had come into general use teacups were scarce. At the same time coffee was introduced; but, apart from Constantinople, the first coffee cups in Europe date back only as far as 1645 in Venice, 1659 in Paris, 1652 in London and 1694 in Leipsic. From the first, however, the conventional oriental coffee cup, without stem or handle, was little used, and in Germany not at all. The Chinese teacup was used for tea, coffee and chocolate as well. Specimens of porcelain were undoubtedly introduced into Europe in the middle ages, yet not till the sixteenth century were cups imported from China in any great quantities, and even then it was as articles of vertu. Most of those found their way back into China again, as collecting porcelain is a lasting fad there, and high prices are paid for good specimens. The collection of Chinese porcelain, if only the genuine specimens are desired, requires immense study and knowledge, as the Chinese are skillful imitators and put numerous falsifications on the market.

That Grand Air.

"Papa, I want a pug dog. They's so 'ristocratic lookin."

"Bobby, what do you mean by aristocratic looking?"

"W'y, they looks like they'd git hop pin mad if they had ter git a'quainted with anybody."—Brooklyn Life.

It is estimated that there are no fewer than 70,000,000 Europeans who wear wooden shoes. Basswood is ordinarily employed for sabots, but willow is the best material.

In 15 years Russia has sent 624,000 persons to Siberia, fully 100,000 relatives of prisoners having accompanied the exiles of their own free will.

Steep

your tea; don't boil it.

Directions in every package of *Schilling's Best.* 39

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

WHY AND WHEREFORE.

I know not whence I came,
I know not whither I go,
But the fact stands clear
That I am here
In this world of pleasure and woe.
And out of the mist and murk
Another truth shines plain—
It is in my power
Each day and hour
To add to its joy or its pain.

I know that the earth exists,
It is none of my business why.
I cannot find out
What it's all about—
I would but waste time to try.
My life is a brief, brief thing,
I am here for a little space,
And while I stay
I would like, if I may,
To brighten and better the place.

The trouble, I think, with us all
Is the lack of a high conceit;
If each man thought
He was sent to the spot
To make it a bit more sweet,
How soon we could gladden the world,
How easily right all wrong,
If nobody shirked
And each one worked
To help his fellows along.

Cease wondering why you came;
Stop looking for faults and flaws;
Rise up to-day
In your pride and say:
"I am part of the first great cause.
However full the world,
There is room for an earnest man;
It had need of me
Or I would not be—
I am here to strengthen the plan."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Forum.

THE SKIPPER OF THE PHANTOM TUG.

I.

A DARK-EYED girl was standing on the starboard side of a cutter rigged smack. Her gaze was fixed upon a small black object that danced on the choppy waters a boat's length ahead. A young seaman was stationed at the helm. He was dividing his attention between the girl and the black object.

"Ready?" said he.

"Ay!"

She had bared her brown, rounded arms to the elbows and adjusted her red cap that held in check her unruly hair, and she now bent over the bulwark, her hand outstretched in readiness to seize the floating thing as the smack skurried by.

"A black bottle," she cried, and the next moment she had it in her grasp and was holding it aloft, the water dripping from her arm. "Look, Steevie! I wonder if there's anything inside?"

"Stop a bit, Lottie; we'll soon see."

Stephen Armstrong fixed the tiller and then sat down upon the deck at Lottie's side. The splendor of the sunset fell slantingly upon their eager faces. The man looked at the bottle and then at the girl.

"It's tightly corked," said he.

Then he held it up between his bright eye and the golden light.

"It's a letter!" said Lottie, peering over Armstrong's shoulder through the glass. "Why don't you break it?"

He struck the bottle against the bulwark and a slip of paper fell upon the deck at their feet. At this moment an edge of the tarpaulin that lay across the bow was cautiously raised and a red-bearded man looked out at them with drowsy eyes.

The girl picked up the crumpled slip of paper, hurriedly unfolded it, and read as follows:

"In another half-hour I shall be drowned. Here I'm a-lyin', drove ashore in a dense fog on the East Saltwin Sands, with a fresh breeze a-blowing from the southeast. She was drove on to these sands at 4:30 a. m., about low water. The tide is rising now and breaking over my craft, and I'm alone aboard. The man what finds this document I solemnly makes him my sole heir. In the cupboard of the aft cabin he'll find a pile of golden sovereigns. For I'm an old miser—God pardon me—and I've hoarded my thousands for no earthly good. A just punishment has fallen upon me at last.

"BEN TARBUCK, Captain."

Armstrong stared at his sweetheart, Lottie Sanderson, in blank amazement. For a moment he was unable to utter a word. At last he whispered:

"It's the phantom tug—hush!" and he glanced toward the tarpaulin. "No word to anyone and our fortune's made."

He buttoned up the scrap of paper in the breast pocket of his pilot coat, and cast the broken bottle overboard. Then he resumed his place at the helm, and the smack went lumbering on its tacking course toward the shore.

The man beneath the tarpaulin lay seemingly sound asleep until the smack neared the entrance to Saltwin harbor, when Armstrong shouted:

"Relay there, Redshaw! Harbor lights!"

The night had nearly closed in.

II.

As soon as the smack had run into the small harbor and brought alongside the stone quay, Armstrong went ashore with his girl, leaving Redshaw aboard. They made their way through the town, and entering a lane behind the sheltering sand dunes, presently came in sight of a cottage where a light showed in the window as if to welcome them.

"Lottie," said the seaman, "the Warren farm's for sale. I was just a-thinking what a snug home it'd be for me and you."

"Ah, that was grandad's once," said the girl, "and now I come to think of it, granny prophesied years ago that the farm would be mine some day; and she's a wonderful gift o' prophesying, ain't she, Steevie?"

Lottie had slipped her hand caressingly into Steevie's arm, and now talked of all the surprising things they would accomplish if this dream of wealth were only realized.

Presently they reached the cottage door, and Lottie, raising the latch, led the way into a well-furnished kitchen, where a fire gave out a cheerful blaze. An old woman was crouching in an armchair beside the hearth. She turned her blind eyes searchingly toward them. Lottie ran forward, and bending down greeted her tenderly.

As Armstrong took his seat at the table, where the girl made all haste to lay supper, the young couple exchanged a glance and a nod.

"Granny," the seaman began, "I've brought you a bit o' news—strange news what me and Lottie's just picked up at sea."

Granny Sanderson's face became animated. She craned her neck toward the speaker and said:

"Good news, I reckon! It's in the ring o' your voice, Stephen, plain as can be. What is't, my lad?"

Armstrong hastened to relate the incident of the black bottle, and then he read the amazing document which had come to light.

The woman listened intently, and when he had concluded sat silent for a while. At last she said:

"Who knows o' this?"

"Nobody," said Armstrong, "'cept us three what are here together."

"Nobody? Was you and Lottie alone aboard?"

"Redshaw was aboard, o' course. But he don't count," said Armstrong; "'sides, he was asleep, weren't he, Lottie?"

Granny Sanderson shook her head shrewdly.

"There's them what sleeps with one eye open," said she. "I knows 'em."

"What do you mean?" retorted Armstrong. "My mate ar'n't one 'o that sort! Whatever's put such a thought into your head?"

"Ah, my lad! I've allus held as you was too confiding. It's in your natur'. Now, lookee here! If you takes my advice you'll not lose a minute putting to sea. Why, bless me," said she, "it wouldn't surprise me if Redshaw were there afore you. Mark me!"

Stephen Armstrong had pushed away his plate while Mrs. Sanderson still spoke. He now rose hastily and said:

"I'm not afeer'd. I've a mind to take Redshaw alonger me to-night. Why not? I'll need a hand, I'm thinking."

"Go alone," said Granny Sanderson. "Leastwise, don't you trust Redshaw in this business, Steevie, if you hope to steer back into Saltwin harbor alive!"

Armstrong turned angrily away and put his hand upon the latch. Lottie sprang toward him.

"Let me come with you!" said she.

"No!" the woman interposed, rising and taking a step gropingly toward them. "I forbid it. You stay alonger me."

Armstrong went out, enraged beyond measure at the thought that his old mate, with whom he had put to sea almost daily, in fair weather and foul, for ten years and more, should be suspected of treachery. He had always put implicit trust in Redshaw, though he could not deny that the man had his faults. He was given to drinking at times more than was good for him, and his mates were not always the men Armstrong would have chosen. Still he had never known Redshaw to act in a way that he could call underhanded, and he would not mistrust him now.

He had reached the edge of the sand dune, where he could gain a clear view of the moonlit sea. He cast a glance toward the harbor.

"What!" the exclamation came like a cry from his lips, and next moment he was running in wild haste toward the shore.

III.

Redshaw lingered aboard the smack after Lottie Sanderson and Armstrong had gone.

He sat on deck smoking his short clay pipe and looking yearningly to seaward. As soon as it was fairly dusk, however, he began to bestir himself, lighted a ship's lantern, and collected together a few articles needful for a short sea trip. These articles he carried on board a skiff almost alongside. Then he loosened the ropes, adjusted the oars noiselessly and glided out of the harbor into the open sea. He now hoisted sail and turned his boat's head in the direction of Saltwin Sands.

The wind had freshened and the skiff rose and fell and ran forward over the dark waters with increasing speed. At first the clouds overhead were dense and lowering, but scarce had Redshaw got clear of the harbor when the night showed signs of brightening, and the curious moon occasionally looked down upon the little craft out of black, ragged clouds.

The gleam lit up Redshaw's face, revealing a look of intense greed. Once or twice the man glanced over his shoulder like one who half dreads pursuit; but his more frequent look was directed to seaward with an untiring search.

An hour—two hours went by, when a faint ray of light fell athwart the water a short distance ahead.

At the same instant Redshaw sprang to his feet and peered eagerly over the bow. Presently the boat's keel grated upon a sandbank, bringing the skiff to a gradual stop. The man found himself in two feet of water, and with his seaman's knowledge of the bearings there was no reason to doubt that his boat had ran upon the sandbank for which he had designedly steered.

It was low tide, and the moment he had made the skiff secure, he began to wade through the surf toward the light which now glimmered hard by. He soon grew convinced that it came from a ship's cabin. Suddenly he stopped.

"Wait a bit!"

He pulled a bowie-knife from his pocket, opened the dagger-shaped blade, and clinched the handle between his teeth. Then he stepped forward with a look of purpose. The light soon proved to be one that came from a cabin window on the port side of an old tugboat. Redshaw caught at a bit of a rope, and hauled himself hand over hand up the boat's side until he could peer into the cabin.

A strange sight met his glance. The light of a swing lamp fell upon a small, wrinkled man in a pilot cap.

He stood in water up to his knees, and he laughed with a shivering sort of laugh, and plunged his hands into the water and fished up handfuls of sovereigns that glittered the more through being wet. The old skipper gloated over each handful as he flung the coins with a clinking sound upon a shelf in a cupboard, on a level with his head.

Redshaw clung to the rope, staring like one spell-bound at the weird figure. Then he climbed noiselessly on deck, and crept round to the cabin door. He found it open. With stealthy tread he descended the ladder, the bowie knife now behind his back, tightly clutched in his right hand, a villainous look in his eyes.

But of a sudden—at the very moment that Redshaw crouched down with intent to make his spring—the grim old mariner fixed his glittering eye fearlessly upon him.

The man paused, once more completely aghast, deprived of all volition.

"Ah! You've come, have you—come to claim it—my gold?" cried the skipper as he shivered and laughed again. "No, no—I bayn't dead yet, mate. The tide's been and turned, just in the nick o' time. It were a-washing clean over the deck at nightfall, when I sent that 'ere bottle adrift, and I thought as how I was a drowned man. But it's been running out ever since, the tide has, mate—running out, till it's give me the chance to touch my gold—touch it once more!"

He broke into a wilder fit of shivering laughter now, and bending down, plunged both hands into the water. At the same instant Redshaw regained his will power and leaped forward. But as he lifted his knife with the thought to strike, a masterful grip was put upon his wrist, and he was thrown back upon the ladder, crushed and stunned by the fall.

* * * * * * * *

When Redshaw recovered consciousness he found himself lying in the bow of the little skiff, still at anchor upon Saltwin Sands. A gray, foggy dawn was breaking over a calm sea. He raised himself upon his elbow and looked around. A dismantled craft was drifting before his eyes upon the flood tide. Her stern was turned directly toward him, and upon it he read, painted in large, white letters:

"PHANTOM TUG,"

as it vanished into the mist.

* * * * * * * *

It was Armstrong who had saved Ben Tarbuck from his mate's treacherous blow. The Phantom was subsequently towed into Saltwin harbor. But Tarbuck never fully recovered from that night upon the sands; and before Lottie had become Stephen Armstrong's wife the skipper died, leaving the bulk of his wealth to his preserver.

Redshaw never showed his face inside Saltwin harbor again; though, had he acted honestly, he might possibly have shared his mate's good luck; but in his over-reaching after Tarbuck's gold, he had lost all.—Answers.

FOOLSCAP PAPER.

Was First Made by Order of the Rump Parliament.

"Nearly everybody knows what 'foolscap' paper is, but there are probably few people who know just how it came to bear that name," said a large wholesale stationer in New York to the writer yesterday. "In order to increase his revenues Charles I. of England granted certain privileges amounting to monopolies, and among these was the manufacture of writing papers, the exclusive right of which was sold to certain parties, who grew wealthy and enriched the Government at the expense of those who were obliged to use such paper. At that time all English paper bore the royal coat-of-arms in water marks. But when the Parliament under Cromwell came into power it made sport of this law in every possible manner, and among other indignities to the memory of Charles it was ordered that the royal arms be removed from the paper, and that a fool's cap and bells should be used as a substitute. When the Rump Parliament was prorogued these were also removed; but paper of the size of the Parliamentary journals, which is usually seventeen by fourteen inches, still bears the name of foolscap in England.

"In this country foolscap was used largely by lawyers, writers and other professional men for copying purposes until a few years after the civil war, when a smaller single sheet of paper, known as legal cap, was introduced. Then came the typewriting machines, requiring the manufacture of a paper of suitable size for copying, and to-day there is very little demand for foolscap outside of a few school rooms.

Dietetics.

We used to have old-fashioned things, like
hominy and greens,
We used to have just common soup, made
out of pork and beans;
But now it's bouillon, consomme and
things made from a book,
And pot au feu and Julienne since my
daughter's learned to cook.

We used to have a piece of beef—just ordinary meat—
And pickled pigs' feet, spare ribs, too, and
other things to eat;
While now it's fillet with ragout, and leg
o' mutton braised,
And macaroni au gratin, and sheep's head
Hollandaised;
Escallops a la Versailles—a la this and a
la that—
And sweetbread a la Dieppoise, it's
enough to kill a cat!
But, while I suffer deeply, I invariably
look
As if I were delighted, 'cause my daughter's learned to cook.

We have a lot of salad things, with dressing mayonnaise;
In place of oysters, blue points, fricasseed
a dozen ways;
An orange roly poly, float and peach meringue, alas—
Enough to wreck a stomach that is made
of plated brass!
The good old things have passed away, in
silent, sad retreat;
We've lots of highfalutin' things, but
nothing much to eat,
And while I never say a word, and always
pleasant look,
I have had sore dyspepsia since my daughter's learned to cook.
—Southwestern Medical Record.

Color-Blindness Unknown to Women

In the course of an interesting discussion which followed the reading of a paper on color-blindness the other day, a most curious statement was announced—to the effect that, after long research, not a single case of woman suffering from this defect could be discovered.

When a girl announces that she has a girl visiting at her house, she usually adds, "You ought to hear her play!" No, we don't want to.

Old people cannot act cute, and they should not try it.

The Magic of a Word.

A party of gentlemen but recently returned from a metropolitan city tell a new story on the leisurely bellboy. They were stopping at a big hotel, and on the first evening of their visit were seized with a mighty thirst, but which they believed plain ice water would assuage. One of them stepped to the bell-push. It was one of those new fangled things built on the principle of a dollar typewriter. You turn the hand around the dial till it points to what you want, then you press the button, and the business office is supposed to do the rest. The instrument was caused to register ice water a number of times in the regions below, but there was no response. The thirst kept on increasing and the gentlemen got hot in the collar. One of them spoke of going down and challenging the clerk and the bellboys to a boxing match.

"No, don't do that," remarked one of the gentlemen. "Just watch me—I'll bet I'll get 'em."

He pranced over to the bell, yanked the crank around to "champagne" and let it drive. In an incredibly short time there was a knock at the door, and the boy stuck his head in.

"Champagne, gentlemen?"

"No, just bring us some plain, every-day, common water with ice in it. We rang for champagne just to catch you napping. Now get a move on you."—Galveston News.

Shore Cargoes Shifted.

"Once in awhile we read," said Mr. Bozzle, "that the ship So-and-so or the steamer So-and-so has returned to port, or has arrived perhaps with 'a decided list; cargo shifted.' Sometimes we see a land craft, a truck, with cargo shifted—a big pile of boxes, towering high, shaken over to one side or the other by continued jolting along on the side of the street on the slope.

"A load thus shifted can't be shaken back by running along on the opposite slope of the road. It is like a stick of wood that has been bent and kept bent till the grain is set. Whatever you do with it the crook stays in.

"If care is exercised in turning corners and in navigating generally, the shifted load can usually be carried to its destination as it is without upsetting, though it may work harder. The experienced truckman knows just what can be done with it, and whether it has shifted as far as it will go, and all that. If it is so badly shifted as to make the operation of the truck difficult or dangerous, he hauls to one side by the curb and anchors—that is to say, he halts and unloads the shifted top courses of his cargo and then reloads and makes everything trim and secure and sets out again."—New York Sun.

The entire area of the United States is placed at 1,835,017,692 acres, of which 741,702,365 acres are now owned by individuals or by corporations or states or have passed out of the control of the general government.

Savages, on the whole, live longer than civilized people.

SWALLOWED A NEEDLE AND DIED.

A tailor in Chicago accidentally swallowed a needle and died as a result of the inflammation set up by the small needle. Little things frequently have great power, as is seen in a few small doses of the famous Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, however, has an entirely different effect from the needle in this notice. The Bitters make nervous, weak and sickly persons strong and well again. They are also good for dyspepsia and constipation.

"Fellows, you wouldn't take me to be a member of a millionaire's family, would you?" "Frankly, we would not." "Neither would the millionaire, I asked him last night."

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We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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WAYS OF THE BLUE CRAB.

Some of Its Peculiarities as Observed at New York's Aquarium.

While the blue crab is not commonly thought of as a swimmer and does in fact spend the greater part of its time on the bottom, yet it can very easily sustain itself in the water and swim at a very fair rate of speed. It swims endwise, and when swimming it carries one big claw thrown forward and bent back at the middle joint, making a point projecting at that end of the body, while the other big claw trails straight out astern. If it changes direction, it crooks the claw it had been carrying straight and lets the other go free. If it sustains itself in the water without progressing, it carries its big claws in front of itself as it would naturally do under ordinary circumstances on the bottom, but it has to keep its little claws in motion to sustain itself, and in swimming the little claws are kept actively at work. Besides making a good degree of progress through the water in swimming the blue crab can change its course or swim to a higher or lower level with facility. When frightened, the blue crab moves off sideways, but when moving about at home and undisturbed it may move straight forward. Its body may be inclined at any angle to the line of progress, but its motion still be forward, the big claws carried crooked around in front. It may be seen moving thus in one of the larger tanks at the aquarium, in which there are blue crabs, lobsters and other things. The temperature of the water now just suits the crustaceans, and they are very lively. Blue crabs may be seen swimming here, and also walking about, stepping down from stones that are as high as they themselves are wide with perfect dignity, if not grace of manner, and walking or carrying their claws before them.—New York Sun.

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"Now I feel so well and strong, have no more headaches, and no pain in side, and it is all owing to your Compound. I cannot praise it enough. It is a wonderful medicine. I recommend it to every woman I know."

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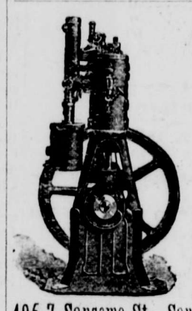

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1898.

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HER OLD SPINET.

Within her old spinet lie hid
So many quaint, dead melodies,
I think if she but raised the lid,
Or idly touched the yellow keys,
Their ghosts would throng the quiet room,
Like the faint perfume of a rose
That died in some forgotten June.

Within her old spinet are laid
What memories of vanished times!
In this same seat, in stiff brocade,
She sang, perchance, her gallant's rhymes.
I wonder if the powdered beau
Who bent to murmur his applause,
Felt the same passion that I know.

Sweetheart, within your old spinet
I, too, methinks, will breathe my pain,
So, when some idle day you let
Your hands stray o'er the keys again,
Haply they'll whisper back to you
The story of one long forgot,
Who worshiped where he dared not sue.
—Life.

A SACRIFICE FOR LOVE

I.

FOR a whole week a high class Shakespearean company had occupied the boards of the Theater Royal in the provincial town of L——, and night after night they had played to crowded houses.

The great actress who was the star of that particular heaven had smiled into the boxes, graciously accepted bouquets from the stalls and bowed her thanks to the gods in the gallery. But she had never yet been conscious of two pairs of eyes which each evening had followed her every movement from the pit, while the owners of those selfsame eyes had hung breathless on her every word.

But no—not both the owners. At the commencement of the week they had both been absorbed in this beautiful woman, who, with her dazzling loveliness and fair, gracious presence, walked the boards each night in some new character, but as the week waned Gilbert Stone found that the tiny, slight girl beside him was occupying more of his thoughts than the brilliant creature who impersonated Shakespeare's heroines so perfectly.

Who the girl was or where she sprang from he had not the least idea. She might think it was mere coincidence, but the man knew it was no accident which placed them side by side each evening in their modest seats in the pit. That first night it had been chance, but the second and the third it was not, and he could hardly have confessed to himself what the feeling was which made him watch for her so eagerly at the early door.

Love? No, it was not love; not such an everyday thing as that, surely! It was worship—a blind, mad worship which he had suddenly conceived for this fragile child.

Gilbert was a mechanic—a very Goliath. Tall, broad and strong as a giant, while she—she was a slender, dainty thing, with a white, oval face which seemed all eyes, as she looked at him gravely and handed him back his program or her opera glasses, which they had got into the habit of sharing. He couldn't believe it was love. It was reverence, devotion; and yet, if there had not been that strange, invisible barrier between—that barrier which men are so much quicker to recognize than women—it might have been love—nay, love it should have been!

But she was as far above him as Juliet was above Romeo in the balcony scene. And there was no climbing up for him, no hope of her descending to his level; that he knows well. But while he might, he would sit there under the spell of her sweet presence, and perhaps some day there might be a chance when he would be able to serve her. Shakespeare had been his ruling passion from his boyhood up, but now this unknown girl had changed all that.

And she—Vivian Sydney—this week had been an epoch in her life. Her father, a colonel in the Indian army, had died years ago, leaving her and an invalid brother alone in the world. Excepting for the care of this brother, Vivian had lived in a world of dreams, a world peopled entirely by imaginary heroes and heroines. When she was quite a tiny fragile child Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare" had been her ideal of everything. As she grew older the great plays became her familiar friends; and now—in spite of the fact that she must face the crowd alone, in spite of her brother's feeble remonstrances, in spite of the fact also that she must deprive herself of all hope of a winter gown by spending her slender savings on this treat—the fascination was strong upon her, and go she must.

So to and fro she went, and as she left the theater she was always dimly aware that a strong, protecting arm came between her and the crush; there was always room for her in the hurrying crowd from the pit door.

At last the week drew to an end, and Gilbert Stone sat beside his girl comrade for the last time. Comrades they were in their love for the immortal bard, and perhaps—who knows?—it was this link which had knit their souls in yet stronger, closer bond. As he turned to make one of his few brief comments to the girl, Gilbert met her eyes full and fairly for the first time—met, and for a moment held them by the great and uncontrollable longing of his own soul. Then the curtain was rung up on the final scene, the lights were suddenly lowered, and all eyes were turned on the stage once more.

All eyes save Gilbert's, and his drank in the girl's fragile beauty, under cover of the dim light, as though he could never drink his fill.

He knew now that he loved her. It was no longer the worship at a distant shrine; it was the passionate love of a man for woman! But even as she raised her hand to put back a stray lock of hair he noted the slim, white fingers, the little blue-veined wrist, and, glancing from that to his own toil-worn palms, he told himself once more that she was not for such as he.

Poor she undoubtedly was, poorer probably than he, or she would not be taking her pleasures thus. But no matter what her circumstances, that great barrier, "class," stood between. Men marry beneath their class every day; women seldom or never.

II.

But hark! A low murmur rose behind the stage, which quickly swelled into a cry of terror, and a multitude of human voices joined in that awful paralyzing cry of "Fire!"

In one moment the scene was one of wildest confusion. The fire began behind the stage, but that wonderful iron "curtain," which was to be such a safeguard in emergency, had grown rusty on its hinges, and no one had time or presence of mind to remember how it worked. There was one thing better than presence of mind, and that was absence of body.

In the midst of the race for life around them Gilbert's only thought was how he could save Vivian, and, stooping, he lifted her in his arms and placed her on her feet on the seat; then, still with his arm close around her, he paused to think. There was no hope that the panic would subside, no hope the flames would be suppressed, for already they were leaping and dancing in fury among the "wings," and red tongues of fire were shooting upward and licking the "flies."

The crowd surged on toward the exit. Women were being trampled under foot. Men, in a very frenzy of terror, were fighting their way; utterly forgetful of their manhood, they were hurling aside all who came in their path. It was useless to enter the contest and strive to make a way through this frantic throng.

Suddenly an idea came to Gilbert, and quick as thought he lifted the girl in his arms and prepared for action. Opposite to the exit where the human stream was flowing was a narrow window—which he had noticed often. It was high up in the walls, but he remembered that passers-by by the stage door used it as a peep-hole to see if the house was filling; it was near to the stage entrance and close to the open street.

Still holding Vivian, he made his way through the blinding smoke; the window was higher than he thought, quite above his reach, but with almost superhuman strength he wrenched the benches from their places and piled one on another till he could reach the sill. The aperture was small, he knew—too small for even an ordinary sized man to scramble through; but she was a slip of a girl—she would have room enough.

The flames were rising higher, the cries of those in peril more terror-stricken than before, when at last he succeeded in breaking the glass and wrenching the woodwork from its frame.

"Come," he said hoarsely, "while there is time! There is a door close to your left hand—a swing door; it is sure to be open to the street."

"But you!" the girl cried. "You go first and draw me up?"

"No, no!" Gilbert saw she had not realized that if she were saved at all she must be saved alone! She must not realize it now, or it would make his task well-nigh impossible, and with a great effort he spoke calmly:

"This is the better plan. Do as I tell you and when you are safe you shall give me your hand."

Silently the girl obeyed him, and for one moment her arms clung round his neck as he raised himself to his full height on the tottering, piled-up benches. The blood surged to his brain, and the flames roared hoarsely in his ears. He would have given the world then for one kiss and thought it well lost, but he must not startle her by betraying himself. She would be safe, and—well, who knows?—in heaven there will be no barriers of "class."

In another moment she was seated on the stone sill, and Gilbert had caught and knotted the silk sash she wore.

"Now," he whispered, "when I lower you down you will go as fast as you can to the door? You promise?"

"But you are coming? Oh, you are coming, too?" she cried in anguish, and her tiny hands clung to his own.

For one moment he gazed into her eyes; then, raising himself with difficulty he pressed his lips to the fingers lying in his grasp.

"Remember," he said, "the door is to your left hand. You have promised to find it quickly. Now go. Go!" he cried, for the smoke was becoming denser, and the heat of the curling flames grew hotter and hotter.

"And you—where shall I meet you?"

"Never think of me," he said. "I—I shall meet you by—another way."

Then he lowered her gently, and let the scarf—the last link which bound him to her and earth—slip from his grasp. And the girl, half stunned with terror, stumbled along as he had directed, the words ringing in her ears:

"I shall meet you by—another way!"

And Gilbert turned again to face the blinding, suffocating smoke, the angry, lurid flames. He knew what he had done—he knew there was no hope of escape for himself; but what of that? She was safe—this girl, who had come into his life and filled his heart for so brief a space, was safe.

When a man loves well and truly he gives his life to the woman he loves; why should not he—Gilbert—give his for her instead?—Answers.

A horseshoe brings good luck if it happens to be on the foot of the winner.

Civility costs nothing, but it often gets things that gold cannot buy.

IN February, 1895, both branches of the Spanish Cortes—in which Cuba had forty-three representatives—unanimously passed a bill brought forward by Senor Abaruza, a Cuban, to establish in Cuba a liberal regime which should virtually confer autonomy, or home rule. This was in response to the demands of the autonomist Cuban members of the Cortes. Ten days after the enactment of the reform law an insurrection was begun in the province of Santiago. Their purpose, it has been stated, was to prevent the success of a reform which would content the people and render them indifferent to the idea of Cuba libre.

A republic was proclaimed and Cuebitas was made the capital, but the civil government was imaginary. The chief command and entire local government was in the hands of Gen. Gomez. He, with Macco and others, gradually extended the rebel operations over the whole island, destroying everything outside the towns. Stealing in small bands through the bush and traveling by night, they eluded the Spanish troops and burned and plundered everywhere, driving the rustics into the already congested towns. To prevent the rebels from living off the rustics the Spanish forbade agriculture in exposed districts, thus also adding to the congestion of population in the towns. The wretchedness of the reconcentrados, imputed to Gen. Weyler, became the chief burden of the cry of inhumanity raised against Spanish rule.

By cutting the island into several isolated sections by means of trochas and by following up the rebel bands pertinaciously in the restricted areas Gen. Weyler had at length by December, 1897, virtually freed the island from all ravages except in the two easternmost provinces, where a desolate mountain country gave the insurgents impenetrable retreats. The nature of the jungle was such that the complete extinction of the rebel bands in Santiago was impracticable so long as they received supplies and encouragement from abroad. Their operations were on a small scale and unimportant except so far as the existence of their movement—even on a small scale—afforded a basis for the growing disposition at Washington to interfere to exclude Spain from her possessions in the West Indies.

In December, 1896, Congress signified its purpose to recognize Cuba libre until Secretary Olney, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, let it be known that in the President's view recognition was an executive function exclusively and action by Congress would be ignored. Mr. Cleveland's position, as indicated by his representations at Madrid, was that the plan of autonomy embodied in the Abaruza law of 1895 and much broadened in the decree of February, 1897, should be given a trial and the United States would not interfere until it was shown by experience that the new home rule scheme was a sham and failure.

With the beginning of the McKinley administration a less patient policy was favored and the idea of getting Spain to withdraw from Cuba by friendly insistance was entertained. Congressmen who wished to recognize Cuba's independence were at once advised that such result could be attained in a better way. Recognition was staved off. Meanwhile Spain was asked to make various concessions, as respects the removal of Weyler, the reconcentrados and an armistice, etc. All were granted. The hope was entertained that with Blanco favoring conciliation, the reconcentrados provided for and peace offered the rebels, a way would be found for giving Cuba a government as free as that of Canada. The retention of a nominal sovereignty was now at length all that Spain asked. It was resolved not to concede this and on April 11, 1898, President McKinley asked Congress to authorize him to interfere in Cuba with force. Congress assented on the 19th and an ultimatum was sent to Spain demanding the evacuation of Cuba.

Destruction of the Maine.

Hostilities were precipitated by the sinking of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana in February. The vessel sank after an explosion, the cause of which has not been ascertained. It is not known whether it was the work of a Spanish fanatic, animated by blind hatred of the United States, or of a Cuban patriot anxious to embroil Spain and Cuba. The explosion of the Maine, whatever the cause, fired popular resentment against Spain. There was a loud demand for revenge, and "Remember the Maine!" became a popular cry.

Long before the declaration of war our warships were assembled in large numbers at Key West, near Havana. War existed before the formal declaration on April 25, and the congressional resolution took cognizance of the situation by stating that hostilities dated from April 21. On that day the Buena Ventura, a Spanish ship, was captured by the gunboat Nashville, Lieut. Washburn commander, and on the same day President McKinley ordered the North Atlantic squadron under Admiral Sampson to sail from Key West to inaugurate the Cuban blockade. The fleet left the harbor the following day. On April 23 President McKinley called for 125,000 volunteers, and ordered Commodore Dewey at Hong Kong to "find and destroy the Spanish fleet."

Spain declared war on April 24, the day which saw Dewey's fleet weigh anchor and steam away for Manila bay. On April 26 militia camps were formed in nearly every State of the Union.

Matanzas was bombarded on April 27 by Admiral Sampson with the New York, the Cincinnati and the Puritan. Great damage was done the fortifications. Cienfuegos was bombarded on April 28, and on that day, also, Admiral Cervera began the series of maneuvers ending in the Santiago bottle, by leaving Spanish shores with his fleet, en route to the Cape Verde Islands.

The Cabana's batteries were silenced by a bombardment from the New York on April 30, the day which brought word from Rio Janeiro telling of the safe and wonderful voyage of the battleship Oregon on its way from San Francisco to join Sampson's fleet.

MILE POSTS OF THE WAR.

April 21—Sampson's squadron ordered to Cuba.
April 23—Call for 125,000 volunteers.
April 24—Dewey sails for the Philippines.
April 24—Spain declares war.
April 25—Congress declares war
May 1—Spanish fleet at Manila destroyed.
May 13—Flying squadron sails.
May 18—Santiago bombarded.
May 19—Cervera in Santiago harbor.
May 25—Second call for volunteers.
June 3—Collier Merrimac sunk.
June 14—Army sails from Tampa.
June 22 and 23—Shafter's army lands.
June 24—Fight at La Quasina.
June 29—First expedition arrives at Manila.
July 3—Cervera's fleet destroyed.
July 14—Santiago surrenders.
July 25—Miles lands in Porto Rico.
July 26—Spain sues for peace.
July 31—Spaniards surrender Manila.
Aug. 2—Spain accepts terms of peace.
Aug. 12—Protocol signed by Cambon.
McKinley proclaims peace.

Dewey's Great Victory.

On Sunday, May 1, the first great sea battle of the war was fought. Commodore George Dewey made himself Rear Admiral Dewey and won undying glory for the American navy by leading his fleet into the mined harbor of Manila and, under the guns of the fort on Corregidor Island and the heavy fortifications defending the arsenal and navy yard, destroying the entire Asiatic fleet of Spain. The Olympia was his flagship, and his remaining vessels were the Baltimore, the Boston and the Raleigh, protected cruisers; the Concord and Petrel, gunboats; and the McCulloch, dispatch boat. With this force, equal but not superior in armament to the Spanish fleet, far inferior when the land batteries are counted, he sunk, burned or blew up eight Spanish cruisers, six gunboats and three transports.

The sea victory was followed by an attack on the land fortifications, which were razed. The arsenal at Cavite was also captured, and before noon his guns commanded the city of Manila. In the engagement not one American life was lost, while in killed and drowned the Spanish loss has been placed between 500 and 900.

In the first week in May the definite division of the ships of the American navy in Atlantic and Cuban waters into squadrons and fleets was made. The flying squadron, Commodore Schley in command, was formed at Hampton Roads, the vessels being the Brooklyn, flagship; the Massachusetts, the Texas, the Columbia and the Minneapolis. Admiral Sampson in the blockade line at Havana had with him besides his flagship, the New York, the battleships Iowa and Indiana, the cruisers Cincinnati and Marblehead, and a dozen torpedo craft and gunboats. Matanzas was bombarded for a second time May 7.

The first American casualties of the war were on the torpedo boat Winslow, off Cardenas harbor. The killed were Ensign Worth Bagley and five seamen. The Winslow attacked three Spanish gunboats and the shore fortifications, and in disregard of peril the boat was run too far inshore. It was crippled by the fire and the men were killed before other boats could come to its assistance. The Spanish gunboats were disabled by the re-enforcements and the batteries silenced.

Admiral Sampson appeared before San Juan, Porto Rico, on May 12, and bombarded the forts for three hours. Morro was partially reduced. Sampson was in search of Cervera's fleet, known by this time to have left the Cape Verde Islands and to be well on the way to Cuban waters for its famous game of hide-and-seek, and he made no pronounced effort to reduce the fortifications. One American was killed in the attack, while the Spanish loss was heavy.

On the following day the flying squadron put to sea to aid in finding Cervera, who was reported then to be at Curacoa, off Venezuela. The two fleets cut off Cervera from Havana and on May 18 it was reported that the Spanish admiral had taken refuge in Santiago bay.

Schley Traps Cervera.

Commodore Schley, with the flying squadron, reached Santiago before Admiral Sampson, and it is known now the arrival was just in time to prevent a dash by Cervera for Cienfuegos or Havana. The presence of Cervera in the bottle was known to a certainty in a few days through the daring trip of Lieut. Victor Blue, who made a circuit of the bay, even entering Santiago. Admiral Sampson arrived, and the combined fleets began their long wait for their prey.

The invasion of the army to co-operate with the fleet at Santiago was planned as soon as Cervera's whereabouts was known. President McKinley issued a second call for 75,000 volunteers on May 25. The demand was instantly met by the men who had failed to secure a place on the first call. The first expedition to re-enforce Dewey at Manila sailed also on May 25. It numbered 6,000 men. Daily bombardments of the forts at the entrance of Santiago bay continued.

Though Cervera was bottled, it was feared that a storm might scatter the blockading fleet and give him a chance to escape from his harbor prison. Accordingly it was concluded to sink a vessel in the narrow channel between Morro Castle and the Estrella battery. An iron collier, the Merrimac, was selected, and the perilous work of destruction was assigned to Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson and a volunteer crew of seven men.

In the early morning of June 3 the vessel was guided into the channel under a terrific fire from the Spanish guns. One shot disabled its rudder and rendered it nearly uncontrollable. It was driven by its engines, however, into the narrowest part of the channel, and the attempt was made to swing it broadside to the entrance. The force of the current prevented success, as was shown by the passage of the Spanish fleet around its hulk at a later day, but failure did not detract from the bravery of the exploit. Hobson fired the torpedos which blew out the bottom of the ship, and, with his crew, took to a boat, surrendering in an hour to the Spanish admiral, who complimented him for his bravery, and sent a message to Sampson telling of his safety and that of his men.

The order was given June 8 to prepare a landing place for the army of invasion, and on June 10 Col. Huntington, with a force of marines landed at Guantanamo, established Camp McCalla, and for five days fought a body of Spaniards superior in numbers and protected by impenetrable brush. The Spaniards were repulsed in every attack, but the marines lost several men.

The fleet, with the aid of the marines, demolished Fort Caimanera and captured Baquiri, which was to be the landing place for Gen. Shafter's army, which left Tampa in transports on June 14.

Shafter appeared off Baquiri on June 22 and two days were occupied in landing. Juragua was captured on June 24, and the advance toward Santiago began. The Spanish resisted, and Roosevelt's rough riders and the Tenth United States cavalry, in the van of the American army, found themselves engaged with a superior body of Spaniards. The enemy were driven back by the furious charge of the Americans, but the loss was heavy, the greatest of any of the conflicts of the war up to that time. Thirteen were killed and sixty wounded.

Sevilla was ocupied on June 26, and on the last day of June 13,000 American troops were before Santiago, 5,000 more on their way from the coast, with 3,000 Cubans near at hand.

Assault on Santiago.

The general assault began July 1, El Caney being captured at severe cost. The Spaniards retired from their trenches before the American advance, but the last of the outworks were not in the possession of the American army until the evening of July 2, while on one side the heights of San Juan were still untaken.

Gen. Lawton's division assaulted San Juan on July 3 and carried the heights in the greatest charge of a great battle. Santiago was surrounded and Gen. Shafter demanded its surrender. The American loss in the three days' battle was 231 killed, 1,283 wounded and 81 missing.

Convinced that the city must fall, the Madrid authorities, who were in cable communication with Santiago throughout the battle, ordered Admiral Cervera on July 2 to make a dash from the harbor. He carried out his instructions on the morning of July 3, and two hours after the Maria Teresa led the way past the sunken Merrimac his vessels were hulks, lying at intervals along the beach for fifty miles.

Admiral Sampson with the New York had gone to consult with Gen. Shafter when the Spanish ships were seen coming from the harbor, but Commodore Schley, with the Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, Texas, Indiana and Gloucester, were more than a match for the Maria Teresa, Cristobal Colon, Oquendo, Vizcaya and the destroyers Pluton and Terror. The Colon made the longest run, but was overhauled by the Brooklyn and the Oregon. One American sailor on the Brooklyn was killed, while of the Spanish 600 were killed and 1,100 taken prisoners, including Admiral Cervera.

The bombardment of Santiago was begun, and on July 14 Gen. Toral, recognizing the hopelessness of further resistance, surrendered the entire province and all its garrisons of 25,000 soldiers, the United States agreeing to send them back to Spain.

Gen. Miles, who arrived in Santiago before the surrender, prepared immediately to lead an army against Porto Rico. It landed near Ponce on July 25, the day that the rumor went abroad that Spain was ready to cry enough. Gen. Merritt reached Manila on that day also. The landing in Porto Rico was without loss and with no engagement other than a skirmish at Guanica, ending in the hoisting of the American flag over the town.

Spain made its direct appeal for peace through Ambassador Cambon on July 26, but suggested no terms. On July 27 the public learned of the outbreak of yellow fever in the camp before Santiago, and on that day Ponce surrendered to Gen. Miles. President McKinley sent terms of peace to Spain on July 29.

The second battle of Manila was fought on July 31, on a Sunday, as was the first. It was a land attack under cover of darkness by the Spaniards, and its purpose was to turn the American flank and drive the Americans into the sea. It was repulsed. The American loss was nine killed and forty-five wounded, the Spanish loss in killed and wounded was 600.

Army Ordered North.

The generals of the American army at Santiago surprised the country Aug. 3 by a "round robin" letter declaring that the army must be moved north away from yellow fever or it would perish. The army was ordered north the following day.

Spain sent an evasive answer to the United States on Aug. 5, and it was received after much delay in transmission on Aug. 9. President McKinley responded with an imperative reiteration of the original terms, and with bad grace Spain at last, on Aug. 11, gave permission to Cambon to accept them in its behalf. The protocol was signed on Aug. 12, President McKinley issued a proclamation declaring a cessatiion of hostilities and the war with Spain was at an end.

BOY HERO OF SANTIAGO.

Thirteen-Year-Old Youth Carried Water on the Battlefield.

Bronzed by the sun of a southern clime, and in his ears still ringing the whizz of Mauser bullets which he heard at the battles of San Juan Hill and Santiago, there arrived in New York Charles Escudero, 13 years old, who marched by the side of his father, a regular army soldier, during the campaign in Cuba. This lad carried by his side during the battles a canteen, which he replenished from time to time with cold spring water, drafts of which he gave to those who were active in battle or lying helpless and wounded on the field.

CHARLES ESCUDERO.

The boy's home is in Columbus, O. His father has been in the regular army many years and was stationed at Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, N. Y., with the Ninth Infantry, when the war broke out. Charles was visiting at Sackets Harbor when the regiment was ordered south, and he went with them. He describes his experience as follows:

"The fellows, the boys of my father's company, asked me to go along, and I did; that's all. They said I'd be their mascot. We stayed at Tampa two months. I worked as 'helper' to the cooks. Then we took the Santiago to Cuba from Port Tampa. We landed in the sand in Siboney. We stayed there one day and then moved up six miles the next day, and then we got into the fight. That was the battle of San Juan Hill. Only one man in our company was wounded. He was hot in the foot before we got into battle. Where was I? Why, by my father's side most of the time, but I carried water to all the fellers. I kept filling my canteen. I got water from a spring. Why, the further we marched, the further away the spring was. Say, the Sapniards had sharpshooters up in the trees, but we got on to them, and the negro troops just hunted those sharpshooters like squirrels."

A man can never realize how time drags as a woman can, for the reason that he never gets interested in a continued story.

A lawyer is as enthusiastic in speaking of his client as a young man is in thinking of his sweetheart.

Some people always have time to attend celebrations.

Home-made bread is mighty good, but it is becoming a great rarity.

RIGHT AGE FOR MARRIAGE.

Health and Happiness Most Frequently Attend Early Marriages.

Taking it for granted, which all sensible, right-minded and good-hearted people do, that marriage is the very best condition for all men and women, the question arises, What is the best marriageable age?

There is very much to be said in favor of both late and early marriages. Those who start out in life early may have the satisfaction of gathering a large family of grandchildren about them, and spending the latter portion of their lives in comparative freedom from care and anxiety. Having brought their children up in the way they should go, and established them comfortably in prosperous occupations, they may feel relieved from the immediate responsibilities of everyday life, and feel that all the children will have an interest in their happiness and welfare. Of course, where youngsters begin life together, they usually do so with small means, and if the little ones arrive in rapid succession there may, and almost inevitably will, be more or less hardship in making both ends meet and in providing food and clothes and education for the fast-growing brood; but if parents will only take a rational view of the situation, and understand that simple food is not expensive, that plain clothes are quite as good as fine ones, and that education and knowledge is the one thing of all others to give the children in order to furnish them with working capital, they will have simplified life to a great extent, and can pave the way to prosperity and a peaceful and plentiful old age.

People who marry when quite young are likely to live together more harmoniously than those who enter into this relation after their ideas, minds and methods are fully settled. The younger a woman marries the less likely she is to set up her will in the household. For this reason many men prefer young wives; indeed, they sometimes say that they would choose a very young girl and bring her up, so to speak, to their liking. Mature women have their own ideas, and these are very frequently not specially in accord with the views of the average man.

Physiologically, there is a good deal to be said in favor of early marriages, provided the family does not increase too rapidly. If women would observe all the laws of health they could marry later in life with much greater safety than at present; but health is usually the last thing to be thought of until it is gone.

Marriage is the only proper state for rational beings to live in, and if it is a failure it is not so from general laws, but from the caprices and wrong methods of those who enter into it. From twenty to twenty-two is a good age for young women, and men would do well to marry before they are twenty-five.

If women were as physically able to assume the most important duties of the marriage relation at twenty-five or thirty as at twenty there would be an excellent reason for delay; but all physiologists are aware that the responsibilities of motherhood are attended with much greater risk after twenty-five years, and after thirty the dangers are increased tenfold.

There is one serious defect in the education of the average girl. Instead of being taught to put herself in perfect physical trim from her girlhood and being able to meet the contingencies of life with calmness, confidence, and the certainty of a successful outcome, she is left in profound ignorance of those things that she has the most need to know. At twenty-five or thirty a woman has more inteligence to guide her, but less favorable physical conditions. As health is the most important of all things, it would seem wise to so arrange our life that its most taxing cares come with as little injury to the physical system as possible.

More Noise, Please.

In talking over the minute factors that have made profit or loss to manufacturers, some curious details were given me by experts.

For instance, one clock manufacturer, of Birmingham, found that a certain rival was doing a large trade in cheap clocks sent out to the wilds of Africa. He got hold of a sample clock, and, finding that there was a heavy profit in the enterprise, invested a large sum of money in making a still better clock, thousands of which were shipped to the same market. Strange to say, sales were very slow, while his rival, turning out a cheaper and far less accurate timepeace, was selling all he could make. Finally the explanation came.

Savages like noise. The clocks made by the original exporter had a particularly loud and aggressive tick; his imitator made a better clock, but it was almost noiseless, and the savages would have none of it. The remedy was simple. The next shipment of clocks to the Guinea coast ticked more loudly than anything previously heard there, and all went well.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Floating Bulletin Board.

A floating bulletin is one of the curiosities the Spanish war brought forth in the lakes. There has been published on the steamer Manitou, running betwween Chicago and Mackinac island, a four-column folio paper, daily, supplied with telegraphic war news received at points at which the steamer stops. Bulletin boards were hung over the ship's sides when she was in port. There was always a crush of summer resorters to get the latest.

No Brains at All.

"Belle is disgusted with that young man at the seashore."

"What about him?"

"She says he is crazy; there are fifteen pretty girls there, and he goes around raving about the lovely sunsets."—New York Evening World.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28 1898

For Governor of State,

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

Lieutenant-Governor,
EDWARD L. HUTCHINSON ... of Los Angeles

Secretary of State,
R. A. THOMPSON ..... San Francisco

Controller,
T. W. MAPLE ..... Kern

Treasurer,
WILLIAM S. GREEN ..... Colusa

Attorney-General,
WILLIAM P. ANDREWS ..... Tehama

Surveyor-General,
IRVING H. MULHOLLAND ..... Inyo

Clerk of Supreme Court,
H. A. McCRANEY ..... Sacramento

Justices Supreme Court,
WALTER VANDYKE ..... Los Angeles
WILLIAM M. CONLEY ..... Madera

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHRIS RUCKLE ..... Placer

State Printer,
EVERETT L. WOODMAN ..... Sacramento

Railroad Commissioner—Third District,
J. L. DRYDEN ..... San Diego

Board of Equalization—Fourth District,
T. O. TOLAND ..... Ventura

Congress—Second District,
MARION DE VRIES ..... San Joaquin

Member of Assembly—Sixtieth District,
P. H. MACK ..... Inyo

Sheriff and Tax Collector,
J. J. GUNN ..... Modoc

Clerk, Auditor and Recorder,
D. J. HESSION ..... Big Pine

Assessor,
W. W. YANDELL ..... Bishop

Treasurer,
S. G. GREGG ..... Big Pine

District Attorney,
P. W. FORBES ..... Independence

Coroner and Public Administrator,
I. P. YANEY ..... Bishop

Superintendent Public Schools,
H. C. HAMPTON ..... Bishop

INYO'S STATE CANDIDATE.

Especially in counties not containing cities the voters of California control election of officers in their own independent way, thanks to the law providing a secret ballot and fair count. In proportion of number they read more and on the average are better informed and less subject to influence than the mass of electors in populous districts. The great *Gewhizzicle Smashers* of millionaire newspaperdom furnish some political information, but they do not affect the interior vote. And in this campaign the wisest of country journals distain offending the intelligence of readers by advocacy of their respective party local nominees, where the merit and good standing of all is known to everybody. For National or State positions, however, there ought to be local favor granted to the particular candidate presented by his county, on the principle that a prophet is not without honor at his home. This, of course points to the candidacy of Irv. H. Mulholland, of Inyo County, for a State office. He is absent, making a characteristically vigorous and energetic campaign, and knows nothing about any mention made or that will be made in this, his own paper. But we respectfully project the idea that in all material interests our county and the Independence land district would in the future gain a point or two by his election. The law and regulations thereunder govern public functions, but a knowledge of details supports the right rule of action in every case. If in office at the State capitol his association with others of executive and legislative powers would be of advantage to everybody here in case any local matters require attention, because he knows the people and of their interests. In the writer's knowledge, the duties of Surveyor-General of California are nothing different from those of the Register of a United States Land Office—the "Surveyor" part of the title being practically a misnomer. The main business of the position is that of clerical detail, governing the disposition of lands granted to California by Congress—University, school, tide, lake, swamp and lieu lands. Except in certain proceedings with the office of the United States Surveyor-General of California the State title is seldom used. We submit the proposition that from his experience and ability Mr. Mulholland is well qualified for that responsibility, and that his citizenship of Inyo entitles him to local endorsement at the coming ballot.

What means this? "San Francisco Oct. 21.—The fact was developed to-day that the Southern Pacific has sent a force of engineers to Salt Lake to survey a road direct into Southern California. The move is believed to be a retaliation against the Santa Fe for its purchase of an entrance into San Francisco. Just what point in Southern California the Southern Pacific will extend to is not known."

Aguinaldo has outlined his policy, to the effect that he will fight Spain unto death. Bully boy.

THE ARTICHOKE IN TEXAS.

Different Kinds of Artichoke — How to Eradicate It—Good Sorts For Profit.

The artichoke represents a much condemned and also much praised root. Many arguments have been advanced for and against its cultivation. After an experience of eight years with it a correspondent of Texas Field and Ranch has some things to say which may give enlightenment on the subject:

There are artichokes and artichokes, but hitherto the cultivation of the various sorts has by many been greatly misunderstood. During the past few years domesticated or "tame" sorts of artichokes have been imported from Europe and are fast bounding into an extensive cultivation in North America. However there is a deep seated, long standing prejudice among some of the older farmers of the United States against the cultivation of the artichoke, and indeed many have abundant reason for such prejudice.

The wild artichoke being indigenous to many localities in North and South America, many farmers have seen it growing and understand it fully. But many of the same farmers do not understand that there is a difference—a vast difference—between the wild and the tame artichoke. The wild artichoke is merely a bad weed, and in some soils very difficult to exterminate. It produces very few and small tough tubers and sends out long branching roots like a Canada thistle. The tame artichoke can be as easily grown as corn, and on ground that will produce 50 bushels of corn per acre 500 to 900 bushels of tame artichokes can be easily grown. Its value as a conditioner and as a cheap and valuable stock food is fast becoming recognized.

Artichoke tubers are not only healthy, cheap food for swine, but splendid food for all kinds of stock. Poultry almost live in an artichoke patch during the summer and autumn, where they hide from hawks and scratch out and eat the young tubers.

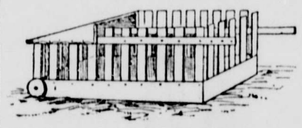
Many farmers object to raising artichokes because they say that this vegetable is so difficult to exterminate. Nothing is more absurd, at least so far as the tame artichoke is concerned. During the writer's experience of eight years in growing large fields of them he has learned how to easily and completely exterminate a patch of tame artichokes in one year. Plowing under the growing plants when one foot high, when the older tubers have rotted and the new ones not yet formed, will completely destroy every vestige of them, or sowing an artichoke patch to oats will effect a complete extermination. When the oats are harvested, the artichoke tops are also harvested, and before they have formed their bloom. If the artichoke is not allowed to bloom, it will form no tubers. Mammoth White French, White Jerusalem and Red Jerusalem are the very best sorts to grow for profit.

Sea Island Cotton.

Sea island cotton grown in the interior is not in truth sea island, although it bears that name. It is a cotton much coarser in fiber than the genuine sea island. The past season the total crop of sea island cotton has been about 75,000 bales, or 25 per cent less than last year, but notwithstanding this fact the price has declined fully 2 cents lower than last year. Lately the Coates Thread company of Scotland has absorbed the fine spinning interests of the whole of Europe and a combination is now on foot in this country which, it is believed, will result in giving the Coates people entire control of the fine spinning interest of the whole world. This being true, instead of there being 50 or 60 buyers of sea island there will hereafter be only one buyer of any consequence.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Convenient Pigpen.

Pigs grow best if kept out of doors on the grass during the summer. They will get much of their living from the grass also. Therefore The Farm Journal



MOVABLE PIGPEN.

recommends making a movable pen like that shown in the cut, and the pigs can then be moved daily to new ground. A cloth shelter will give a shady place in the heat of the day and protection also from sudden showers.

One Thing and Another.

A writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat claims that orange culture is coming into vogue again in Louisiana, and people have learned such lessons that a repetition of such weather as February, 1895, would not be likely to be nearly so disastrous.

From northern Louisiana is reported a new insect pest in the shape of a caterpillar which is commonly spoken of as the "measuring worm." It attacks nearly all varieties of fruit trees, as well as forest trees in general. Bands of tar or other barriers on the tree trunk, jarring and spraying with paris green are remedies employed.

Georgia growers of sea island cotton want a duty on the importations of Egyptian long staple.

Tobacco growers have found it necessary to cover their plants with hotbed cloth to protect them from insect injuries, and a Maryland station bulletin expresses the opinion that tomato growers will find it advantageous to follow the same course.

Topped cotton plants yielded less than those not topped in last year's experiments at the Alabama station.

H. E. Stockbridge of the Florida station asserts that the soil and climate of that state are better adapted to the successful production of sugar cane and its products than is any other part of the United States.

News and Notes.

It has been held that a mean temperature of 70 degrees F. for the summer months, June, July and August (combined), is conducive to the best development of the sugar beet, provided there is also adequate rainfall.

According to a recent report of the agricultural department on the sugar beet industry, there were last year nine sugar beet factories, only one of which is located east of Nebraska. It is expected that this year there will be 17 factories in operation.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of-

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE

HORSESHOEING

AND

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP, INDEPENDENCE

☞Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED $1.00
MAIN SPRINGS $1.00

☞All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

-- -x- --

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams at Rates of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
July 1	To cash on hand	$12 025 12	
5	cash from A M Given, tax col	539 42	
5	P A Chalfant, co. assessor	1 875 56	
	P A Chalfant, assessor	38 10	
	cash from A M Given, tax collees	27 00	
	D J Hession, clerk fees	8 65	
	D J Hession, recorder, fees	62 30	
	J H Shannon int on State land	33 60	
8	A A Cashbaugh, Int State land	33 60	
9	J H Shannon fines	2 25	
13	Samuel T Black, School money	3,074 06	
18	Jack Mallory, red	3 02	
	Joseph Shelly, r'd	1 04	
	A V Davidson fines	7 00	
24	E H Edwards Int State land	32 00	
27	Margaret Sanders Big Pine Bonds	3,000 00	
		20 762 72	
Aug 1	A M Given, tax col.	284 00	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	60 98	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	15 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 50	
	D J Hession, recorder fees	48 15	
	D J Hession, clerk, fees	28 35	
8	Modock Con M & Co redemption	14 55	
30	John H Church on Lake land	123 16	
	A R Schively on Lake land	358 63	
		21 697 04	
Sept 5	A M Given, tax col	455 50	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	377 79	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	26 00	
	D J Hession, clerk	31 15	
	D J Hession, Recorder fees	24 20	
	Thos T Smith, state land	48 01	
	Thos T Smith, on state land	48 01	
	David Scott, state land	25 50	
		22 733 20	

DISBURSEMENTS

July	Lone Pine B'd fund	1 160 00
	Salary	1 517 29
	Hospital	1 689 92
	General Expense	1 795 62
	Bridge	136 43
	Road Dist No 1	77 00
	" " " 2	267 00
	" " " 3	201 00
	" " " 4	124 50
	Big Pine Sch'l B'd	1 500 00
	" " " "	5 00
	Sunday Sch'l Lib'ry.	6 00
	Liberty "	8 1
	Bishop "	15 00
	Irving "	7 00
	Milton "	15 00
	County Sch'l Fund	16
		8 576 00
Aug.	Salary	1 024 92
	Road Dist, No. 2	5 00
	" " 3	24
	General Expense	1 064 [illegible]
	Hospital	65 [illegible]
	Fish Spring	12
		10 705
Sept.	General Expense	11 [illegible]
	Salary	1 024 [illegible]
	Hospital fund	4 [illegible]
	Fish Spring	2
	Round Valley	1
	Union	[illegible]
	Milton School Fund	2
	Taboose	21
	Independence	6 [illegible]
	Big Pine School fund	1 000
	Fish Springs Library	8
	County Bond	1 50
	Cash	8 146
		22 733 20 22 733

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund	311 99	
County bond		88
Bishop school special	1 13	
State general	1 511 29	
General Expense		1 [illegible]
Hospital		2
General road	174 80	
Road District No 1	386 39	
" " " 2	297 9[illegible]	
" " " 3	2[illegible]3 7[illegible]	
" " " 4	83 22	
" " " 5	309 [illegible]	
Road Poll tax	2 5	
Unapportioned county	167 99	
Bridge	292 87	
Institute	5 00	
Teacher's library	34	
County school	26 5	
Property tax	1 559 8	
Milton school library fund	9 10	
Round Valley	25 10	
Irving	[illegible]	
Bishop	21 1[illegible]	
Station	38 78	
Warm Spring	63	
Big Pine	11 30	
Independence	1 [illegible]	
Union	30	
Riverside		
Lone Pine	22 49	
Fish Springs	1 55	
Liberty	15 94	
Taboose		
Valley	8 45	
Keeler	11 50	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Big Pine	500 00	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	78 65	
Union school bond fund	79 58	
Big Pine	75 33	
Fish Springs	68 76	
Lone Pine	77 60	
Taboose	46 42	
Fish Springs School	121 08	
Riverside	116 71	
Bishop	570 91	
Lone Pine	327 62	
Big Pine	157 95	
Warm Spring	88 99	
Irving	463 17	
Independence	377 90	
Pobeta	80 25	
Keeler	80 25	
Station	90 62	
Milton	161 70	
Union	80 29	
Valley	263 65	
Liberty	28 42	
Tabosse	131 52	
Riverside special	96	
Irving special	19 07	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Swamp and overflowed land	481 79	
Round Valley School	120 48	
Cash on hand		8 146 3[illegible]
	10 425 17	10 425 1[illegible]

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Oct. 1898.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Filed Oct. 7, 1898.
D. J. HESSION,
Auditor

Approved Oct. 8, 1898.
A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, between June 30th and Sept. 30th, 1898:

Total warrants drawn		11 921 81
Gen. Expense fund	2 811 40	
School "	382 75	
Hospital "	1 795 49	
Salary "	3 597 24	
Road District No 1 Fund	77 00	
" " " 2 "	272 00	
" " " 3 "	228 25	
" " " 4 "	124 50	
Bridge "	136 18	
Big Pine Bldn'g "	2 500 00	
	11 921 81	11 921 81

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury		8 146 39
Remaining indebtedness		52 844 16
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed Oct. 3, 1898.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved Oct. 8, 1898.
A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

---

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of those certain mines, mill sites and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this Second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
[SEAL] Clerk.

Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff. P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said superior court

The People of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The E 1-2 and S W 1-4 Section 36, Township 22 south, Range 37 east; NL 1-4 of Section 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 36 east, M D M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 854, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
J. M. Keeler, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo in the office of the clerk of said superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The fract'l N 1-2 of NW 1-4 of Section 4; all fract'l Section 5 Township 17 south, and fract'l S 1-2 of SE 1-4 of Section 31, Township No. 16 south, Range No. 35 east, M. D. M. and cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 9,675, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $38.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
J. M. Keeler, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The fract'l N 1-2 of NW 1-4 of Section 4; all fract'l Section 5 Township 17 south, and fract'l S 1-2 of SE 1-4 of Section 31, Township No. 16 south, Range No. 35 east, M. D. M. and cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11 232 from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $6[illegible].40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896 upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28 1898

Parke Barnes has gone to Keeler, where he will manage the hotel for Mrs. Mates.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

It was reported here to-day that George Meads, the Bishop teamster, had died in Mojave within the last two or three days.

David Slater, William Nicoll and Francis S. Fugitt, all of Weldon, Kern Co., Cal., were in town Wednesday on business with the United States Land Office.

A party of Government surveyors passed southward on Monday's train, bound for The Needles. Their mission is to perfect the Nevada-California State line.

The mortuary list of the week is sadly amended by a telegram announcing the passing away of Mrs. Rilla M. Clark, of Bishop, yesterday. There will be a thrill of sorrow all through the valley.

As election day approaches patriotism increases, although the war is over. The number of men who want to assist Uncle Sam by helping to pay the internal revenue tax on beer and whisky is coming up at an alarming rate.

On complaint of Henry Levy, and warrant issued by Justice of the Peace A. V. Davidson, Joe White was arrested by Constable Robinson for an assault committed at Lone Pine a few days ago. After several continuances the case will come up for hearing by the magistrate next Monday.

Rugged Reuben Van Dyke, a pioneer rancher of Lone Pine, succombed to the inevitable last Wednesday, in his seventy-third year, after thirty years of honorable, upright life at his home in this county. Everybody knew him, and knew that within his rough exterior there was a kind and noble heart. His funeral at Lone Pine to-day was very largely attended.

A prospecting tunnel over 1000 feet in length, to develop water and gold placer ground in Mazourka Canyon, has been run by three or four local miners, with no other capital than grub, mining tools and energy. It is in all the pluckiest work that has ever been done in this county, and from last reports the indications are that the men will be rewarded with fortunes.

Cards announce the marriage in San Francisco, October 13th, of Lieutenant John Francis Lucey and Miss Emily Patricia Conklin. The bride is a native of Independence, and all will join in best wishes for her future happiness. We hear that she will sail for Manila the latter part of next month to join her soldier husband, and that her mother, Mrs. A. R. Conklin, and her sister, Mrs. Maggie Olcese, will accompany her and continue a tour around the world.

It is near time that Lone Pine should wake up. Consolidate water interests; get some shovels and things and extend the Stevens irrigating ditch. It only requires co-operation and muscle, without capital, as has been demonstrated a score of times around Bishop and Big Pine. Lone Pine is situated in naturally the richest section of the Valley, as to climate and extent and fertility of soil, not to mention the vastly important, business-supporting mineral surroundings. The water of Owens River will not go to Kern County, being needed all around the Lake, in this County. This is directed to nobody in particular and we do not anticipate thanks therefor, but it is now certain that the people of our neighbor town can get ahead in the race of progress by co-organization and attention to real business.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending October 27, 1898:

Highest barometer	30.328	24th
Lowest "	29.703	22d
Highest temperature	76.0	21st
Lowest "	40	25th
Mean "	58.1	
Average dew point	9.5	
Average humidity	13.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	33 W	23d
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	00	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	00	

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

Methodist Church.

Sunday, October 30, 1898:

Independence—At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the regular session of the Sunday-school.

Church service at 7:00 p. m.: Subject of discourse, "Excuses."

Services at Lone Pine and Georges Creek at the usual hours.

JOHN J. PARDEE, Pastor.

Last week, in Halifax, N. S., the regimental sports of the Royal Canadian batalion of Imperial troops was marked by an unusual incident. At the conclusion of the exercises 100 men, the pick of the garrison, formed a pyramid by mounting upon one anothers' shoulders, and the man at the apex—a fine specimen of the British soldier—stood waving in one hand the Union Jack and in the other the Stars and Stripes. This finale was cheered by the large number of spectators present. It was the first time in the history of Halifax that men of a British regiment had displayed the flag of another nation.

The United States new geodetic survey of Alaska show that Uncle Sam's farm is larger by 2,500 square miles than he had supposed it was. What with his Porto Rican and Hawaiian plantations and the job lot of Philippines he is negotiating for it is not surprising that the old gentleman should overlook a trifle like that.

The Secretary of State has given to the Sacramento *Record-Union* figures showing the counties that gave Republican increase in 1896 over 1894, and from it we find that Alameda increased 3,916, Los Angeles 4,418, San Francisco 6,132, and Santa Clara 1,358. It was generally admitted three weeks before the election that Bryan would have carried the State had the election occurred at that time, but money was thrown into the fight, and of course into the cities. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that these four counties with big cities gave an aggregate increase of 13,824 over the election of 1894 when Budd was elected, McKinley lacked over four thousand votes of getting a majority of the votes cast—the Democrats electing one of the electors out of the nine. No such exertion was ever put out in the State. Will the same amount of money be expended again in the cities this time? In each of these cities there was an increased vote that was not due to an increase in population. It does not seem possible from Mr. Brown's figures that the Republican ticket can be successful this time. By reason of the increased vote McKinley got a plurality of 797 in San Francisco. Maguire will carry that city by anywhere from five to ten thousand, and hence if the other cities keep up their artificial increase, and give Gage the McKinley vote, Maguire will come in largely ahead. But those other cities will not keep up the artificial vote of 1896. We are obliged to Mr. Secretary Brown for the figures.

It will be well for all voters to think up a little about the proposed amendments to the State constitution, as submitted to the people and comprised in the official election proclamation. All but two of them—Nos. 3 and 5—should be voted down. But an easier and in the long run a less expensive solution of the problem might be had by the adoption of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, which provides for a Constitution to revise the entire organic act. It can be done, with benefit to popular government. The present Constitution has become a thing of shreds and patches, powerless for good and strong for evil. A new one, shorter, clearer, more progressive, and more in line with government by the people, would be the greatest good fortune that could come to the people of California. It will be remembered that Inyo County voted strongly against the adoption of the present Constitution in the first place, and our people would not be inconsistent in supporting a convention to frame a new one.

BORN.

ROBINSON—At Independence, October 21, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Robinson, a son.

DIED.

VAN DYKE—At Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal., October 26, 1898, Reuben Van Dyke, a native of New York, aged 73 years.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

Independent Candidate.

A. K. BRIGGS, of Bishop, respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo County.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo Co.

W. D. DEHY.

Dated Bishop, Cal., August 10, 1898.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ANNIE VALENZUELA, Plaintiff, vs. IGNACIO VALENZUELA, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE People of the State of California send Greeting to Ignacio Valenzuela, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or she will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1898. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[SEAL] 0215

P. M. LABERGE,

LONE PINE, - - CALIFORNIA,

BUTCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

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REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29 tf JOHN CLARKE.

OFFICIAL.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

IN accordance with law thereunto directing me, I hereby proclaim and give notice that a General Election will be held throughout the State of California on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898,

At which election the following officers will be elected, and the following proposed Constitutional amendments and other questions will be voted on:

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
SECRETARY OF STATE.
CONTROLLER.
TREASURER.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
SURVEYOR-GENERAL.
CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.

Also, seven Representatives to the Congress of the United States; being one Representative from each Congressional District in this State.

Also, three Railroad Commissioners, being one Railroad Commissioner from each Railroad District in this State.

Also, four members of the State Board of Equalization, being one member from each of the four districts from which by law members of the Board of Equalization are to be elected.

Also, two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of California.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Counties of Santa Clara, Tulare and Glenn.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Del Norte for the unexpired term of James E. Murphy, deceased, ending January, 1903; vice Fletcher A. Cutler, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Santa Barbara, for the unexpired term of W. B. Cope, resigned, ending January, 1903; vice W. S. Day, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Kings, for the unexpired term of Justin Jacobs, deceased, ending January, 1901.

Also, twenty members of the Senate, being one Senator from each of the following Senatorial Districts, to-wit: Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth.

Also, eighty members of the Assembly, being one member of the Assembly from each of the eighty Assembly Districts in this State.

Also, at said election, amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, submitted by the Legislature of this State, at its last regular session, numbered and designated as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said State, namely:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy there f to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows:

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Each of the said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon by ballot in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44, (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No

Also, at said election, the following question shall be voted on: The Legislature of this State at its thirty second session, adopted a resolution on the 22d day of March, 1897, known as Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, recommending to the electors of this State, at the General Election to be held November 8th, A. D. 1898, to vote for or against a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The proposed Convention is to consist of eighty delegates, one to be chosen from each Assembly District. Such delegates are to possess the same qualifications, and shall be elected in the same manner as members of the Assembly; they shall receive as compensation the sum of eight dollars per day, with the same mileage as the members of the Assembly, and there shall be a reasonable number of clerks and other attaches whose compensation shall be fixed by the convention. Accordingly at such general election the electors of this State will vote for or against a Convention to revise said Constitution. Each ballot used at such election shall contain printed thereon, in addition to other matter required by law, the words:

For the Convention to revise the Constitution.

Against the Convention to revise the Constitution.

And I do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code; such reward to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Sacramento, this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1898.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

SUPERVISORS' PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the General Election to be held on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1898,

The following County, District and Township Officers are to be elected in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz.:

1—Sheriff and Tax Collector;
2—County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder;
3—County Treasurer;
4—County Assessor;
5—District Attorney;
6—Superintendent of Schools;
7—Coroner and Public Administrator;
8—County Surveyor;
9—One Supervisor, 1st District;
10—One Supervisor, 3d District;
11—One Supervisor, 5th District;
12—One Justice of the Peace, 1st Twp.;
13—One Constable, 1st Township;
14—One Justice of the Peace, 2d Twp.;
15—One Constable, 2d Township;
16—One Justice of the Peace, 3d Twp.;
17—One Constable, 3d Township.
18—One Justice of the Peace 4th Twp.;
19—One Constable, 4th Township.
20—One Justice of the Peace, 5th Twp.;
21—One Constable, 5th Township.

Boards of Election.

Ordered—That polls be held in the following places in the precincts named in the said County of Inyo, for the said General Election, and that the following named electors be and they are appointed officers of the Boards of Election in the respective Precincts of said County, for said General Election, as follows, to-wit:

Round Valley, No. 1.
Inspectors—W. H. Wells, J. G. W. Birchim.
Judges—D. Olds, W. W. Vaughn.
Clerks—I. P. Smith, John E. Jones.
Ballot Clerks—J. S. McGee, C. L. Olds.
Polls to be held at School House.

Lincoln, No. 2.
Inspectors—R. Love, G. P. Bourland.
Judges—W. H. Fitzgerald, James Shaw.
Clerks—W. A. Tickey, Charles Wonacott.
Ballot Clerks—Wm. Brockman, Wm. Jenkins.
Polls to be held at School House.

Laws, No. 3.
Inspectors—Barton McGee, H. G. Plumley.
Judges—Jos. McNally, P. Gunter.
Clerks—Ed. Dehy, Geo. Huckaby.
Ballot Clerks—Ed Morton, L. H. J. Ehlen.
Polls to be held at School House.

Bishop, No. 4.
Inspectors—C. W. Dixon, Ed M. Clarke.
Judges—W. G. McCrosky jr., James McBride.
Clerks—W. W. Watterson, Chas Garretson.
Ballot Clerks—A. J. Murphy, Henry Shirley.
Polls to be held at Court House.

East Bishop, No. 5.
Inspectors—C. M. Dixon, W. C. Brierly.
Judges—L. A. Coats, Chas. A. McKay.
Clerks—H. H. Howell, Geo. Watterson.
Ballot Clerks—Andrew Dell, John N. Yandell.
Polls to be held at Albright's office.

Poleta, No. 6.
Inspectors—George Collins, James Hampton.
Judges—George Storey, A. O. Collins.
Clerks—J. A. Leidy, C. W. Geiger.
Ballot Clerks—T. J. Reed, George Free.
Polls to be held at George Collins' House.

Big Pine, No. 7.
Inspectors—R. W. Thomas, S. H. Spratt.
Judges—S. J. McMurry, J. E. M. Connell.
Clerks—G. W. Hall, W. H. Uhlmeyer.
Ballot Clerks—L. Joseph, D. W. Pitman.
Polls to be held at School House.

Fish Springs, No. 8.
Inspectors—J. H. Cole, Chas. Petersen.
Judges—T. W. Hill, G. W. Melone.
Clerks—Geo. H. Rose, C. F. Fuller.
Ballot Clerks—A. W. H. Smith, Upton Tracy.
Polls to be held at School House.

Taboose, No. 9.
Inspectors—Geo. D. Calvert, S. Tapman.
Judges—Luke F. Smith, William Hines.
Clerks—Charles Walter, Joseph G. Bell.
Ballot Clerks—A. L. Conklin, M. S. Harbour.
Polls to be held at School House.

Independence, No. 10.
Inspectors—A. Clark, J. S. German.
Judges—J. D. Blair, G. W. Brady.
Clerks—J. E. Parker, George Thorpe.
Ballot Clerks—Neel Bell, H. D. Gill.
Polls to be held at School House.

Citrus, No. 11.
Inspectors—Jacob Ifold, W. H. Ramsey.
Judges—Joseph Vaughn, W. F. Norbruo.
Clerks—John A. Ramsey, Martin Church.
Ballot clerks—David Vaughn, Seth A. Baker.
Polls to be held at L. R. Depot.

Georges Creek, No. 12.
Inspectors—Gus McGovern, John Kispert.
Judges—Thos. Hamilton, J. V. Skinner.
Clerks—J. E. Shepherd, J. F. Beale.
Ballot clerks—J. W. Lacey, W. H. Jenkins.
Polls to be held at School House.

Lone Pine, No. 13.
Inspectors—Mark Hand, J. C. Anton.
Judges—P. Laberge, C. Carrasco.
Clerks—F. P. Meyers, R. C. Spear.
Ballot clerks—Abe Diaz, O. F. Deerborn.
Polls to be held at Town Hall.

Cerro Gordo, No. 14.
Inspectors—, Chris Crohn.
Judges—Gregory Kelly, Manuel Romero.
Clerks—M. W. Trask, .
Ballot clerks—Harry Williams, Jesus Romero.
Polls to be held at Crohn's Building.

Keeler, No. 15.
Inspectors—Samuel Levy, John Jenkins.
Judges—Mike Anton, Nat Randall.
Clerks—A. R. Schively, H. Winkle.
Ballot clerks—C. W. Stewart, A. St. Merry.
Polls to be held at School House.

Olancha, No. 16.
Inspectors—Alonzo Brown, August Walker.
Judges—R. H. Williams, Horace Bellows.
Clerks—W. T. Grant, Charles Whittock.
Ballot clerk—Henry De le Ira Brown.
Polls to be held at W. H. Walker's House.

Darwin, No. 17.
Inspectors—Henry Jackson, Paul Pfefferle.
Judges—J. A. McKenzie, N. S. Thompson.
Clerks—James Murry, Charles Richardson.
Ballot clerks—James Harry, James Wood.
Polls to be held at Waterman's Store.

Modock, No. 18.
Inspectors—Arthur Smith, .
Judges—James Stanborough, .
Clerks—C. E. Shepherd, John Doody.
Ballot clerks—John C. Cress, Wm. Monahan.
Polls to be held at J. J. Gunn's Boarding House.

Mountain Springs, No. 19.
Inspectors—P. D. Owens, .
Judges—James Prewett, .
Clerks—, .
Ballot clerk—Theodore Wibbelt, .
Polls to be held at Wolbrecht's House.

Ballarat, No. 20.
Inspectors—Frank McAlister, P. Winston.
Judges—John Taylor, J. S. Stotler.
Clerks—George Vollmer, C. H. Tyler.
Ballot clerks—J. Casey, Chas. McLeod.
Polls to be held in Weaver & Porter's Building, south of Weaver & Porter's Store.

Panamint, No. 21.
Inspectors—J. Curran, George Montgomery.
Judges—J. Wall, F. Russell.
Clerks—Al Williams, H. P. Dover.
Ballot clerks—J. W. Trotter, J. Wingfield.
Polls to be held at Anthony's Boarding House.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	47	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	**No. 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:15 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8:00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L PASS'R AGENT.

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:42 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, ar

IMPROVEMENTS IN FLYING MACHINES.

Inventors are plenty who can make a machine that will rise and float in air, but the one improvement which none has succeeded in making is an apparatus that will guide the machine through the many treacherous currents of air. In this respect humanity is fortunate in having Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which acts as a safe guide by curing treacherous stomach, liver and blood diseases, giving a good appetite, a strong constitution and nerves like steel.

"I am surprised, John," said an old lady when she found her butler helping himself to some of her finest old port. "So am I, ma'am," was the calm reply. "I thought you was gone out."

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

Send for Free Circular showing how to get BIG DISCOUNTS on Prices of any San Francisco or Pacific Coast Cash Store or Supply Company. We are reliable, been in business in San Francisco thirty years, and can save you money on everything you buy. Address GILBERT CLEMENTS' SONS, 218 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Nervous People

Are great sufferers and they deserve sympathy rather than censure. Their blood is poor and thin and their nerves are consequently weak. Such people find relief and cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla because it purifies and enriches the blood and gives it power to feed, strengthen and sustain the nerves. If you are nervous and cannot sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its nerve strengthening power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Sole Agency **EQUIPOISE WAIST**
Corset and Cover Combined
Bones can be removed for washing. Something new in baby goods. Send for **FREE** catalogue and learn how to dress the baby by using **Arnold's Knit Goods for Infants.** Money refunded if not satisfactory
MRS. M. H. OBER
34 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TWO HUMOROUS BROTHERS.

They Won Wagers on the Strength of Their Own Homeliness.

Many years ago there were two brothers, named Joel and Jonathan, who were famous throughout Wayne county, Ind., because they were both such frights. One day they were on their way to Cincinnati by wagon in the days of the old canal. The wagon was of the covered variety, and only Joel was visible to the natural eye as the vehicle plunged into and out of the chuck holes that infested the way. Joel was said to be the next to the ugliest man in all the country round, and his brother took precedence.

The two brothers met a stranger, who, attracted by the supremely homely face of Joel, stopped his horse and said:

"Excuse me, my friend, but would you mind tellin me your name?"

In a sepulchral tone that fitted well the hideous face Joel replied:

"Well, I guess I hain't never done nothin that would make me ashamed to tell my name. My name is Joel"—

"Where do you live, if it is a fair question?"

"I live in Wayne county, Indianny."

"Well, stranger, I've seen much of Indianny, but I'll bet you $10 that you're the ugliest man in the state."

"Well, I hain't no gamblin man," replied Joel, "but I hain't never seen nothin in the Scriptur' ag'in bettin on a sure thing, an I'll jest take that bet."

Turning to the wagon cover and peering into its depths he called:

"Jonathan, stick your head out hyer."

Jonathan did as he was requested.

The stranger paid the money without a word of complaint.—New York Mail and Express.

So Kindly Considerate.

"Why is it," the daring young man asked, "that your daughter still wears such short dresses?"

"Oh, I keep her dressed that way," Mrs. Giddibus answered, with a beautiful blush, "because if she had long skirts on people would think she was my sister when they saw us together. I have no wish to conceal the fact that I have a daughter who is as tall as I am."—Cleveland Leader.

Close Range.

Hattie—So you and Jack quarreled, did you?

Ella—Yes. He said something that I didn't like and I told him we must be strangers henceforth.

Hattie—And did he fall on his knees and ask you to forgive him?

Ella—Not he! You see he—that is, his knees were occupied at the time.—Chicago News.

THE LOVE STORY : : : : : : OF NUMBER SIX.

IN the Baptist Orphan Asylum of a small town in Vermont Lizzie Macready was known as No. 6. The name was particularly fitting for more reasons than one. Lizzie was the youngest child in a family of six. She was the sixth orphan who had been admitted to the institution in the sixth year of its establishment. Her father was a locomotive engineer on the Vermont Central Railway. Lizzie, the youngest child, was 6 years old when he was killed in a collision, and brought home a corpse to his little ones. His eldest daughter had been keeping house since the death of her mother, and soon after the father's demise she married a section boss. The children were scattered among friends and relatives. The boys had found good homes and were all at work earning money. Lizzie was taken into the orphanage, of which her aunt, a kindly, middle-aged woman, was matron.

Nobody objected to this arrangement, for Miss Sanders stood very high in the esteem of the townspeople, who thought it but right that the youngest child of the dead engineer should be cared for at the expense of the county, since all the others had not become burdens on their charity.

Number Six grew up a likely girl amidst the orphans of the place, and now, at the age of 16, she was quite a help to her aunt, who still continued in charge of the county's waifs. All who had been there when she was a toddler were gone. The girls had sought service with the townspeople, the boys were at work in the fields. Lizzie was taking upon her young shoulders the cares which burdened the white-haired woman who had been a mother to her.

At this time there was not an empty bed or cradle in the institution. An open winter, something unusual in the rigorous climate of the Vermont hills, had depopulated the firesides and filled the graveyard. For years there had not been infants in the home until this winter. Now there were two, a boy and a girl. The former was the son of the schoolmaster. The girl was a poor washerwoman's child. Bad, the male infant, was robust enough and thrived as successfully among strangers as he had in his mother's arms, but Bee, the charwoman's infant daughter, needed a deal of attention. This little mite of humanity had been christened Beatrice, to the great astonishment of everybody. A washerwoman calling her child Beatrice, was an unheard of thing among the plain people of the Vermont hills. Maggie, Mary or Annie, wagged the gossips, would have been more suitable.

Mrs. Rossiter, the mother of little Beatrice, came to the Green Mountain town when her child was not quite a year old. She wore widow's weeds and

BEE GOT ALL OF THE CODDLING.

informed those who asked after her antecedents that her husband had died a short time ago, leaving her in poverty. He had been a good man, she explained, but a year's sickness had eaten up their little savings.

This was in the summer of the year, and a few days before Christmas the mother was called away from little Bee, before she could indicate what she wanted done with her child. After the burial of Mrs. Rossiter, the baby was taken to the orphanage and placed in charge of Miss Sanders. From the first Lizzie Macready—Number Six—took a violent fancy to the little one. Bee got all the coddling and fondling. She was such a wee thing; so delicate and frail. Big blue eyes gazed wistfully out of a thin, pale face, and there was a sad droop to the baby mouth, as if the child realized its forlorn condition.

For a time after Mrs. Rossiter's coming to Water Hollow, the gossips indulged in talk about the legitimacy of little Bee. All doubts were set aside, however, when the Public Administrator found in an old tin box among Mrs. Rossiter's effects two marriage certificates. One, the latest, pronounced her the wife of James Rossiter, whom she had wed six years before the baby was born. The other was ten years older. It had been issued by a minister in a small town of New York, and by it the woman had become the wife of a man named Correll.

This was news, indeed, to the denizens of Water Hollow, and they at once speculated what had become of her first husband. By the time they had found something else to talk about Baby Bee was forgotten, so far as they were concerned.

Slowly the little girl grew, tenderly cared for by Number Six, who had become deeply attached to her, and could not endure to have her out of her sight. Several opportunities presented themselves for Bee's adoption, but Lizzie Macready objected. She could not bear to think of a separation from the little waif whose life, like hers, seemed cast in lonely paths. But there came a time when even Lizzie could no longer expect to retain control of Bee Rossiter. A childless couple had come to summer at a neighboring resort in the Green Mountains, and while on their journey visited the orphanage. They had long ago decided to adopt a child, and a glance at little Bee satisfied them that she was just what they wanted. The bargain was made and it was agreed that Bee should be sent to them a few days before their summer sojourn came to an end.

From that time on Number Six was a changed being. She pined and fretted, as the day drew near that would separate her from the little girl, and Aunt Sanders was more than once compelled to call in the house physician to administer to her niece.

The girl, who had tasted all the bitterness of an orphaned life, clung to the motherless child with all the vehemency of a first love. Night and day she prayed that something might interfere to let her keep the girl a little longer.

And the unexpected happened. A stranger alighted one day from the single-horse fly, which plied between the railway station and the best hotel in town. He was a handsome, prosperous-looking man. His clothes and the alligator bag indicated that. He asked for the best room in the house and paid for it in advance. The morning after his arrival he set out for the parsonage, and through the volubility of the minister's housekeeper, it soon leaked out that he had come to inquire about Mrs. Rossiter. The parson took him first to the little graveyard and showed him the mound beneath which the old charwoman lay buried. Then he accompanied him to the orphanage to see little Bee.

Lizzie Macready was busy at a window, when the stranger and the parson walked up the gravel path. The bronzed face of the former was aglow with excitement. Lizzie had never seen a more pleasing face, she thought. It was a good, honest face, too, and when a moment later she was requested to bring little Bee to the reception-room, her heart throbbed wildly. Perhaps her prayer had been heard!

The woman and the child entered the room, and the stranger came forward to greet them. He caught the little girl in his arms and kissed her. Bee, who had never before been caressed by a man, wound her arms around his neck and laid her head on his shoulder. A good omen, thought Lizzie, and confidingly shook the stranger's hand. The minister introduced the visitor as Mr. Correll, little Bee's half-brother. His father, a wild, reckless fellow, had left his wife. He had taken their child, a boy, with him. The boy was the man, who now stood before them. They had drifted to the mining camps of Colorado and there Correll had amassed riches. A few months ago he died, leaving everything to his son and imploring him to find his mother. This the son did. He had learned of his mother's divorce and marriage to Rossiter, and of the birth of a baby girl. Their trail led to the little mountain town in Vermont, and here he found one in her grave, the other a public charge in an orphanage. Now he would take her away with him and spend his riches upon her. In a day or two he would be ready to depart.

Lizzie Macready grew pale as death, when he announced his intention. The child, still nestling in his arms, held out her hand to her foster-mother.

"Dear Number Six," she cried, "I can never leave you!"

Sweet blushes crept in the girl's cheek at this avowal of affection on the part of the child. The stranger stopped and kissed her hand.

"How can I ever thank you for what you have done for her?"

For days Mr. Correll, the rich young miner, lingered in the little mountain town. Again the gossips got together, wondering what kept him in a place so devoid of attraction to people with money. There was nothing in the way of little Bee's departure. Surely that foolish young woman, Lizzie Macready, would not again interpose silly objections.

Every day the stranger went to the orphanage to spend hours with his little sister and her beloved Number Six, for he insisted that Lizzie Macready should accompany her charge on all their strolls through the garden.

At last he informed the landlord of the little hostelry that he would depart the next day. He ordered a four-seat carriage instead of the single fly to take him to the station.

"I am not going alone this time," he said, with a happy smile.

"Going to take the little girl with

BEE WOUND HER ARMS AROUND HIS NECK.

you, I see," answered the landlord, saying to himself that there would be one less for the county to feed.

"Yes, and a wife!" continued Correll.

"A wife?" gasped the innkeeper. "Where did you get her?"

"Over at the orphanage. I am going to be married in the morning to Lizzie Macready—Number Six—you know!"—St. Louis Republic.

Photos of Moonlight Scenes.

Moonlight effects in photographs have long been admired by the uninitiated, and fully appreciated by both amateur and professional photographers for their beauty, and many plates, too, have been spoiled by snapshotters who have accepted moonlight as the real illuminator of these views, and accordingly focused directly on this beautiful orb of night. Moonlights with the moon herself in evidence are really sun photographs; that is, pictures taken with a rapid exposure, the camera pointed toward the sun generally in the late afternoon or early morning and with clouds between the lens and the direct rays. Many charming so-called night pictures are taken by making two exposures, a short one in the rapidly diminishing afternoon sunlight, to get an impression of buildings and other dark objects, and another longer one after dark to print in the gas and electric lights that line the long street or mark out the roads and winding pathway of a city park.—Scribner's.

Immense Indian Temple.

The largest heathen temple in the world is at Seringapatam (the city of Vishnu), in India. This immense temple comprises a square, each side being a mile in length, and inside of which are six other squares. The walls are twenty-five feet high and five feet thick, and the grand hall, in which the pilgrims assemble, is supported by 1,000 pillars, each cut from a single stone. There is a very large and magnificent Buddhist temple at Rangoon standing on a huge mound of two terraces, the upper one being 106 feet above the ground outside, and in extent 900x685 feet. The underground temple of Kasli is another temple, all excavated out of the solid rock—so are the temples of Elephanta.

Lavish Use of Lamps.

The English in most matters electrical still have to follow America's lead, yet in the artistic application of electric lighting they are masters. Many of the arc lamp posts used in the streets are examples of fine art, while such ornamentation as festooning the sidewalks of seaside promenades with incandescent electric lamps is not rare. Dover is one such town, and there are miles and miles of incandescent lamp festoon along the board walk giving a holiday air to the promenade during the summer season. These lamps are employed merely for their artistic effect, the usual arc lights supplying the general illumination.

Diminutive Woman in Ohio.

Miss Sally Podney, a 25-year-old woman of Spring Valley, O., weighs only twenty-six pounds. Her height is 34 inches. She is fairly well educated, having attended the district schools until she was past the school age. She has always rejected any proposition to appear before the public for gain, although she could have realized a fortune by so doing. P. T. Barnum, the showman, at one time offered her a large sum to travel with his show.

When a woman is sick, and her friends refuse to let visitors see her, the story is started that her family is trying to keep it a secret, but the patient is really insane.

Men are like rivers; the deeper they are the less noise they make.

The Absent Boy.

They miss him in the orchard where the fruit is sunning over,
And in the meadow where the air is sweet with new-mown hay,
And all about the old farm which knew him for a lover,
From the early seedtime onward till the crops were piled away.

They miss him in the village where nothing went without him,
Where to-day the young folks' parties are dull and incomplete.
They cannot just explain it, there was such a charm about him,
The drop of cheer he always brought made common daylight sweet.

And now he's gone to Cuba, he's fighting for the nation,
He's charging with the others, a lad in army blue.
His name is little known yet, but at the upland station
They all are sure you'll hear it before the war is through.

And when you talk of battles, and scan the printed column,
His regiment's the one they seek, his neighbors think and care;
The more they do not speak of it their looks grows grave and solemn,
For somewhere in the thick of strife they know their boy is there.
—Margaret E. Sangster, in Collier's Weekly.

A Spanish Prisoner.

High o'er his head the starry flag is floating,
But on his breast he wears the saffron gold;
Our prison bars securely close around him,
Though, Migo, friend, the name we have enrolled.

But never once he seems to hear the cheering
That greets the story of a victory won;
And cares no whit that we are all rejoicing
When news is brought us of a brave deed done.

He sits apart and sings, with sweetest cadence,
The songs learned long ago in sunny Spain.
We cannot chide him, for we love the rebel:
Our gold canary from the Spanish Main.
—Lucie E. Thurston, in Boston Evening Transcript.

"Jubilate Deo."

Jubilate, Jubilate! Peace again triumphant reigns;
Jubilate! Vale and mountain send aloft the welcome strains.

Shout! ye echoes hoarse, with thunder of an outraged nation's cry;
Shout! till white-robed angels answer Jubilate from on high.

"Make a joyful noise, ye people," herald ye his triumphs dread
Who hath made our arms victorious and, with honor, crowned our dead.

Thou, O Lord, hast tried us, proved us, taken of our loved the flower;
Yet we echo Jubilate! Thine the glory; Jubilate! Thine the power.
—Margaret Newell Goodnow.

AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

Capt. Barker Has Served Nearly Twenty Years on the Sea.

Captain Albert S. Barker, who was detached from the command of the cruiser Newark and ordered to take charge of the battle-ship Oregon, filling the vacancy made by the invaliding of Captain Clark, was one of the original members of the Naval Board, and in that capacity rendered valuable services in preparing the navy for the excellent work accomplished by it in the war. He commanded the Oregon while she was attached to the Pacific station.

Captain Albert S. Barker has an excellent record of nearly twenty years' sea service to his credit, as well as some hard fighting in the Civil War. Born in Massachusetts, he entered the Naval

CAPT. A. S. BARKER.

Academy in 1859, but was ordered into active service on the frigate Mississippi when the war broke out, and took part in the capture of New Orleans and the fight at Port Hudson when the Mississippi was lost. He commanded the Enterprise in 1883-86, when a line of deep-sea soundings was run across the Atlantic and Indian oceans, and from New Zealand to the Straits of Magelland. Captain Barker has published the log of the cruise, including an interesting account of the great earthquake at Krakatoa. He was incommand of the flagship Philadelphia, under Rear Admiral Gherardi, at the international naval review in Hampton Roads in 1893.

During the opening weeks of the present war Captain Barker served as aid to Secretary Long and as a member of the Military War Board, but on May 6th was assigned to the command of the remodeled and newly commissioned Newark.

Eiderdown from Norway.

The rearing of eider ducks for their down is a novel industry on the Norwegian coast islands, which are owned by private individuals. The birds are naturally wild, but, being fed when necessary by the keepers, who also protect them from the ravens and eagles, lose much of their shyness and come at feeding time in great numbers, attended often by a train of gulls and wild ducks of many varieties. The industry is highly profitable.

Left Teeth Used Oftenest.

The natural habit of human beings appears to be the use of the teeth on the left side of the mouth for masticating the food. During a lengthened period of observation only one person out of thirteen was found who used both sides of his mouth for chewing and masticating his food.

Wise men change their minds occasionally, but fools have none to change.

ON A BIKE BUILT FOR TWO.

And the Startling News Was Not Known Until Afterward.

A cyclist whom we will call Baxter was strolling along the avenue when he noticed a pretty girl in a neat cycling costume standing by a tandem. She had her back turned to him, but he saw she wore a trim costume, had a neat ankle and a nicely arranged lot of hair. Baxter is very particular about a girl's hair. This girl looked so attractive that he paused. There was something pathetic in her attitude, he thought. Was she waiting for a cavalier to join her on the tandem? A wild idea entered Baxter's head. He would do a daring thing. He walked up to the girl. She turned a frank, merry face on him as he approached.

"Pardon me," he laughingly said, "but are you looking for an accompanist?" and he pointed to the tandem.

"Well," she smilingly answered, "now that you mention it, I guess I am."

A moment later they were whirling up the street. When it began to grow dark, they turned back.

"My tandem?" cried the girl. "Why, it isn't my tandem."

"Not your tandem?" shouted Baxter. "Whose is it, then?"

"Why," said the girl, "I thought it was yours."

"Heavens, no!" groaned Baxter.

"But you acted as if it was yours," said the girl.

"What shall we do?" moaned the girl.

"Take it back," said Baxter.

So they rode back in silence, and when they were about a block away the girl said:

"I guess I'll stop here."

Leaving the tandem as near to the place where he saw it as he could, he scuttled away in the darkness.—Cycling Gazette.

Experienced.

"Have you made up your mind just what qualities you expect to find in a husband?" asked the matron.

"Why, of course," answered the maid.

"Too bad," commented the matron with a sigh.

"Why do you say that?" demanded the maiden.

"Oh, I always hate to see young girls disappointed," answered the matron.—Chicago Post.

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is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—
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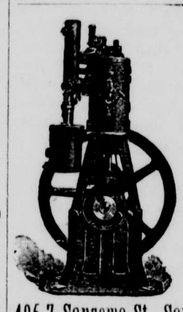

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1898.

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RECOLLECTIONS.

Methinks I see it even yet—
An old house, deep in roses set;
I smell the fragrant mignonette.

A girl among the leafy bowers,
Her small hands full of bright-hued flowers—
The rose-leaves fall in tinted showers

Upon the tresses, waving free
Above her brow of ivory,
Her face is very fair to see.

She warbles sweetly on her way,
Her silvery notes are clear and gay
As skylarks' joyous morning lay.

'Tis but a mem'ry—long ago
We laid her 'neath the winter snow,
Where bending weeping willows grow.

The old house lies in ruin gray,
Long faded are the blossoms gay,
And I am far, so far away!

A PIECE OF BREAD.

IN 1870 the young Duke de Hardimont was at Aix, taking the waters. He had finished his luncheon, when, throwing a careless glance over the paper, he read the news of the disaster of the French arms at Reichshoffen.

He emptied his glass of chartreuse, threw his serviette on the restaurant table, sent word to his valet to pack up, and having caught the express to Paris, rushed off to the recruiting office, and enlisted in a regiment of the line.

And this is why, in the early days of November, 1870, having re-entered Paris with his regiment, which was attached to the corps of General Vinoy, Henri de Hardimont, private in the Third Battalion of the second of the line, and a member of the Jockey Club, was on outpost duty with his company, before the redoubt of Houtes-Bruyeres, a hastily fortified position protected by the cannon of the fort of Bicetre.

The place was forbidding, a road broken into muddy ruts and planted with broomsticks, running through the polluted fields of the Paris outskirts; on the edge of this road a deserted little cabaret—a cabaret with trellised bowers where the soldiers had established their post. A few days before there had been some fighting there, and several of the broomsticks by the roadside had been snapped in two, while those left still showed on their bark the white scars of the bullets. The aspect of the house itself made one shiver. The roof had been ripped open by a shell; the wine-stained walls seemed bespattered with blood.

At the door of the cabaret the young duke was standing, his chassepot slung across him, his kepi over his eyes, his numb hands in the pockets of his red trousers, shivering under his sheepskin.

All at once he felt that he was hungry.

He knelt down and drew from his knapsack, which rested against the wall near by, a lump of regulation bread, which, having lost his knife, he bit into and began slowly to eat.

But after a few mouthfuls he had had enough; the bread was hard, and had a bitter taste. And to think there was no getting any fresh before to-morrow's distribution, and then only at the good will of the commissary! Ah, well! there was a deal just now that was pretty rough to bear, and, with a leap of memory, he recalled what in past days he had been wont to term his hygienic luncheons, when, on the morrow, after a supper a trifle too exciting, he would sit down near some window on the ground floor of the Cafe Anglais, and have served to him the veriest trifle—a cutlet, perhaps—and the waiter, knowing his habits, would lay on the tablecloth, and carefully open a bottle of fine old leoville, which he then set down to repose in its wicker cradle. Deuce take it! those were good times all the same; he should never get used to this bread of poverty. And in a moment of impatience the young man flung his lump of bread into the mud.

• • •

At that same moment a private was leaving the cabaret; he stooped, picked up the bread, and, going on a few steps, wiped it with his sleeve, and began to devour it ravenously.

Henri de Hardimont was already ashamed of his action, and was looking with pity on the poor wretch who gave proof of such a good appetite. He was a tall, gaunt fellow, ill made, with feverish eyes and a hospital beard, and so thin that his shoulder blades stuck out under the cloth of his worn great-coat.

"Art thou then so hungry, comrade?" he said, approaching the soldier.

"As thou seest," he answered with his mouth full.

"Excuse me, then. If I had known that thou wouldst have cared for it I would not have thrown the bread away."

"It is not the worse for that," replied the soldier. "I am not so particular."

"No matter," said the gentleman. "What I did was wrong, and I reproach myself for it, but I do not wish thee to carry away a bad opinion of me, and as I have some good old cognac in my can, we'll have a drop together."

The man had finished eating. The duke and he took a mouthful each of the brandy; the acquaintance was made.

"And thou art called?" asked the private.

"Hardimont," replied the duke, suppressing his title and prefix. . . . "And thou?"

"Jean Victor. . . . I've only just joined the company. I came from the ambulance. . . . I was wounded at Chatillon. . . . Ah, one is well off at the ambulance, and doesn't the nurse give you good horse soup? . . . But mine was only a scratch; the major signed my discharge, and, worse luck, out I had to go to begin again to die of hunger. . . . For, believe me if you will, comrade, but, as I stand before you, I have been hungry all my life."

The word was horrible, said to a voluptuary who a moment before caught himself regretting the cuisine of the Cafe Anglais, and the Duc de Hardimont looked at his companion with an astonishment approaching terror. The soldier was smiling mournfully, letting his wolf-like teeth be seen, the teeth of the hungry, showing so white in his sickly face, and as if he was aware that further confidence was expected from him.

"Look here," he said, brusquely: "look here, let us walk a little up and down upon the road to warm our feet, and I will tell you of things which most likely you have never heard of before. . . . I am called Jean Victor, Jean Victor quite short because I am a foundling, and my only happy recollection is of the time of my early childhood in the asylum. The sheets of our little beds in the dormitory were white; we played under the big trees in a garden, and there was a good sister, quite young, as white as wax—she was going into consumption—and I was her favorite, and often I chose to walk with her rather than to play with the other children, because she would draw me close to her skirt and put on my forehead her thin, hot hand. . . . But at twelve years, after making our first communion, nothing more than misery. The governors had apprenticed me to a mender of chairs in the Faubourg St. Jacques. It isn't a trade, you know. You can't get a living by it; to prove it, for the most part the master could only entice as apprentices the poor boys from the Asylum for the 'Young Blind!' And it was there that I first learned to suffer the pangs of hunger. The master and his wife—two old Limousins who worried themselves to death—were terrible misers, and the bread which they cut into pieces for each meal, they kept for the rest of the time under lock and key. And every evening at supper you would see the mistress, with her old black cap, when she was serving the soup, heave a dismal sigh with each ladleful she took from the tureen. The other two apprentices, the 'Young Blind,' were less unhappy; not that they got more than I did, but they were not able to see the look of reproach that that miserable woman gave as she handed me my plate. My misfortune was to have a good appetite, but I ask you was that my fault? I served my three years of apprenticeship in a constant state of hunger. . . . Three years! and you knew all about the trade in a month. But the governors can't be expected to be up to everything; they have not an idea of the way in which the children are turned to account. . . . Ah, you were surprised to see me take a piece of bread out of the mud? It's not the first time, not by many, that I have picked up crusts out of the dust heaps, and when they were too dry I used to soak them all night in my water jug. At last when my apprenticeship was finished, and I took to my trade, as I have said, you couldn't earn by it enough to sustain a man. Oh, I tried many others. I had a good heart for work. I was a mason's laborer, a porter, a floor polisher and a dozen others! Bah! to-day it was the work was wanting; another time I lost my place. . . . But all the same I never had enough to eat to satisfy me. Tonnerre! What fury I have felt in passing before baker's shops! Happily for me at those times, I always remembered the good sister at the asylum, who so often impressed on me to keep honest, and I would even believe that I could feel on my forehead the warmth of her little hand. . . . At last, at eighteen, I enlisted. . . . You know as well as I do that the soldier has only just enough, and now—it's almost enough to make one laugh—behold the siege and famine! You see now that I didn't tell you lies when I said that I had always, always been hungry."

• • •

The young duke had a good heart, and, listening to this terrible lament, told him by a man like himself, by a solldier whose uniform made him his equal, he felt himself profoundly stirred.

"Jean Victor," he said, "if we both survive this frightful war we shall see more of each other, and I hope I shall be of use to you. But just now, as there is no other baker at the outposts but the corporal of the commissariat, and as my ration of bread is twice too much for my small appetite—it is understood, is it not?—we will share like good comrades."

A hearty shake of the hand was exchanged between the two men, and as night was falling, and they were being harassed by watches and alarms, they re-entered the cabaret, where a dozen soldiers lay sleeping upon the straw, and, throwing themselves down side by side, they sank into a heavy sleep.

Toward midnight Jean Victor awoke; he was probably hungry. The wind had blown away the clouds, and a moonbeam, shining into the room through the rent in the roof, lit up the charming, fair head of the young duke, sleeping like an Endymion. Still touched by the kindness of his comrade, Jean Victor was looking at him with naive admiration, when the sergeant of the platoon opened the door to call the five men who were to relieve the sentinels at the outposts. The duke was of the number, but when his name was called he did not awake.

"Hardimont, get up," repeated the sergeant.

"If you will be good enough to let me, sergeant," said Jean Victor, rising, "I'll mount guard for him . . . he's so fast asleep . . . and he's my comrade."

"As thou choosest."

And the five men gone, the snoring began again. But half an hour after the sound of firing, sharp and very near, broke in upon the night. In an instant they had all sprung to their feet; the men hastened from the cabaret, and with finger on trigger, stole along stealthily looking along the road, which showed white in the moonlight.

"But what o'clock is it?" asked the duke. "I was to have been on guard."

Some one answered him.

"Jean Victor has gone in your place."

At that moment a soldier came running along the road.

"What's happened?" they asked as he stopped breathless.

"The Prussians are attacking . . . we must fall back on the redoubt."

"And our comrades?"

"They're coming . . . all but that poor Jean Victor."

"What?" cried the duke.

"Killed dead on the spot, with a bullet through his head . . . he hadn't time to say, 'Ouf!'"

• • •

One night last winter, toward two o'clock in the morning, the Duc de Hardimont was leaving the club with his neighbor, the Count de Saulnes; he had lost a few hundred louis, and felt something of a headache.

"If you don't mind, Andre," he said to his companion, "we will walk home . . . I want some fresh air."

"As you like, 'cher ami,' although the pavement is horribly bad."

They sent away their broughams, turned up the collars of their fur coats and walked toward the Madeleine. Presently the duke sent rolling something which he had struck with the toe of his boot; it was a large crust of bread, all covered with mud.

Then, to his amazement, M. de Saulnes saw the Duc de Hardimont pick up the lump of bread, carefully wipe it with his crest-embroidered handkerchief and place it on a bench of the boulevard under the light of a gas lamp, where it could well be seen.

"But what on earth is it you are doing?" said the count, bursting into a laugh. "Are you mad?"

"It is in memory of a poor man who died for me," replied the duke, his voice slightly trembling. . . . "Don't laugh, mon cher; you hurt me!"—From the French of Francois Coppee.

A NEW NARCOTIC.

It Is Now Being Used in Mexican Insane Asylums.

A new narcotic is being used in Mexican asylums for the insane. The principal of one of these institutions became much concerned at the large number of deaths among the inmates caused by congestion of the brain, following the excessive use of narcotics administered to the women to overcome the insomnia which is the frequent accompaniment of insanity. He therefore requested Dr. Altimirano, principal of the National Medical Institute, to try to discover a narcotic which would produce all the good results without incurring any danger.

Dr. Altimirano at once answered that he had already such a narcotic. It consists of an extract prepared by secret process from the seeds of the white zapote. The dose for the insane is from 50 to 60 centigrams, administered all at once. In from half an hour to an hour the patient falls into a quiet and refreshing sleep. When given to hysterical women this antidote has remarkably soothing effects. It is a specific for calming the nervous system during the periods of excitement which are frequent both in the case of hysterical and insane women. For hysterical women the dose is 10 centigrams, mixed with 30 centigrams of bromide, potassium, or camphor, administered every half hour, until the hysterical symptoms are brought under thorough control.

Natural History

Within the antarctic circle there has never been found a flowering plant.

Scarlet flowers are said to stand drought better than any others.

A horse will live twenty-five days without food, merely drinking water.

The oyster is one of the strongest of creatures and the force required to open it is more than 1,300 times its own weight.

A horse will eat in a year nine times his own weight, a cow nine times, an ox six times and a sheep six times.

According to Nilsson, the zoologist, the weight of the Greenland whale is 100 tons, or 224,000 pounds, or equal to that of eighty-five elephants, or 440 bears.

An organist says that a cow mooes in a perfect fifth octave, or tenth; a dog barks in a fifth or fourth; a donkey brays in a perfect octave, and a horse neighs in a descent on the chromatic scale.

Live bees are sometimes shipped on ice, so as to keep them dormant during the journey. This is particularly the case with bumble bees which have been taken to New Zealand, where they are useful in fertilizing the red clover which has been introduced into the colony.

Queer German Habit.

The men of Berlin have an old habit of brushing and combing their hair and whiskers in public. In the restaurants and cafes men pull out their implements and "spruce up" while waiting for their orders to be filled. They do not take the trouble to leave the table, either.

"By the way, did old Biggers tell you about my telling him some unpalatable truths?" "He didn't put it that way. He said you told him things that were pretty hard to swallow."—Indianapolis Journal.

It is lucky for some people that all collectors are not as troublesome with their bills as mosquitoes are.

DOINGS OF WOMEN

REPOSE OF MANNER.

OUR great-grandmothers taught their daughters that "repose of manner" was the first requisite of true propriety, says a writer in Outlook. No well-bred lady would fidget in company, put her hands to her face, toss her head or finger her buttons. If she talked, she did it in a soft voice and without gesticulation, no matter how many rings she wore or how pretty her hands might be. She was taught even to control her features; that squinting and winking the eyes and twitching the mouth were not "nice," and that they could and should be intermitted in polite society. In sitting neither the knees nor the feet were to be crossed, rocking was odiously vulgar, yawning and stretching were unspeakable offenses, and, above all, the hands must be crossed or folded in the lap and kept there.

We plead for at least a partial resumption of the old forms. Let mothers once more teach their girls to sit still in company, to cultivate calmness. Let our women learn to carry on earnest conversation in subdued tones and without gesticulation.

We used to be told that lying in bed with hands folded and eyes shut was half as good as sleep when sleep was impossible. It is quite creditable that flouncing and tossing about largely increase the loss of strength from sleeplessness, and we know that the sleep which is accompanied with such tossing and turning is not as refreshing as that which is taken quietly. Just so if a reposeful manner is acquired early in life an enormous expense of nervous movement is spared, and a corresponding amount of power may be saved.

Dewey's Cousin an Actress.

A cousin of Admiral Dewey, Mrs. Elmer C. Royce, is about to enter upon the vaudeville stage, and has decided to become an actress. She is the daughter of Rev. Edward F. Dewey, an aged

MRS. ELMER C. ROYCE.
(Cousin of Admiral Dewey, Who Is to Become an Actress.)

and retired Methodist minister of Walton, Delaware county, N. Y. Mrs. Royce has twice been married, obtaining a divorce from her first husband and has instituted proceedings for a separation from her second husband, E. C. Royce. Mrs. Royce resides in Brooklyn.

Good Sense of American Girls.

American women, writes an English lady, surpass us in matter of fact philosophy. Young as they may be, they seem to have acquired a policy of expediency and a contempt of circumstances which serve them in good stead through life. Some people might call it heartlessness, but it is rather a nice sense of balance. For instance, a lady was complaining to a young American that she could not get reconciled to the loss of her daughter, who had been torn from her by a peculiarly sad and sudden death. "I cannot realize it," she said ruefully. "Then don't realize it," answered the American. Hugging one's grief is a common failing. It is useless, it is painful, it serves no good end, yet people do it constantly. The American girl was right.

The Eton Collar.

There is a new collar for the shirtwaist girl who does not wish to spoil the shape and whiteness of her neck by weatherboarding it up, so to speak, in the ertwhile fashionable choker of linen. The novelty is called the Eton, and is admirably adapted to shirtwaist wear. In shape it is not unlike the linen collar worn by the small boy before he experiences the joy of adopting collars such as are worn by his father or big brother. The Eton is very becoming and can be worn either closed tightly in front or a little low. Wear it as you will, its name is solid comfort.

Hatpin Snatcher.

The "hatpin snatcher" is the newest development of the offender. In a crowded shopping tour recently a young woman was jostled by a stout, rough-looking woman as she tried to pass through a crowded aisle. The two almost fell upon each other's neck. The young woman looked upon it as awkwardness until she was brought to the realization that her handsomely jeweled gold hat pins were gone by her hat slipping from its proper position.

Novel Teacloths.

A pretty way of embroidering a cloth for afternoon tea is to copy and adapt as far as possible the pattern on the cups and plates used, and work it on the cloth in the right colors. The work looks best on a white ground, unless the china has a very decided tone, when it is best to get a linen to correspond. Washing silks or linen thread should be used. Other novel teacloths have a monogram of the lady embroidered in gold thread on a pale blue or pink silk foundation, and placed at the corner of the fine damask cloth, but in this case the silk has to be removed when the cloth is washed and reappliqued with fine silk buttonholing when again to be used.

Poor Girls.

The poorest girls are those who are not taught to work. Rich parents have petted them, and they have been taught to despise labor, and, possibly, to look upon a working woman as belonging to a lower order, and have been accustomed to depend upon others for a living and are perfectly helpless. The most forlorn women belong to this class.

It is the duty of parents to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition. A great wrong is done to them if they neglect it. Girls should be taught to earn their living.

The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly round; and the rich are likely to become poor, and the poor rich. Skill added to labor is no disadvantage to rich and indispensable to poor. Well-to-do parents must educate their daughters to work—no reform is more imperative than this.

Inconsistency of Long Skirts.

If we had the cheap cab system of Paris we should be consistent in following the present French fashion of long skirts, says a writer in Vogue. They never were intended to be worn dragging on the public pavements and as American women we should show our good taste and good sense by keeping our long skirts for indoor and carriage use. Of what use is our knowledge of germ theories, if we act like sillies and carry disease and death into not only our own homes, but those also of friends and neighbors?

Apples for Beauty.

The legend that Paris awarded the apple to Venus and declared her to be the most beautiful of the daughters of Olympus shows that the ancients knew what they were about when they made the apple the emblem of beauty. It is certainly the greatest beautifier known to science. A noted Paris specialist says that a woman who eats three or four apples a day cannot be ugly. The apple acts on the liver, gives a beautiful complexion and is most fattening.

Spanish Girls in Marriage.

Speaking of Spanish girls, a correspondent from abroad has said of them: "Spanish girls are convent bred. Their education consists largely of acquiring the art of embroidery, which they learn to perfection. Early marriages among them are seldom happy, but divorce is unheard of. People unhappily married simply separate and live out their lives as best they can."

Mortality Among Nurses.

Mortality among hospital nurses is startling. It has been ascertained that a healthy girl of 17, devoting herself to hospital nursing, dies on an average 21 years sooner than a girl of the same age moving among the general population. A hospital nurse at the age of 25 has the same expectation of life as a person at the age of 58 in the ordinary community.

Women Conductors.

Women are a success as street car conductors in Chillicothe, Ohio. Since they were engaged by the Electric Street Railway Company the receipts of the corporation have increased 30 per cent. The women were employed originally as a measure of economy. It was found that the system of having every person put his own fare into the

CONDUCTORS OF CHILLICOTHE, O.

box resulted in the missing of a good many fares. On the other hand, it would cost too much to hire two men for each car. It was then that the superintendent hit upon the idea of employing women as conductors, to whom only half as much was paid as would have been paid to men. The girls are paid $4 per week, and seem to enjoy their work, while the superintendent says that they do it well.

Feminine Observations.

A man who is cynical at 27 is apt to be foolish at 40.

What children need is more models and fewer critics.

Men marry maidens, but they are married by widows.

Business and friendship rarely form a happy combination.

The best way to enjoy the future is to live in the present.

A woman friend is a treasure so long as she is a friend, but when she turns there is nothing that can equal her animosity.

FIRST LADY OF INDIA.

An American Girl Will Represent Victoria in the Oriental Empire.

When George N. Curzon enters upon his duties as viceroy of India his beautiful wife, Mary Victoria Leiter, of Chicago, will become the first lady of that land and a member of the British peerage. Her title will be "Lady Curzon of Kedleston," and for five years she will rule as the social queen of the Indian empire.

Miss Leiter was born in Chicago in 1870. When her father withdrew from his Chicago enterprises the family home was removed to Washington, where Miss Leiter grew to young womanhood. While her childhood was an extremely simple one, her education was acquired from the best instructors, and at an early age she was proficient in the French and German languages and music, and familiar with art. Up

MRS. GEORGE N. CURZON.

to the time of her formal introduction to the social world of Washington she led the life of a school girl. Her days were divided into hours of study and recreation, and her social pleasures were few. Miss Leiter accompanied her father on several of his European trips, her sisters, Daisy and Nannie, also being of the party. When she made her debut in Washington, at the age of 18, she at once became the acknowledged belle of the city. Beautiful of face, with a slender, graceful figure, regular features, and dark hair and eyes, Mary Victoria Leiter, even as a girl, had an individuality and magnetism that were remarkable. A bright conversationalist, and possessing much general information on important topics of the day, she was a born leader and always the center of a group of prominent people.

Shortly after her introduction to Washington's social life the Leiter family went to London for the season. Mary Leiter was presented at court and there, as in America, became a belle. It was during one of her subsequent seasons in London that she met George Nathaniel Curzon, eldest son of Lord Scarsdale.

Young Curzon gained considerable fame through a series of prize essays that finally made him a medalist in the Royal Geographical Society. He paid marked attention to Miss Leiter, and the following year came to America to woo her. The announcement of her engagement to Mr. Curzon followed shortly after his arrival here, and created a considerable sensation in both countries. They were married April 25, 1895, at St. John's Church, in Washington. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Curzon returned to England and took up their residence in London.

Mrs. Curzon has always been prominent in the social life of her adopted country, but it is said that the American girl has infected her husband with the ideas of her native land instead of becoming entirely Anglicized herself.

As Vicereine of India Mrs. Curzon will occupy the highest position that can be held by a woman outside of the royal family. Her word will be the social law of the country, and at the royal palace in Simla and the various viceregal residences she will rule supreme.

AN AMERICAN COUNTESS.

She Has a Story to Tell Girls Who Want Titled Husbands.

Comtesse Loveau de Chavanne, an American girl, has written from her own experience a book, in which she advises other American women to

COMTESSE LOVEAU DE CHAVANNE.

avoid entering into alliances with foreign noblemen. The comtesse herself has had a most unfortunate experience. She was Ouirda Benson of Brooklyn, the daughter of Henry John Benson, a captain in the revenue service, and a neice of John Benson, the California millionaire, and also Archbishop Benson, of Canterbury. She went to school at Paris, and there she met the count, who married her, as she now knows, because of the million dollars she inherited from her San Francisco uncle. The count himself was of a splendid family and a member of the family of the famous artist, Purvis de Chavanne. When the count had spent all of her money he treated her shamefully. She left her unworthy spouse and, shaking the rust of the Faubourg de St. Germaine from her shoes, came to Philadelphia, where she has several cousins, who welcomed her gladly. She has written this book from a sense of duty to warn other American girls lest them encounter a similar fate. The countess is tall, with golden hair and a lovely complexion.

WORLD'S LARGEST MELON.

Attained Enormous Dimensions Without Loss of Flavor or Quality.

Watermelons five feet long, thirty-four inches thick and weighing ninety-eight pounds would make a pickaninny's eyes "bug out" to an alarming degree. Those accustomed to huge and luscious watermelons would feel as if slighted by Providence at sight of the dimensions asserted for the product of Rocky Ford, Colo. But the size herein recorded is duly and authoritatively asserted for the product of State Senator G. W. Sevink's farm in the Centennial State. The particular melon which was measured and found to be thus great was the last of last year's crop. It was placed in storage for the winter and recently formed a portion of a feast given by Mr. Sevink to his neighbors.

The cultivation of melons, cantaloupes and similar fruit was commenced by Mr. Sevink and a number of neighbors in the Rocky Ford region some eighteen years ago. The fruit grew successfully, attaining enormous dimensions without losing flavor or quality. In fact, the usual penalty of overgrowth was entirely lacking, the products being exceptionally sweet and juicy, as well as of mammoth girth. The superiority of these melons was attributed to the nature of the soil about Rocky Ford, which has been found the best in the land for such propagation. The melons grown there exceed in size, flavor and juiciness all others in the world.

Four years ago Nat Wetzel, a St. Louis, Mo., provision merchant, visited Colorado and sampled some of these big melons. He was so well pleased

SEVINK AND HIS MELON.

that he contracted for a part of a car load for sale in his home city. The introduction was fortunate, for that year there was a failure of the Missouri crop. The venture proved a success, and the following year eighteen car loads were contracted for and disposed of without trouble. Last year the entire product of the region was shipped to St. Louis and found ready sale, 124 car loads being the total amount shipped to the Missouri metropolis.

"Hardly Worth While."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat tells what purports to be a true story of an "Eastern woman" who used to be notorious among her friends for the long time it took her to dress. As the newspaper puts it, "There was no case on record of a guest who had been greeted under her roof with any degree of promptitude." Now she has reformed, and this is how the reform came about:

One evening, at a private entertainment of some kind, she encountered a certain bishop, an old friend of the family.

"Ah, my dear Mrs. Smith," remarked the ecclesiastic, "How are you? I passed your house yesterday, and thought of dropping in to see you.'

"And you didn't do it? That was very unkind of you."

"Well, no. You see, I said to myself, 'I have just one hour to call upon Mrs. Smith. She will take fifty-seven minutes to dress. That will leave just three for our talk. It is hardly worth while.'"

Women Growing Less Intellectual.

The remarkable discovery has been made that women are continually growing less and less intellectual in comparison with men. In skulls of prehistoric times the difference in capacity between male and female skulls was 95 cubic centimeters, while at present it is from 140 to 220 centimeters.

New Electrical Iron.

A new type of electrically heated iron derives its heat not from the expenditure of the current in passing through a wire of high resistance, but from an electric arc formed inside of the iron.

Mistress—I saw two policemen sitting in the kitchen with you last night, Bridget. Bridget—Well, ma'am, yez wouldn't hov an unmarried lady be sittin' alone with only wan policeman, would yez? The other wan wuz a chaperon.—Puck.

When the girls are in doubt as to whether a visiting girl's complexion is "real," they take her wading and find out.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who, when he was mad, said he had his Irish up?

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.....1898

For Governor of State,
JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

Lieutenant-Governor,
EDWARD L. HUTCHISON ..... of Los Angeles

Secretary of State,
R. A. THOMPSON ..... San Francisco

Controller,
T. W. MAPLES ..... Kern

Treasurer,
WILL S. GREEN ..... Colusa

Attorney-General,
H. P. ANDREWS ..... Tehama

Surveyor-General,
I. H. MULHOLLAND ..... Inyo

Clerk of Supreme Court,
H. A. McCRANEY ..... Sacramento

Justices Supreme Court,
WALTER VANDYKE ..... Los Angeles
WILLIAM M. CONLEY ..... Madera

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHRIS RUCKLE ..... Placer

State Printer,
E. I. WOODMAN ..... Sacramento

Railroad Commissioner—Third District,
J. L. DRYDEN ..... San Diego

Board of Equalization—Fourth District,
T. O. TOLAND ..... Ventura

Congress—Second District,
MARION DE VRIES ..... San Joaquin

State Senator, 32d District,
H. L. PACE ..... Tulare

Member of Assembly—Sixtieth District,
P. H. MACK ..... Inyo

Sheriff and Tax-Collector,
J. J. GUNN ..... Modock

Clerk, Auditor and Recorder,
D. J. HESSION ..... Big Pine

Treasurer,
S. G. GREGG ..... Big Pine

Assessor,
W. W. YANDELL ..... Bishop

District Attorney,
P. W. FORBES ..... Independence

Superintendent Public Schools,
H. C. HAMPTON ..... Bishop

Coroner and Public Administrator,
I. P. YANEY ..... Bishop

County Surveyor,
W. G. DIXON ..... Bishop

The latest "mining boom" is in copper and commercial events justify activity in copper mining. It is constantly appreciating in demand, and consequently in value. Michigan, Montana, Arizona, and Colorado profitably mine copper, and renewed activity is reported along the copper belt of California. Inertia is one of the reasons why California is not one of the great copper producing States of the Union, and it is considered strange that a commonwealth noted for the skill of its gold miners should be so apparently backward in the reproduction of operations which are every-day matters in other localities

How thoroughly freedom of speech is permitted under Anglo-Saxon rule is instanced in the speech made by William Redman, member of the British Parliament for East Claire, Ireland. At the conclusion of his speech, in reference to the Fashoda affair, he called for three cheers for Major Marchand, saying: "The sympathies of Irishmen are with France." Therein he was, first of all, wrong But the chief point to be noted is that the goverment of Great Britain paid no attention to him and his remarks.

If a stamped envelope is spoiled in addressing the purchaser is entitled to a return of postage on presenting it at the office where the envelope was bought. It seems strange that the United States post office department fails to keep the people informed; also to call attention to the time and expense saved by the use in certain cases of the double or return postal card. Not one person in 50, perhaps, knows that a letter can be recalled by telegraph at any time before it is actually delivered to the one addressed.

From information obtained at the Land Office at Washington it appears that there was an increase of nearly 4,000 mineral entries during the fiscal year 1898, as compared with 1897. In 1895 there were but 757 entries made. It has been said that the increase indicates a marked revival of the mining industry. It does not; it merely means that rich owners have patented their properties so to not be compelled to work them.

The admission by the high officials thereof that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of Kentucky) IS in politics was not necessary; all know that it is not "a pretended issue," when the recovery of seventy million dollars due the Government is involved in this California election, to say nothing of the enormous sum of State back taxes due. Is California to be Hannaized by Huntington?

The Executive Committee of the Comstock Pumping Association has let the contract for draining the Comstock mines 500 feet below the present water level, which is twenty feet below the sill floor of the Sutro tunnel. It was awarded to the Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works of San Francisco for the very remarkable low sum of $30,000, payable in installments, and work guaranteed.

The names of the State and county candidates nominated by the Democratic, People's Party and Silver Republicans, as published at the head of this column, have been corrected as to initials, etc., to conform to the official ballot. Of course the ballot will not contain the localities from whence they respectively hail, but instead the name of the political parties by which he was nominated.

The report of the Director of the Mint just issued shows that for the calandar year ended 1897 California produced $14,618,300 in gold and $613,366 in silver.

The news of the celebration of a peace jubilee in Philadelphia is important as indicating that the sleepy city has waked up to the fact that there was a war.

Instructions covering every phase of the Philippine question have been sent to the American commission at Paris. These instructions allow the American commissioners a wide discretion. There is now no concealmet of the pupose of the administration to insist on the retention of all the Philippines. The indemnity to be allowed Spain for the loss of her principal eastern possessions is left to Day and his colleagues. It is generally believed in official circles that Spain will take a cash indemnity for a quit-claim to the Philippines. Her commissioners in Paris are expected to make a stand for a cash indemnity and the American assumption of the Philippine debt, but will eventually be content to walk off with the cash. This mode of settlement is favored here, as the administration has no dispostion to assume Spanish obligations.

Some of the scholars are complaining because our most recent acquisition is being spelled Porto Rico instead of Puerto Rico. Now the plain American people had used Porto Rico molasses long before Puerto Rico became a physical and orthographic issue. The scholars may stick to their "u" and their "e," but a plain, round "o" will probably continue to set the popular style.

McKinley's currency reform is to be considered in the next Congress, and that bodes no good for silver, if conclusions are to be left to Republicans like Mr. DeVries' opponent.

SODA WATER.....
.....ALL FLAVORS

75 Cts. per Case.

No. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates.
Will ship to all points, in first-class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,
Bishop. Cal.
C. E. JOHNSON.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January
" .....February
" .....March
" .....April
" .....April 30th
" .....May 28th
" .....July 2nd
" .....July 30th
" .....August 27th
" .....September 24th
" .....October 22nd
" .....November 26th
" .....December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT.
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.
OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.50
Board, per week	$5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS	25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING	25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING	$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House, New Furniture.
Low Rates
— x —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE

HORSESHOEING
AND
General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP. INDEPENDENCE

Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
July 1	To cash on hand	$12 025 12	
5	cash from A M Given, tax col.	539 42	
5	P A Chalfant, co. assessor	1 875 56	
	P A Chalfant, assessor	38 10	
	cash from A M Given, tax collecs	27 00	
	D J Hession, clerk fees	8 65	
	D J Hession, recorder, fees	62 30	
	J H Shannon int on State land	33 60	
8	A A Cashbaugh, int State land	33 60	
9	J H Shannon fines	2 25	
13	Samuel T Black, School money	3,074 06	
18	Jack Mallory, red	3 02	
	Joseph Shelly, r'd	1 04	
	A V Davidson fines	7 00	
24	E H Edwards int State land	32 00	
27	Margaret Sanders Big Pine Bonds	3,000 00	
		20 762 72	
Aug 1	A M Given, tax col.	284 00	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	60 98	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	15 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 50	
	D J Hession, recorder fees	48 15	
	D J Hession, clerk, fees	28 35	
8	Modock Co N M & Co redemption	14 55	
30	John Rutherford Lake land	123 16	
	A R Schively on Lake land	318 63	
		21 697 04	
Sept 5	A M Given, tax col	455 30	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	377 79	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	26 00	
	D J Hession, clerk	81 15	
	D J Hession, Recorder fees	24 20	
	Thos T Smith, state land	48 01	
	Thos T Smith, on state land	48 01	
	David Scott, state land	25 50	
		22 733 20	
	DISBURSEMENTS		
July	Lone Pine B'd fund		1 160 00
	Salary		1 5.7 2
	Hospital		1 683 9
	General Expense		1 795 6
	Bridge		138 4
	Road Dist No 1		77 0
	" " " 2		267 0
	" " " 3		20 0
	" " " 4		124 5
	Big Pine Sch'l B'd		1 500 00
	" " " "		5 00
	Sunday Sch'l Library		6 00
	Liberty "		8 1
	Bishop "		15 00
	Irving "		7 0
	Milton "		15 0
	County Sch'l Fund		16 00
			8 570 0
Aug.	Salary		1 024 9
	Road Dist, No 2		5 00
	" " 3		24 00
	General Expense		1 064 4
	Hospital		65 5
	Fish Spring		12 00
			10 705 9
Sept.	General Expense		11 3
	Salary		1 024
	Hospital fund		4
	Fish Spring		2
	Round Valley		1
	Union		66
	Milton School Fund		2
	Taboose		21 4
	Independence		164 18
	Big Pine School fund		1 000 0
	Fish Sp Library		8 0
	County Bond		1 500 0
	Cash		8 146 3
		22 733 20	22 733 20

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE
AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund	311 99	
County bond		885 39
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 511 29	
General expense		1 151 0
Hospital		259 1
General road	174 80	
Road District No 1	386 39	
" " " 2	297 97	
" " " 3	233 77	
" " " 4	83 22	
" " " 5	309 51	
Road Poll tax	2 5	
Unapportioned county	167 99	
Bridge	292 87	
Institute	5 00	
Teacher's library	33	
County school	26 5	
Property tax	1 759 8	
Milton school library fund	9 10	
Round Valley	25 10	
Irving	38 52	
Bishop	21 17	
Station	28 78	
Warm Spring	63	
Big Pine	11 30	
Independence	1 58	
Union	30	
Riverside		64
Lone Pine	22 49	
Fish Spring	1 55	
Liberty	15 94	
Taboose		2 56
Valley	8 45	
Keeler	11 50	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Big Pine	500 00	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	78 65	
Union school bond fund	79 58	
Big Pine	75 34	
Fish Springs	68 76	
Lone Pine	77 60	
Taboose	46 42	
Fish Springs School	121 08	
Riverside	116 71	
Bishop	570 91	
Lone Pine	327 62	
Big Pine	157 95	
Warm Spring	88 99	
Irving	463 17	
Independence	377 90	
Polaris	80 25	
Keeler	80 25	
Station	10 62	
Milton	161 70	
Union	80 29	
Valley	263 65	
Liberty	28 42	
Taboose	131 52	
Riverside special	96	
Irving special	19 07	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Swamp and overflowed land	481 79	
Round Valley School	120 48	
Cash on hand		8 146 39
	10 425 17	10 425 17

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Oct. 1898.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Filed Oct. 7, 1898.
D. J. HESSION,
Auditor

Approved Oct. 8, 1898.
A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, between June 30th and Sept. 30th, 1898:

Total warrants drawn		11 921 81
Gen. Expense fund	2 811 40	
School "	882 76	
Hospital "	1 795 49	
Salary "	3 597 24	
Road District No 1 Fund	77 00	
" " " 2 "	272 00	
" " " 3 "	228 25	
" " " 4 "	124 50	
Bridge "	133 18	
Big Pine Bldn'g "	2 500 00	
	11 921 81	11 921 81

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	60 9.0 55	
Cash in treasury		8 146 39
Remaining indebtedness		52 844 16
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.
D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed Oct. 3, 1898.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved Oct. 8, 1898.
A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
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Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

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Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

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Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

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LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J F. Ginser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Ginser, deceased, J S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of those certain mines, mill sites and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this Second day of August, A. D. 1898.
D. J. HESSION,
[SEAL] Clerk.
Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff; P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court

The People of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The E 1-2 and SW 1-4 Section 36, Township 22 south, Range 37 east; NL 1 4 of Sec ion 36, Township No. 18 south, Range No. 36 east, M D M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12 854, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $134.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.
D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, plaintiffs, vs.
J. M Keeler, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The frac'l N 1-2 of NW 1-4 of Section 4; all frac'l Section 5, Township 17 south, and frac'l S 1-2 of SE 1-4 of Section 31, Township No. 16 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M. And cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 9,075, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $18.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.
D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.
J. M. Keeler, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The NE 1-4 of Sec. 36, Township No. 12 south, Range No. 34 east, M. D. M. and cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,232 from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $6.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896 upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent, for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.
D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4..... 1898

There will be less than one-half of the candidates elected.

Roof of the new Independence Hotel is receiving first coat of paint. Work on the interior is progressing finely.

J. T. Erwin, of Fish Springs, who has been in town on the sick list for several weeks, is on a fair road to recovery.

There came a priming of snow on the mountain summits last Sunday night, which perceptibly increased the water flow.

It is fallacious to think that any man, single-handed, can get out very much of a paper and attend to election and other printing at the same time.

By time of the next issue of this paper election agony will be over and results known, provided the railroad cohorts do not attempt some counting out infamy on State matters.

The Western Union Telegraph office at Independence has been re-opened for local and general business, in charge of A. S. Nibecker, at Rhine's store. This time we trust that it will stick.

At the Lyceum last evening the question as to whether foreign immigration should be stopped was decided in the negative. The subject of debate next Thursday night will be: "That a college course unfits men for a plain, practical business career."

Finlay McIver, Esq., reached home yesterday, after a tour through Mono in his interests as the Republican Legislative candidate. He reports that the outlook in Bodie is very bright, especially as to the great showing of ore in the Standard mine, and that all the material for the new mill is now on the groun l.

THE INDEPENDENT is in receipt of complimentary cards for a social dance and entertainment to be given at the Pavilion next Monday night, by the ladies of Independence. Admission per couple $1, and luncheon to order. Object, a general good time just before election day and an incidental benefit to the Athletic Club.

P. H. Mack, Esq., Democratic candidate for Assemblyman, returned from his northern trip last Tuesday, after visiting pretty much all of Mono County and Markleville in Alpine. All the information that we could obtain from him was to the effect that he was somewhat fatigued, but all the same he started out southward the next day.

A. G. McAffee, of Fish Lake Valley, was in Big Pine the other day, and reported that the Drinkwater tunnel at Silver Peak has cut through the big ledge. At the point of crosscutting the ledge is 56 feet wide, and the ore is estimated at $20 per ton. Two parts of it, of five and six feet in each, will go from $30 to $100 per ton. The miners pronounce the strike one of the greatest ever made on the Pacific Coast.

Since beginning the distribution of election material the County Clerk's office has resembled a stationer's warehouse. The work will all "get there," and well done. The copies of the Great Register, supplied by the Bishop *Register* job office, is the largest and one of the most creditable pieces of printing ever performed in this county. It is progressive, and demonstrates that there might be a whole lot of other such work done here at home.

The case of the People vs. Joe White, charged with an assault upon H. Levy, was last Wednesday dismissed by Justice Davidson, by consent of the complainant and on motion of J. D. Lewis, Deputy District Attorney. The magistrate acted within legal power, and all parties concerned waived action out of consideration of the hardship that would involve upon several aged witnesses at Lone Pine, to say nothing about the relief of innocent and incompensated jurors hereabouts.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending November 3, 1898:

Highest barometer	30.215	1st
Lowest "	29.867	31st
Highest temperature	80.0	28th
Lowest "	36	2nd
Mean "	56.8	
Average dew point	15.4	
Average humidity	21.3	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	33 W	31st
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

OCTOBER WEATHER

Meteorological Summary.

Mean atmospheric pressure	29.96
Highest pressure, 24th	30.33
Lowest pressure, 1st	29.67
Mean temperature	60
Highest temperature, 12th	83
Lowest temperature, 2d	36
Greatest daily range of temp., 28th	36
Least " " " 8th	14
Mean temp. for Oct. in 1895	60
" " " 1898	60
" " " " for 2 years	60
Average excess of daily mean temp	0
Accumulated excess of daily mean temperature since April	60
Av. daily excess " " less than	1
Prevailing direction of wind	NW
Total movement of wind, miles	5316
Maximum velocity of wind, 1st, NW	48
Total precipitation, inches	00
No. clear days	30
No. partly cloudy days	1
No. cloudy days	0

The Democratic party favors the abolition of the poll tax. Mr. Gage says: "I do not assent to that doctrine." Course not; neither does Huntington.

State Controller Colgan has made his calculations of assessed value of taxable property in Cnlifornia, and gives the grand total at $1,130,885,697.

Death of E. Chenot.

On Saturday last Edward Chenot, the well-known, old-time merchant, died at his home in Independence. His malady was of some strange character that baffled the physicians, or was such that his advanced age could not resist. He was a native of Belgium, and though the French language was his natural tongue he had no love for France. He was an early Californian, and in one of the mountain counties a court house fire destroyed all record of his original application for American citizenship, but on supporting evidence thereof he was long afterward naturalized in this county. He came here from Montana in the earlier seventies and found employment at Camp Independence. Subsequently he became manager and superintendent of the Virginia Con. group of mines on Kearsarge mountain, but upon the depreciation of silver he bought the old Inyo House property and established his store here. Two of his brothers have been here, one of whom has since died, as did also a nephew who visited him several years ago. It is known that he left a will, by which another brother in Belgium is the principal legatee, and designating W. L. Hunter and J. E. Shepherd executors. In his prime the deceased was of a charitable and hospitable nature, full of rare anecdote and one who looked on the bright side of life all the time. He was buried at the Masonic Cemetery on Monday last, by a very large concourse of citizens, Rev. Mr. Pardee ably officiating.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held Sunday, November 6th, as follows:

Lone Pine—Sunday-school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—Sunday-school at 1:30 p. m.; preaching at 2:30 p. m.

Independence—Sunday-school at 2 in the afternoon. Evening preaching service at 7 o'clock; subject of evening's discourse, "Where Are You?"

All are most cordially invited to attend the services.

JOHN J. PARDEE, Pastor.

DIED.

CHENOT—At Independence, Inyo Co., Calif., October 29, 1898, Eduardo Chenot, a native of Belgium, aged 74 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of Edouard Chenot, Deceased. Notice for Publication of Time Appointed for Probate of Will.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the Twenty sixth day of November, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Edouard Chenot, deceased, and for hearing the application of J. E. Shepherd and W. L. Hunter for the issuance to them of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk,
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk.
P. W. FORBES, Attorney for Petitioners.
Dated, Nov. 2d, A. D. 1898. nv4td

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

Independent Candidate.

A. K. BRIGGS, of Bishop, respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo County.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I HEREBY respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the people of Inyo Co.

WM. D. DEHY.

Dated Bishop, Cal., August 10, 1898.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ANNIE VALENZUELA, Plaintiff,
vs.
IGNACIO VALENZUELA, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE People of the State of California send Greeting to Ignacio Valenzuela, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or she will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1898. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[SEAL]

o2t15

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OFFICIAL.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

IN accordance with law thereunto directing me, I hereby proclaim and give notice that a General Election will be held throughout the State of California on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898,

At which election the following officers will be elected, and the following proposed Constitutional amendments and other questions will be voted on:

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
SECRETARY OF STATE.
CONTROLLER.
TREASURER.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
SURVEYOR-GENERAL.
CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.

Also, seven Representatives to the Congress of the United States; being one Representative from each Congressional District in this State.

Also, three Railroad Commissioners, being one Railroad Commissioner from each Railroad District in this State.

Also, four members of the State Board of Equalization, being one member from each of the four districts from which by law members of the Board of Equalization are to be elected.

Also, two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of California.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Counties of Santa Clara, Tulare and Glenn.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Del Norte for the unexpired term of James E. Murphy, deceased, ending January, 1903; vice Fletcher A. Cutler, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Santa Barbara, for the unexpired term of W. B. Cope, resigned, ending January, 1903; vice W. S. Day, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Kings, for the unexpired term of Justin Jacobs, deceased, ending January, 1901.

Also, twenty members of the Senate, being one Senator from each of the following Senatorial Districts, to-wit: Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth.

Also, eighty members of the Assembly, being one member of the Assembly from each of the eighty Assembly Districts in this State.

Also, at said election, amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, submitted by the Legislature of this State, at its last regular session, numbered and designated as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said State, namely:

Amendment Number One.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; *provided*, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitation shall apply in any manner; *and provided further*, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section seven and one-half, article eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties, of local county government acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a county government act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supercede any existing county government act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government act.

A copy of such county government act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act. In submitting any such county government act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers; for the consolidation or segregation of offices; for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies; for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections four and five of this article providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government act, not be subject to any law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

[Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.]

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as section five and one-half, article six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgments thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows;

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July; and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such terms of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secured a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment of section fifteen and section sixteen of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said sections to read as follows:

Section 15. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant-Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant-Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.]

A resolution to propose to the people of State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

[Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.]

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembling the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Each of the said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon by ballot in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41, (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, (providing for framing local county government acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44, (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (Exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation i[illegible] to counties.) For the Amendme[illegible]	Yes / No
Amendment Number [illegible] ing Assembly Con[illegible] Amendment No. 36 (Relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant-Governor from holding other office during term.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38, (relating to and defining Grammar schools.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34, (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session.) For the Amendment?	Yes / No

Also, at said election, the following question shall be voted on: The Legislature of this State at its thirty second session, adopted a resolution on the 22d day of March, 1897, known as Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, recommending to the electors of this State, at the General Election to be held November 8th, A. D. 1898, to vote for or against a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The proposed Convention is to consist of eighty delegates, one to be chosen from each Assembly District. Such delegates are to possess the same qualifications, and shall be elected in the same manner as members of the Assembly; they shall receive as compensation the sum of eight dollars per day, with the same mileage as the members of the Assembly, and there shall be a reasonable number of clerks and other attaches whose compensation shall be fixed by the convention. Accordingly at such general election the electors of this State will vote for or against a Convention to revise said Constitution. Each ballot used at such election shall contain printed thereon, in addition to other matter required by law, the words:

For the Convention to revise the Constitution.

Against the Convention to revise the Constitution.

And I do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code; such reward to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Sacramento, this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1898.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

SUPERVISORS' PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the General Election to be held on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1898,

The following County, District and Township Officers are to be elected in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz.:

1—Sheriff and Tax Collector;
2—County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder;
3—County Treasurer;
4—County Assessor;
5—District Attorney;
6—Superintendent of Schools;
7—Coroner and Public Administrator;
8—County Surveyor;
9—One Supervisor, 1st District;
10—One Supervisor, 3d District;
11—One Supervisor, 5th District;
12—One Justice of the Peace, 1st Twp.;
13—One Constable, 1st Township;
14—One Justice of the Peace, 2d Twp.;
15—One Constable, 2d Township;
16—One Justice of the Peace, 3d Twp.;
17—One Constable, 3d Township.
18—One Justice of the Peace 4th Twp.:
19—One Constable, 4th Township.
20—One Justice of the Peace, 5th Twp.;
21—One Constable, 5th Township.

Boards of Election.

Ordered—That polls be held in the following places in the precincts named in the said County of Inyo, for the said General Election, and that the following named electors be and they are appointed officers of the Boards of Election in the respective Precincts of said County, for said General Election, as follows, to-wit:

Round Valley, No. 1.
Inspectors—W. H. Wells J. G. W. Birchim.
Judges—D. Olds, W. W. Vaughn.
Clerks—I. P. Smith John E. Jones.
Ballot Clerks—J. S. McGee. C. L. Olds.
Polls to be held at School House.

Lincoln, No. 2.
Inspectors—R. Love, G. P. Bourland.
Judges—W. H. Fitzgerald, James Shaw.
Clerks—W. A. Trickey, Charles Wonacott.
Ballot Clerks—Wm. Brockman, Wm. Jenkins.
Polls to be held at School House.

Laws, No. 3.
Inspectors—Barton McGee, H. G. Plumley.
Judges—Jos. McNally, P. Gunter
Clerks—Ed. Dehy, Geo. Huckaby
Ballot Clerks—Ed Morton, L. H. J. Ehlen
Polls to be held at School House.

Bishop, No. 4.
Inspectors—G. W. Dixon Ed M. Clarke
Judges—W. G. McCrosky jr. James McBride
Clerks—W. W. Watterson, Chas Garretson
Ballot Clerks—A. J. Murphy, Henry Shirley
Polls to be held at Court House.

East Bishop, No. 5.
Inspectors—C. M. Dixon, W. C. Brierly
Judges—L. A. Coats, Chas. A. McKay
Clerks—H. H. Howell, Geo. Watterson
Ballot Clerks—Andrew Dell, John N. Yandell
Polls to be held at Albright's office.

Poleta, No. 6.
Inspectors—George Collins, James Hampton
Judges—George Storey, A. O. Collins
Clerks—J. A. Leidy, C. W. Geiger
Ballot Clerks—T. J. Reed, George Free
Polls to be held at George Collins' House.

Big Pine, No. 7.
Inspectors—R. W. Thomas, S. H. Spratt
Judges—S. J. McMurry, J. E. McConnell
Clerks—G. W. Hall, W. H. Uhlmeyer
Ballot Clerks—L. Joseph, D. W. Pitman
Polls to be held at School House.

Fish Springs, No. 8.
Inspectors—J. H. Coe, Chas. Petersen
Judges—T. W. Hill, G. W. Malone
Clerks—Geo. H. Rose, C. F. Fuller
Ballot Clerks—A. W. H. Smith, Upton Tracy
Polls to be held at School House.

Taboose, No. 9.
Inspectors—Geo. D. Calvert, S. Tapman
Judges—Luke E. Smith, William Hines
Clerks—Charles Walter, Joseph G. Pell
Ballot Clerks—A. L. Conklin, M. S. Harbour
Polls to be held at School House.

Independence, No. 10.
Inspectors—A. Clark, J. S. Gorman
Judges—J. D. Blair, G. W. Brady
Clerks—J. E. Parker, George Thorpe
Ballot Clerks—Ned Bell, H. D. Gill
Polls to be held at School House.

Citrus, No. 11.
Inspectors—Jacob Pfohl, W. H. Ramsey
Judges—Joseph Vaughn, W. F. Norbrup
Clerks—John A. Ramsey, Martin Church
Ballot clerks—David Vaughn, Seth A. Baker
Polls to be held at R. R. Depot.

Georges Creek, No. 12.
Inspectors—Gus McGovern, John Kispert
Judges—Thos Hamilton, J. V. Skinner
Clerks—J. E. Shepherd, J. F. Beale
Ballot clerks—J. W. Lacey, W. H. Jenkins
Polls to be held at School House.

Lone Pine, No. 13.
Inspectors—Mark Hand, J. C. Anton
Judges—P. M. Laberge, C. Carrasco
Clerks—F. P. Meysan, R. C. Spear
Ballot clerks—Abe Diaz, O. F. Dearborn
Polls to be held at Town Hall.

Cerro Gordo, No. 14.
Inspectors— —— ——, Chris Crohn
Judges—Gregory Kelly, Manuel Romero
Clerks—M. W. Trask, —— ——
Ballot clerks—Harry Williams, Jesus Romero
Polls to be held at Crohn's Building.

Keeler, No. 15.
Inspectors—Samuel Levy, John Jenkins
Judges—Mike Anton, Nat Randall
Clerks—A. R. Schively, H. Wrinkle
Ballot clerks—C. W. Stewart, A. St. Merry
Polls to be held at School House.

Olancha, No. 16.
Inspectors—Alonzo Brown, August Walker
Judges—R. H. Williams, Horace Bellows
Clerks—W. T. Grant, Charles Whittock
Ballot clerks—Henry Dyke, Ira Brown
Polls to be held at W. H. Walker's House.

Darwin, No. 17.
Inspectors—Henry Jackson, Paul Pfefferle
Judges—J. A. McKenzie, N. S. Thompson
Clerks—James Murry, Charles Richardson
Ballot clerks—James Harry, James Wood
Polls to be held at Waterman's Store.

Modock, No. 18.
Inspectors—Arthur Smith, —— ——
Judges—James Stanborough, —— ——
Clerks—C. E. Shepherd, John Doody
Ballot clerks—John C. Cress, Wm. Monahan
Polls to be held at J. J. Gunn's Boarding House.

Mountain Springs, No. 19.
Inspectors—P. Downs, —— ——
Judges—James Prewett, —— ——
Clerks— —— ——, —— ——
Ballot clerks—Theodore Wibbelt, —— ——
Polls to be held at Wolbrecht's House.

Ballarat, No. 20.
Inspectors—Frank McAlister, P. Winston
Judges—John Taylor, J. S. Stotler
Clerks—George Vollmer, C. H. Tyler
Ballot clerks—J. Casey, Chas. McLeod
Polls to be held in Weaver & Porter's Building, south of Weaver & Porter's Store.

Panamint, No. 21.
Inspectors—J. Curran, George Montgomery
Judges—J. Wall, F. Russell
Clerks—Al Williams, H. P. Dover
Ballot clerks—J. W. Trotter, J. Wingfield
Polls to be held at Anthony's Boarding House.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4[illegible]	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	[illegible]:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	146	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	178	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	238	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	257	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:23 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:05 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. P.M. RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:15 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City

THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

It is argued by deep thinkers that the growth of socialism is due to the large standing armies of the world, in which men are often made to enlist against their will, and thus become discontented with existing conditions. The growth of a stronger race of people is due to the large sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is the best medicine for costiveness, dyspepsia, fever, ague and all nervous troubles. Try one bottle.

Swedish Railways.

The first railroad in Sweden was opened in 1855, and the country has now in proportion to its population more railways than any other country in Europe. They are owned partly by the state and partly by private corporations. Sweden has the only railway in the world which passes the polar circle—i. e. the state line from Lulea to Gellivare, in the Lapland district.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Feed Your Nerves

Upon rich, pure, nourishing blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will be free from those spells of despair, those sleepless nights and anxious days, those gloomy, deathlike feelings, those sudden starts at mere nothings, those dyspeptic symptoms and blinding headaches. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done this for many others—it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.
Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

GROVES

TASTELESS
CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO

Ask your grocer for the celebrated
IXL TAMALES, FRIJOLES, CHILE CON CARNE, CHICKEN SOUP — IN CANS
Manuf'd and Put Up by ... **IXL TAMALE CO.** (Inc.) 21-23 Tenth St., S. F., Cal.
If your grocer does not sell them write for sample tin at 15c; soup, 25c.

HERCULES
GASOLINE
ENGINES,
405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

BIG G. Trade Mark. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request. Price $1.00.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.
Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

BUY THE GENUINE
SYRUP OF FIGS
... MANUFACTURED BY ...
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
☞ NOTE THE NAME.

☞ This Paper is printed with Nathan's News Ink.

S. F. N. U. No. 850. New Series, No. 41

MRS. LUCY GOODWIN

Suffered four years with female troubles. She now writes to Mrs. Pinkham of her complete recovery. Read her letter:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish you to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Sanative Wash and Liver Pills have done for me.

I suffered for four years with womb trouble. My doctor said I had falling of the womb. I also suffered with nervous prostration, faint, all-gone feelings, palpitation of the heart, bearing-down sensation and painful menstruation. I could not stand but a few minutes at a time.

When I commenced taking your medicine I could not sit up half a day, but before I had used half a bottle I was up and helped about my work.

I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used one package of Sanative Wash, and am cured of all my troubles. I feel like a new woman. I can do all kinds of housework and feel stronger than I ever did in my life. I now weigh 131½ pounds. Before using your medicine I weighed only 108 pounds.

Surely it is the grandest medicine for weak woman that ever was, and my advice to all who are suffering from any female trouble is to try it at once and be well. Your medicine has proven a blessing to me, and I cannot praise it enough.—MRS. LUCY GOODWIN, Holly, W. Va.

Waiters and Waitresses.

Talking of waitresses, a New York hotel keeper says that although they may possess some superior qualities for such service there are, on the other hand, such drawbacks as make it certain that they would never be acceptable to the majority of men who would have to be served by them. He says:

"I think the objection to them would be based chiefly on the fact that they never show especial attention to any person. I never knew a woman who waited on a man to trouble herself in the least about the manner in which she served him. It makes absolutely no difference whether they receive liberal tips or not. They may be quiet, neat and quick, but they would never pick out one piece of beef because it was better than another or make any effort to get the best of what was to be had in the kitchen. That sort of attention makes a man worth his fee to the men who tip him.

"It is this special service that makes a waiter superior to the best of his associates. Women never detect any difference between the quality of one dish and another. They are all the same, and good service requires merely that they shall be set down noiselessly and brought quickly. There the service of the waitress ends. She can beat any man at those features of the business. But she cannot select for him anything better than the rest of the customers get. Usually she does not notice any difference in them. That deficiency is the safeguard of the waiter and will keep his place secure for him."

Trained Pigeons.

Pigeons are carefully trained. The young homer is taken half a mile the first day, a mile the second, two miles the third, and so on, doubling the distance each time. It must be liberated each time only in the same direction as to its loft, for a bird can be trained along only one route at a time. When 40 miles have been reached, a week's rest comes between. A hundred miles are enough for a young bird's first year.

So essential is the training that old birds are taken only two miles out for the first lesson of a season, though they may have flown their 250 miles the year preceding. The end of the next season, however, will, if the birds are willing and the trainer patient, be crowned by the accomplishment of a 400 mile flight. As you get higher in the scale of distance, longer and longer rests are needed.

Male birds are generally used for long distances. Family matters are apt to engross the attention of the hen, though she is still capable of good work when she has a mind for it.—Good Words.

Dancing Birds.

One of the many strange sights on the plains of southern Africa is a party of waltzing ostriches. Their queer antics have been described thus:

"When there are a number of them, they will start off in the morning and after running a few hundred yards will stop, and with raised wings will whirl rapidly round till they are stupefied or perhaps break a leg. The males pose also before fighting and to make their court. They kneel on their ankles, opening their wings and balancing themselves alternately forward and backward or to one side or the other, while the neck is stretched on a level with the back and the head strikes the sides, now on the right, now on the left, while the feathers are bristling. The bird appears at this time so absorbed in its occupation as to forget all that is going on around him and can be approached and caught. The male alone utters a cry, which sounds much like an effort to speak with the mouth shut tight."

Seeing the Sights.

Even in these days of liberal education young women sometimes show how confused are the ideas shut up in their heads. Illustrative of this is the naive blunder which Edmondo de Amicis recounts in his story of a voyage from Genoa to Buenos Ayres:

The captain of the steamer which numbered the charming young blunderer among its passengers met her one morning and said:

"Signorina, we cross the tropic of cancer today."

"Oh, indeed!" she cried, with enthusiasm. "Then we shall see something at last."

Cake made with *Schilling's Best* baking powder has no bitter taste. 57

THE MODERN MANGLE.

Ironing Machine with a Daily Capacity of Many Thousand Pieces.

Mangles in one form and another have been used for hundreds of years, but the steam mangle of the present day is essentially a modern machine. Steam mangles are made of various sizes, with rolls ranging in length from 48 inches to 120 inches. One of the rolls is of hollow steel and heated with steam. The auxiliary rolls are of iron, covered with cotton cloth and blankets or felting. Steam mangles are made also with two hot rolls. In ironing such things as sheets and table cloths by hand it is customary to iron one side only. Steam mangles with a single hot roll iron in that manner; with two hot rolls the steam mangle irons with a smooth finish on both sides.

Mangles are used only for flat articles; for things without buttons or buckles; for sheets and pillow cases, table cloths and napkins, towels and handkerchiefs, and so on. Mangles of the largest size will iron out a hotel's washing, taken just as it comes, 14,000 pieces a day; of small pieces, such as napkins, they will iron four times as many pieces in a day.

From the washing machine the things go to an extractor to be dried. The extractor revolves at a high speed, and the moisture is whirled out by centrifugal action. From the extractor, just damp enough to work well, the things go to the mangle. Such things as sheets are fed into the great ironing machine by two men, each holding a corner. There is a fixed table, as long as the rolls, attached to the machine on the other side; two men receive the sheet there and fold it. In ironing small pieces like napkins and towels on such a machine they would be fed in by a row of girls standing on one side and be received by another row of girls on the other side. On the largest machines there would be six or eight girls on each side. American steam mangles are used not only in this country, but they are sold in all the countries of Europe as well.

A great many mangles are made with wood rolls of polished maple. Such mangles are sometimes operated by power, but commonly by hand. They are used in hotels and laundries and restaurants, and for household work. Mangles with wood rolls are exported to the various countries of Spanish America and to South Africa and Australia.—New York Sun.

LITERARY LITTLEBITS

Max Nordau's novel, "The Drones Must Die," is coming out in the autumn.

Henry George, son of the great single-taxer, is gathering material for a biography of his father.

Thomas Hardy is nearing the completion of another of his famous stories of Wessex life, in addition to collecting a volume of his shorter stories.

Two British publishing houses are contemplating an edition of Dickens in a form similar to Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co.'s "Temple Classic" series, in which Scott is being daintily served up month by month.

Tennyson praised Rudyard Kipling's "English Flag," and Kipling's answer to his letter of commendation gave him pleasure: "When the private in the ranks is praised by the general he cannot presume to thank him, but he fights all the better next day."

Whistler, the artist, is said to be working steadily in London on a new and elaborate edition of his book, "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies." The cover will have a new design and the text will be augmented, recounting the later episodes of "The Butterfly Artist."

Henry Savage Landor's book describing his terrible experiences in Thibet, where he was tortured and crippled for life in punishment for his temerity in trying to enter the country, will be published simultaneously in the fall in England, America, France, Germany and elsewhere.

In response to applications from England, America, and the continent, the Swedenborg society will bring out a new edition of the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, as translated by the Rev. Augustus Clissold, Dr. J. J. Garth Wilkinson, C. E. Strutt, and others. They were originally published about half a century ago, and for many years have been out of [illegible] and scarce.

It is said [illegible] difficulties met with by Stephen [illegible] in finding a publisher for his [illegible]ge of Courage" were so many, and so formidable that he himself set up and printed on a hand press an edition of the book. A copy of it was sent to several English papers, and on the strength of the favorable notices it received an offer was soon to hand to continue the publication.

Rider Haggard's house in Suffolk is painted a brilliant mustard color. The printer unfortunately inquired of a facetious clerk the address to which Mr. Haggard's proof sheets were to be sent. The youth told him Mustard-Pot Hall, Bungay. Suspecting no evil, thither were they addressed. The author, who received them safely, called at the printer's afterward, and possibly convinced the clerk that a too-ready wit is not always an enviable possession.

When Life Began on Earth.

Lord Kelvin estimates the time since the earth became sufficiently cooled to become the abode of plants and animals to be about 20,000,000 years, within limits of error ranging between 15,000,000 and 30,000,000 years. From similar physical data Clarence King has made an estimate nearly agreeing with this. Warren Upham says that geologists generally regard this period as too short. Dana, Wolcott and others compute that the duration of time since life began on earth is from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 years.

A man usually dislikes to have roast beef at his home for dinner, for the reason that he never has a sharp knife with which to slice it.

Necessity is the foster parent of some queer conceptions.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE SCHOOL-BOOK SYSTEM.

Its Enemies and Its Defenders.

The creation and development of the California State school-book system form an interesting bit of local history, which at this time is of more than passing interest to the people of the State.

The present State school-book system was established by legislative act in 1885, and was called into being as a protest of the people against the extortions of the private school-book publishing houses of the country, under which parents of children had suffered for a long series of years, and under the manipulations of which combinations of publishers the local school boards were, in very many instances, either corrupted or cajoled into still further increasing the profits of the pulishers by frequent and unnecessary changes in the books used in the schools and in the courses of study prescribed. It goes without saying that the proposition to place in the hands of the State the publication of her own school books met with the most determined opposition of the private monopoly, and after the State system was established this opposition became so vehement that the people deemed it necessary to place a provision in the constitution protecting it from direct destruction at the hands of any unfriendly legislative enactment that might be attempted against it.

Ever since that time the efforts of the combined publishers have been united in an endeavor to discredit the books published by the State, and to destroy, as far as possible, the State's ability to furnish them to the people at a cost that would continue them in popular favor. The aggregate wealth of the American school-book trust amounts to millions of dollars, and when such an aggregation of wealth undertakes to accomplish an object it can call to its aid, by mere attraction, as it were, some of the most influential agencies.

Thus, at every session of the Legislature, from the adoption of the constitutional amendment above alluded to until that of 1897, the corridors of the State Capitol have been crowded with the agents and attorneys of the trust, whose endeavors have chiefly been directed toward the abolition and destruction of the State Printing Office, the object being to deprive the State of the ability to publish the books at a cost to the people that would justify a continuance of the system. For it can be easily seen that the cost of publishing the books must be much greater when the entire expense of power, maintenance, administration, insurance, etc., is borne by the school-book fund, than when such general expenses are divided between that fund and the fund usually provided for general State printing. These efforts of the trust were entirely abortive until the legislative session of 1897, when the Governor did, with one stroke of his pen, that which he book trust had for years failed to accomplish—he vetoed the appropriation, thereby causing a suspension of all State printing, thus throwing the entire expense of publication, maintenance, power, administration, insurance, etc., upon the school-book revolving fund.

The books of the California State series will compare more than favorably with any similar books published in the United States. Important revisions and new compilations have been made, and although this branch of the work has not always been entrusted to friendly hands, still, in spite of the fact that the development of the series has been beset by enemies on almost every hand, the texts of the books are now much better than those of any other series which have undergone repeated revisions.

The firm stand taken by A. J. Johnston, Superintendent of State Printing, in behalf of the State books, and the determination he displayed in maintaining them in popular favor, in so far, at least, as his department could do so, has called down upon him the displeasure of the private school-book trust, and it is now their desire to prevent his re-election as Superintendent of State Printing if possible, for at every stage of the contest between the trust and the State books he has met and baffled the attemps of the former to uproot and supplant the State system.

The present stage of the contest is most interesting, and one in which the people are much concerned; for, if the influences friendly to the trust can rid the printing department of this stalwart defender of the State school books, their fight for their destruction is all but won. That the stake is worth contending for is shown by the statement founded upon official statistics, that during the incumbency of A. J. Johnston as Superintendent of State Printing alone, there have been printed and sold by the State nearly 2,000,000 school books, and at prices representing a saving to parents of about $800,000, or a saving per capita of something like $1.50 for every child attending the public schools of California; and that, too, within a period of less than seven years!

The danger that threatens the very existence of this institution of the people had become so manifest that a number of the friends of the State school-book system formed an association, some months ago, called the "California State School-Book League," for the prupose of presenting an organized resistance to the efforts of the school-book monopoly against the life of the State system. That association or league now has a very large membership, is non-partisan in character, and carries upon its rolls the names of many of the most prominent citizens of California. The league has recently issued an address to the people of the State, in which the rise and progress of our school-book system is very fully recited, and the benefits to the people arising therefrom most interestingly and minutely stated. The league also lays bare to the public eye an inner view of the succession of conspiracies that have been entered into by the agents of the "book ring" in their repeated efforts to break down, cripple, and destroy the popular State system. The figures given in the League pamphlets are taken from official sources, the accuracy of which have not been, and can not be, questioned; and the saving to the people shown to have been effected since the State began the publication of her own school books, amounts to a sum really startling in its proportions. Tabulation after tabulation is given showing the prices of the books prior to the adoption of the State system, those now obtaining in Oregon, Arizona, and Nevada, and those being paid by parents in California at this time, and the comparisons show a saving of 47 1-3 per cent in favor of the California State series.

Under the old system a parent moving from one county or district to another was forced to discard the school books purchased and buy new ones, while under the present system the school books purchased in the remotest district of Modoc county can be used in any district in San Diego county, or elsewhere in California. Our State has a large migratory population, and this unnecessary tax for school books bore heavily upon the people until the welcome change made by the adoption of the State school-book system.

The fact that a number of other States are showing an inclination to follow California's example in the publication of their own school books is an additional motive that impels the "combine" to the most desperate efforts to cripple and destroy our State system, so that it may be regarded as a failure, and other States be thus deterred from adopting such system.

The battle royal between the people, represented by State Printer A. J. Johnston on the one side, and the book-publishing monopoly on the other, is now in full swing, and if the issue is thoroughly understood there ought to be no doubt as to the result of the contest.

VISITING A SHRINE.

Lieutenant Rawlinson's Daring Entry Into the Sacred City of Kum.

Kum, a walled city of Persia, ranks second to Meshed in sanctity, on account of the famous shrine of Masuma Fatima, sister of the Imam Riza, a famous saint of the Mohammedans. While Lieutenant Rawlinson was on his way to Teheran he heard much of this sacred city and the glories of the shrine, which, it was said, no European had ever entered. Death, so rumor whispered, would be the portion of the audacious infidel who should be discovered within its precincts.

To a young and ardent spirit a dangerous adventure is an irresistible attraction. Young Rawlinson determined to visit the shrine. Disguised as a Persian pilgrim, thousands of whom annually journey to the sacred city, he joined the crowd of pilgrims. His knowledge of Persian and of the customs of the country enabled him to pass undetected through the temple gates and to make his way to the tomb of the saint. The guardian gave him the customary form of words and he repeated them.

But his curiosity almost caused his detection. Attracted by magnificent suits of steel armor which hung on the walls, he was gazing at them, when suddenly he found that he had turned his back upon the sacred shrine wherein the saint was entombed.

A thrill of alarm startled him, but the discourtesy, impossible to a "true believer," had not been noticed. If it had been, there would probably have been no further career for the young lieutenant, who subsequently became the decipherer of Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions and texts, and died the renowned orientalist, Sir Henry Rawlinson.—Youth's Companion.

Too Much Eating.

Gluttony has its victims, hardly less numerous than other vices. To overeat is to overburden the digestive organs to such an extent that it will be impossible for them to perform their duties properly. Deleterious products are created, and health is finally destroyed. A prominent judge used to say such men dig their graves with their teeth—and it is so. On the other hand, there are those who eat too little. All extremes are evils that experience should govern.—Exchange.

An African Mother-in-law.

A native has been committed to the high court for trial for mutilating his mother-in-law by cutting off her ear.

The native averred that his mother-in-law had attempted to entice her daughter away from him, her lawful husband, to some other native, and he took the extreme measure of cutting off her ear as a gentle hint to mind her own business.—Gwelo Times.

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From Epilepsy, Epileptic Spells, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Falling Sickness, Vertigo, etc., have children or relatives that do so, or know people that are afflicted, My New Discovery,

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Will cure them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Bottle and try it. I am quite prepared to abide by the result. It has cured thousands where everything else has failed. Please give full name, AGE, and postoffice and express address

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94 Pine St., New York City.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—All sufferers are advised to send for Gratuitous Expert Advice and a Free Bottle of this New Discovery, which is an Unfailing Cure for any and all of the frightful forms of Epilepsy and allied nervous diseases. When writing Doctor May, please mention this paper.

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce **ELASTIC STARCH** (Flat Iron Brand), the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to **GIVE AWAY** a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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IN GREEN CATHEDRAL AISLES.

Within the green cathedral aisles
The winds are whispering 'mong the leaves,
And nature's face is wreathed in smiles;
The sunlight in mosaic weaves
A gorgeous pattern 'neath our feet,
And summer days are fair and sweet;
No pride or pomp in Mammon's piles
Can match these old cathedral aisles.

The birds are chanting songs of praise,
And music murmurs in the trees,
For in these quiet woodland ways
The choristers are birds and bees;
The flowers with incense fill the air,
And nature's priests her vestments wear;
In forest, free from human guiles,
Are rear'd these grand cathedral aisles.

The city teems with restless life,
And tapering steeples bear the cross—
A symbol of the Christian's strife,
Thro' all the years of gain and loss;
So ever upward point the trees,
And wave their plumes in every breeze,
To lure the wanderer miles and miles,
Within the green cathedral aisles.
—N. Y. Home Journal.

WHAT WAS THE REASON?

ARTHUR HILDRETH had been traveling for the greater part of a year through England and on the continent, and, before settling down to business after his return, thought he would take a run to Denver to see his old college chum, Harold Arnsworth.

It was August, and New York was far too warm and desolate with all one's friends away to even think of staying there, and the result of his soliloquy was that a few days later he was speeding across the country to the West. Harold's sister was a charming girl, and she had a tender spot in her heart for her brother's friend, but there was a widow in the case, and ever since a certain night when Mr. Hildreth had paid Mrs. Darley marked attention Miss Grace Arnsworth had decided to shield her secret and smother it in its infancy. The Arnsworths were spending the summer at Glenwood Springs, and Harold had been cultivating the widow's acquaintance at this famous resort, and was just on the verge of proposing when Hildreth appeared on the scene. Upon arriving at Denver and discovering his friend's absence, Hildreth wended his way towards that beautiful spot in the Rockies. Arriving at the hotel, he surprised his friend in his room.

"Hildreth, I thought you were in London."

"The spirit of restlessness," Hildreth explained.

Arnsworth had been making an elaborate toilet. Glancing at the clock, he rose, picked up his hat and gloves. "Look here, Hildreth," he said, "you'll find the governor and Grace on the terrace. Do you mind if I run away now?"

Being well acquainted with his plans and thoroughly in sympathy with him, Hildreth got up, and, laying his hand on his shoulder, said: "She is a woman in a thousand, Harold. Au revoir, and good luck."

Following him out of the hotel, Hildreth strolled around until he espied Mr. Arnsworth and his daughter. "Well, 'pon my honor!" said the old gentleman, and a smile dimpled around Miss Arnsworth's mouth. After an explanation of his sudden appearance and a few minutes' conversation, Mr. Arnsworth pulled out his watch.

"I'm glad you came, Hildreth, as I left off last night in the midst of a little mathematical experiment with trente et quarante—and I thought that if you would kindly look after Grace I'd——"

"Delighted. I trust the experiment will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion."

As soon as he had taken his departure, Hildreth glanced at Miss Arnsworth. She was intently examining the handle of her parasol. "White suits her admirably," he thought. "Perfect weather," he remarked, at length. She nodded in a preoccupied manner.

"I have been wondering," she said, after a moment, "why you came here."

"Did you not hear me explain?"

She smiled.

"Oh, yes; but——"

"Surely nothing further is needed. The attraction at Glenwood is world-famed."

She looked as if she doubted, so he tried another tack.

"Well, the damp fogs of London are rather trying, and I thought the hot baths would be beneficial."

Again she laughed.

"How unsympathetic you are!"

"No, Mr. Hildreth. I'm a clear-sighted young person, and I can quite see what has brought you here so suddenly."

"Well?" with an air of indifference.

"Mrs. Darley," she said at length.

"How amusing! Nothing of the sort; the usual attraction, I assure you."

"Mrs. Darley," she repeated again, with just a shade of emphasis. "You admit it?"

"Well, she is talented, pretty, agreeable, and——"

"A widow," put in Miss Arnsworth.

"And I'm a bachelor," he remarked, apologetically.

She turned with a smile. "Forgive me," she said, kindly, "for reminding you of your pitiful condition. I only meant to show you that I guessed the reason for your coming."

"Your intelligence is beyond reproach. But what made you think of Mrs. Darley?"

She reminded him of a certain night.

"You take great interest in my welfare," he said, with a laugh.. Glancing at her, he added: "I am glad to notice it. By the way, where is Harold?"

"I never trouble about Harold," she replied, quickly. "He is so wrapped up in his books and studies that even here I see little of him."

"You have nothing against Mrs. Darley?"

"Nothing whatever. I like her immensely."

This was helping matters.

"You think she will make a good wife?"

"Admirable," said Miss Arnsworth, calmly surveying the mountain; "her experience will be invaluable."

A couple just at this moment came to view at the further end of the terrace.

"You will come to the wedding?"

A slight tinge of color appeared on her cheeks as she turned.

"Has it reached that stage?" she asked.

The couple were now coming nearer, arm in arm.

"I believe so," Hildreth answered.

There was a slight pause. Miss Arnsworth played with a tassel again.

"Then I suppose I must tender my congratulations?" she finally remarked.

"I believe it is customary among friends," he replied, with a glance at her. She had allowed her eyes to fall on the ground.

"You have been most fortunate in your endeavors," she replied, in deliberate tones. "I trust you'll be happy."

The couple was now opposite to where Hildreth and Miss Arnsworth were sitting. So engrossed were they in conversation that they had not noticed that there was any one sitting there. Hildreth felt an anticipatory shiver of enjoyment. "I do not enter into the question," he said. "Look!"

She glanced up in surprise. "Harold and Mrs. Darley," she whispered.

"He is wrapped up in his studies again, I notice. I fancy he has taken the lady's eyes as his subject."

"And you knew this all the time?"

"I'm afraid so. Harold confided in me some months ago, and I have occasionally amused myself by helping him. Now, what was the attraction that brought me here?"

There was silence for a minute or two, and again Arthur Hildreth noticed how charming Miss Arnsworth looked in white.

Harold and Mrs. Darley had passed out of sight.

"It wasn't the hot baths?" he remarked at length.

Miss Arnsworth made no reply.

"Nor an invalid's aversion to the chill, damp fogs," he went on, after a pause.

"Nor Mrs. Darley," she put in.

"No," he said, slowly. "I came because I thought it possible you might be pleased to see me."

There was another pause, and then he added:

"Are you?"

A smile crept around the corners of Miss Arnsworth's mouth.

"Well, yes; I think I am," she said.

They seem to be trying to imitate Harold and Mrs. Darley now, for they stroll around arm in arm, in a preoccupied manner, and rumor says there is to be a double wedding in the fall.—Facts.

The Fastidious Chinese.

The Chinese are the most fastidious people on earth about their dress goods, says a merchant. I was coming through Norfolk last week, and on one of the wharves saw about three hundred bales of cotton drilling awaiting shipment to China. My attention was called to it because of the neatness of packing and the evident care with which the stuff was being handled, only expert shifters being employed to move it. This is due to the fact that the Chinese will not receive a bale of it that is not in perfect condition. If the covering is soiled or cut, the bale is rejected and held subject to the order of the shipper. Because of this peculiarity of the Celestials, the cotton is beautifully packed. No other merchandise shipped from the United States equals it in packing or in the care which which it is handled. The bales are wrapped in paper, and then clean, closely-woven burlap cloth is sewed over this covering and tied with a number of clean cords. All of this is done in the neatest and most secure style.

Conflicting Legal Styles.

A good anecdote is told of the two celebrated barristers, Balfour and Erskine. Balfour's style was gorgeously verbose. Erskine's, on the contrary, was crisp and vigorous. Coming into court one day Erskine noticed that Balfour's ankle was bandaged.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked Erskine.

Instead of replying, "I fell from a gate," Balfour answered in his usual roundabout manner:

"I was taking a romantic ramble in my brother's garden," he said, "and on coming to a gate I discovered that I had to climb over it, by which I came in contact with the first bar and grazed the epidermis of my leg, which has caused a slight extravasion of the blood."

"You may thank your lucky stars," replied Erskine, "that your brother's gate was not as lofty as your style, or you would have broken your neck."—San Francisco Wave.

Long Suffering and Slow to Wrath

A Frenchman was convicted of killing his mother-in-law. When asked if he had anything to say for himself before taking sentence, he said: "Nothing, excepting I lived with her twenty-one years and never did it before."

A Thoughtful Fiance.

Jack—Suppose I teach you to play cards now, and then you'll know all about it after we're married.

Marie—Won't that be lovely! What game will you teach me?

"Solitaire."—Life.

Charity.

Jawer—Charity begins at home.

Jangle—Yes, and even then a man can't help getting mad at his wife sometimes.—New York Journal.

TOO MUCH TOLERANCE.

THE good women of our day are too much inclined to tolerance, declares the Spectator. A great many, while earnestly fighting evil, are inclined to regard it very much as doctors regard disease—that is, as something which it is their business to cure, but which springs from conditions for which the patient is irresponsible. Numbers grow so "experienced" that they treat it as a thing which must be, like typhoid, and, while concerned to remove it, have ceased to feel toward evil either horror or disgust.

Some genuinely philanthropic women push this tolerance so far that they become unconsciously fatalists, regarding all opinions and most acts as things that "happen" in obedience to unknown laws, and to be treated, especially in discussion, as one would treat earthquakes or floods or other disagreeable natural phenomena. They are facts to them, not acts. The odd thing is that such women never draw the logical deduction, namely, that their own exertions and teachings and self-sacrifices are in that case all useless, for the laws will operate whatever they may do, and are, of course, stronger than they. The excessive tolerance of such good women is often mistaken by themselves for Christian charity, but its effect when pushed too far is to destroy the healthy pressure of the fear of opinion upon those who are attracted by an evil design, but not yet guilty of it.

Indian Woman Lawyer.

There is only one Indian woman who is a practicing lawyer in the United States. She is Miss Laura Lykens, a pretty half-blood Shawnee woman. She graduated from the law department of the Carlisle, Pa., Indian school in June last, and then went to Oklahoma City, where she has been admitted to the

MISS LAURA LYKINS.

bar and is very popular. She is 28 years old. She was born on the Shawnee reservation in Kansas. Her father was a brother of Bluejacket, the famous old Indian chief, who died last winter. Her mother was a white woman, and her maiden name was Lykens.

Man in His Home.

It is when a man is within the walls of his home that he is himself. Then it is that he should be at his best. When a man gives the best that is within him to those closest to him his home will be the ideal place that he wishes it to be. No man has a right to expect from his wife what he on his part does not give her. If he wants her sympathy he must giver her his consideration. If a man lacks the element of consideration he should cultivate it. Consideration should begin at home; not in the homes of friends, as it so often does—and ends there, too. The atmosphere which a man creates in his home by example becomes the rule by which his children live. The husband and father strikes the keynote for right or wrong living.

English Yachting Costume.

To Clean Gloves.

Have ready a little new milk in one saucer, a piece of towel or cloth, folded three or four times. On the cloth spread out the glove smooth and neat. Take a piece of flannel, dip it in the milk, then rub off a good quantity of soap with the wetted flannel and commence to rub the glove downward toward the fingers, holding it firmly with the left hand. Continue this process until the glove, if white, looks a dingy yellow, though clean; if colored, till it looks dark and spoiled. Lay it out to dry, and old gloves will soon look nearly new.

How Good Wives Are Trained.

There is a wide field of work open for our daughters in helping their fathers, especially in these days, when the lasses have as good an education as the lads, and bookkeeping is as easy to the girl fresh from school as it formerly was to the boy who had been properly taught. Few girls realize what assistance they could render their fathers in both personal and professional matters. It is rarely that a father makes a suggestion of such help, but did he once see the desire on the part of his daughter to relieve him, he would willingly encourage her. There are numberless little things in every man's life in which he could be very readily helped by one of his own family.

Beauty Hints.

The too frequent use of greasy preparations on the face will cause a growth of down.

Cocoanut oil brushed over the brows will promote their growth and give them a glossy appearance.

Cream face powder should always be used for brunettes, white and pink are only suitable for fair people.

A too liberal use of ammonia in washing the hair is said to turn it white. A half teaspoonful to a basin of water is about the right proportion.

Lemon juice applied with a camel's hair brush, night and morning, will remove freckles; that is if the freckles are not of too long standing.

A valuable lotion for strengthening the color of the hair and useful in retarding its turning gray is made of four ounces of bay rum and one ounce of sulphur.

A frequent cause of the hair falling out is a deficient state of the circulation. Rubbing the scalp for a short time every night with the fingers will stimulate the circulation.

There is nothing better than sage tea to prevent the hair from falling out. This should be well rubbed into the roots three or four times a week. Bran water is also good for the scalp, where there is dandruff. After rubbing it in, the hair must be well washed or it will stick together.

For Mothers.

To bring up a child in the way he should go, travel that way yourself.

Stories first heard at a mother's knee are never wholly forgotten.

The sooner you get a child to be a law unto himself, the sooner you will make a man of him.

Children need models more than criticism.

We can never check what is evil in the young unless we cherish what is good in them.

Line upon line, precept upon precept, we must have in a home. But we must also have serenity, peace and the absence of petty fault-finding, if home is to be a nursery fit for heaven's growing plants.

There are no men or women, however poor they may be, but have it in their power by the grace of God to leave behind them the grandest thing on earth, character; and their children might rise up after them and thank God that their mother was a pious woman, or their father a pious man.—Dr. McLeod.

How easy it is now-a-days for mothers and daughters to have dresses made at home, compared with the days of old. Then all the family, and sometimes aunts and cousins, used to come in to "help sew," because mother was going to have a new dress, or sister was going to a boarding school and had to be "fixed up." Now we can buy dress lining so pliable that it adapts itself to any form, and only has to be cut here and there to be ready for the dress material. So as time goes on, mothers and daughters will have more leisure for study and recreation, for attending lectures and going to mothers' clubs, etc. Thus our homes will be made brighter in many ways and we shall not hear that old note of complaint that "man works from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done!"

Pretty Things to Wear.

A dainty dressing gown is of narrow striped washing silk, with collar of tucked muslin, edged with lace and a wide sash of the same tied in front with long ends.

A pretty ruching is made in two colors of narrow ribbon, whipped together, the thread joining them being drawn tight enough to give a full pucker to the ribbon.

Young women with slim waists draw the wide black Liberty satin sashes twice around the body, knot the streamers once and pin with a jeweled brooch. The knot may be placed at any point on the waist line.

Have your skirts lined with the softest of silk; the rustle is no more to be heard.

In Paris the latest idol is the silken scarf, twisted in the coils of the hair.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

A new electric sign is fitted with a keyboard at which an operator sits and touches the keys to close circuits leading to the letters in turn, thus spelling out an advertisement or message.

Railroad cars are being fitted with small burglar and fireproof safes in the sides of the car near each seat, to receive the valuables of passengers, the safes being locked with keys.

Stereopticons are being used for a new purpose in Europe, a framework being made to fit over the shoulders of the user and support the lantern, which may be carried around to throw advertisements on walls or buildings.

Surgeons' tools, razors, etc., can be disinfected after use by a newly patented apparatus in which supports are provided in the top of the cover to hold the tools, while a disinfectant is discharged into the chamber by an atomizer.

A German has designed a bicycle provided with safety wheels mounted on tilting frames at the sides of the rider, curved rods extending up on a line with the waist to throw the side wheels into action as soon as the rider leans to one side.

Cigars and cigarettes are being manufactured in England with a plug of absorbent material located near the end to be placed in the mouth, to retain the poisonous nicotine, a mouthpiece being also provided composed of split straw cemented to a retaining band.

Two New-Yorkers have designed a new druggists' label, which is formed of a flexible card, having a clock dial printed thereon, with movable hands, to indicate the time for taking the medicine, the remainder of the card being appropriately lettered and ruled for directions.

Photographic plates and films can be washed under an ordinary spring lever faucet by a new attachment, consisting of a bailed tray, to be suspended from the lever with an adjustable spring yoke, to assist in opening the faucet, the tray being provided with an outlet by which the amount of water is regulated.

An Illinois woman has designed a simple burglar alarm, in which a clock mechanism is fastened to the wall, to be set off by cords running to the door, window and transom when these entrances are opened, the clockwork carrying a cord which ignites a lamp set on a bracket near by.

According to Nilsson, the zoologist, the weight of the Greenland whale is one hundred tons, or 224,000 pounds, or equal to that of eighty-eight elephants, or 440 bears.

It was the belief of Livingstone that nearly all lions were "left-pawed." He watched them closely, and when they desired to strike a fierce blow they always used the left paw.

The flying frog of Borneo has long toes which are webbed to the tips. Its feet thus act as little parachutes, and enable the frog to leap from lofty trees and descend gradually.

Bats, strange to say, are provided with two tongues, a large one and a small one, one beneath the other, the lower and smaller one being known as the "sublingua." This peculiar phenomenon is also met with in certain apes.

A scientist has been patiently watching the snails in one of the large London gardens, and has discovered the means by which they show their affection for each other. "The snail," says the scientist, "carries its eyes in telescopic watch-towers. They are in the extreme tips of its horns, and as soon as another snail approaches these horns are drawn in, and the little animal waits for his lady love to get close by before surprising her. The emotional natures of snails, as far as love and affection are concerned, seem to be highly developed, and they show plainly by their actions when courting the tenderness they feel for [illegible] another. If another snail comes [illegible] immediately retire to [illegible] a dead leaf; or hide be[illegible] I have noticed, too, a[illegible] all fetching dainty bits o[illegible] his sweetheart from different parts of the garden." This scientist also declares that snails have a manner of putting their heads together that is not unlike the general mode of kissing.

Character Told by Tresses.

That there is a physiological connection between the hair of the head and the temperament of the individual is no new idea, says the Lady. Among many ancient nations, indeed, the condition and quality of the hair were regarded as infallible signs of one's nature, and if those signs were unsatisfactory the person's locks had to be in some way altered for the better. It was probably this notion as much as any other that caused the introduction at a very early date of wigs and false hair.

Some physiological conditions connected with the hair are revealed in a work known as "The Secrets of Beauty," which was published in Paris in the year 1862. For instance, we learn that "fine, silky and supple hair" is the mark of a "delicate and sensitive temperament." Again, hair that is "curly and crisp" without artificial persuasion betrays a "dangerous cleverness," a "brilliant rashness," which may be trusted to lead to trouble nine times out of ten. Further, white hair—presumably when it is premature—is the sure sign of a "lymphatic and indolent constitution." Not one whit better is "harsh upright hair," which shows a "reticent and sour spirit." Perhaps, however, the worst sort of all is "flat, clinging straight hair," denoting a "melancholy character."

TRAITS OF THE CAT.

All Tend to Show It Is Naturally a Solitary Animal.

All the cat's habits show it to be by nature a solitary animal, says Louis Robinson in "Wild Traits in Tame Animals." Even in early life, when family ties bring out the instinct of association, this is apparent. If you compare the play of puppies with that of kittens you will find in one case that companionship of some kind is an essential, for if a puppy has no playmate of his own species he will always try to make one of the nearest biped; whereas a cork or a bit of string is all that is necessary to satisfy the requirements of the kitten. The way in which the cat takes its food is a sure sign that in its natural state it is not in the habit of associating with greedy companions.

When given something to eat it carefully smells the morsel, then takes it in a deliberate and gingerly way, and sits down to finish it at leisure. There is none of that inclination to snatch hastily at any food held before it which we observed even in well trained dogs, nor does a cat seem in any hurry to stow its goods in the one place where thieving rivals cannot interfere with them. Indeed, no greater contrast in natural table manners can be observed anywhere than when we turn from the kennel or the pigsty and watch the dainty way in which a cat takes its meals. That a cat allows people to approach it while it is feeding without showing jealousy proves that it does not attribute to human beings like tastes with its own.

Irish Evidence.

An Irishman—Duffy by name—was indicted
For smuggling contraband goods; and invited
By the court to show proof, if he could, without fail,
Of his innocense, else be remanded to jail.
In Newberry Place—a small town on the border
Of Canada soil—was found, made to order,
A mysterious cask, which was thought to contain
Spirits more ardent than beer or champagne.
In possession of "said Patrick Duffy," 'twas found;
And, his friend, Michael Durgen—at the time on the ground—
Was brought as a witness, to 'stablish the crime—
For the cask had been hidden away—in meantime.
Said the judge to Mike Durgen, "On oath, you must tell
The truth to this court, and the whole truth, as well.
Now, Mike, what was inside the cask that you saw?
(Remember, you're under the eyes of the law!)"
Said Mike to his honor, "Now, thin, since ye ask,
It'll please me to tell all Oi know of the cask.
One end was marked 'whisky,' as plain as your face,
And the other, 'Pat Duffy, of Newberry Place,'
But, as G'm on me oath, this forchenit minit,
Oi can't say for sartin which o' 'em was in it!"
—Detroit Journal.

A Quick-Witted Waitress.

A specimen of clever wit was given by a waitress in a Winter street restaurant the other day.

A middle-aged woman entered the place, and taking a seat at the corner, carefully scrutinized the bill of fare. She concluded to try an order of ice cream pudding at 5 cents a plate. After it had been served she looked it over carefully, and calling the waitress back, said:

"Do you call this ice cream pudding?"

"Yessum, and it's very nice, too?"

"But where is the ice cream?"

"Oh, that's only the name given that peculiar make of pudding; we are making a drive on it. I'm sure you will like it when you taste it."

"It seems to me that you ought to give ice cream with it as long as you call it ice cream pudding."

"We don't give cottages with cottage pudding," quickly replied the witty waitress, which threw the middle-aged woman into a convulsion of laughter, and she ordered a second plate.—Boston Herald.

Marble Ponds of Persia.

That beautiful transparent stone called Tabriz mable, much used in the burial places of Persia and in their grandest edifices, consists of petrified water of ponds in certain parts of the country. This petrification may be traced to its termination; in one part the water is clear, in a second it appears thicker and stagnant, in a third quite black, and in its last stage it is white like frost. When the operation is complete a stone thrown on its surface makes no impression, and one may walk over it without wetting one's shoes. The substance thus produced is brittle and transparent and sometimes richly striped with red, green and copper color. So much is this marble, which may be cut into large slabs, looked upon as a luxury, that none but the king, his sons and persons especially privileged are permitted to take it.

A Curious Fact.

It is an inexplicable fact that men buried in an avalanche of snow hear distinctly every word uttered by those who are seeking for them, while their most strenuous shouts fail to penetrate even a few feet of the snow.

A chainless wheel renders trouser guards unnecessary, but it's different with a chainless dog.

Poor is the minister whose voice fills the church and empties the pews.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING

Just Try It.

Blest be the ties that bind
Business to the public mind;
Blest be the type that strike the eye
And make the reader promptly buy.

Just try this type—fill readers' eyes
And prove it pays to advertise;
Then you'll say with emphasis—
There's no investment pays like this.

Good Results.

Until last January Fischel Bros. & Wise, dry goods merchants of Denver, Colo., did not advertise. They decided to spend $250 a month, but their bills were a little less than that. So far, the percentage of increase over the business for the first six months of 1897 has been: January, 112 per cent; February, 144 per cent; March, 163 per cent; April, 109 per cent; May, 100 per cent; June, 116 per cent. Last month the firm did the largest business in its history—2 per cent larger than during March and June of 1897 combined. The increase in business for the six months of this year over the first six months of 1897 was 123 per cent, and over the first six months of 1896, 148 per cent.—Press and Printer.

Withering Sarcasm.

"We are glad to learn that Ringling Bros.' circus is likely to visit Boone again this season," says the Boone, Ia., Republican. "When it was here last August we noted that some of our merchants had their names printed on the elephants. As they have not advertised since we are anxious to know whether they are still in business."

Pointers.

All men who advertise are not successful; but, with rare exceptions, all successful men have been advertisers.

Advertisements, like jokes, should be timely.

It is not always desirable that a large amount of space should be filled with a large number of words.

Truth is the prime essential in advertising. The best written ads will soon cease to sell goods if you are always "just out" of a leader when a customer calls.

Doing business without advertising is a good deal like filling a barrel through a half-inch bung without a funnel.

You needn't chase a lying ad. It'll run itself to death in a short time.

People will talk. If you advertise your good points they will talk well of you. If you do not, look out.

In most cases the merchant who has no money to spend in advertising eventually has no money to meet other expenses.

A store full of goods unsold represents so much money lying idle. The cost of selling the goods by advertising them would, in some cases, be less than the interest which would otherwise accrue on the unsold stock.

IDOLIZES INGERSOLL.

And Has Left $1,000 for the Great Infidel to Conduct His Funeral.

Nearly twenty years ago Robert G. Ingersoll promised James Tuttle of Atlanta, Ill., that he would conduct the latter's funeral services, and now that Mr. Tuttle is 92 years of age he has completed the arrangements. Mr. Tuttle has set aside $1,000 to defray the expenses of Ingersoll's journey to Atlanta, and, in order that the noted agnostic may be sure to receive the money in spite of what his heirs may think about it, he has drawn up his will and given him a legacy of that amount.

JAMES TUTTLE.

Tuttle made the acquaintance of Ingersoll in 1866, and since that time his admiration has been unbounded. There is no one who has watched more eagerly for the issuing of a new lecture by Ingersoll, and he has committed each to memory as soon as he could, quoting long passages from them to his friends. In Tuttle's opinion Ingersoll is the greatest man in the United States and one of the greatest men who ever lived.

Servia's Ex-King.

Ex-King Milan, of Servia, is but 43 and yet he is aged. His grandfather was a swineherd and Milan inherited all of his bad qualities, while he cultivated and accumulated others. In 1868 the assassination of Michael brought the honor of reigning prince to him, and after the treaty of Paris he ascended to the throne in 1872. In 1888 Queen Natalie became so disgusted with him that she obtained a divorce. The next year the Servians gave him $1,000,000 to abdicate and leave the country, which he did, being succeeded by his son, Alexander. Milan has inherited seven fortunes and squandered them all.

We've often wondered what will become of the self-made man in the final round-up.

When ever a man fails in an undertaking he attributes it to fatalism.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.....1898

Direct evidence connecting General Weyler of Cuban fame with the wholesale looting of the Philippine treasury has been unearthed in the Bilibid prison. Maximiliano Rosales and Julian Reyes, sent to prison as scapegoats for official thieves, have been liberated by order of Major General Otis, but deliverece came too late for a third prisoner convicted of the same, for he died eight days before the American army entered the city. Rosalels and Reyes declared they were unjustly suffering for the crimes of others, and beg that their cases be reopened. They agreed that Weyler and his associates had looted the treasury of $1,300,000 in Mexican silver and that they had been accused of the crime and sent to jail. An examination of the books was ordered. The latter showed that during Gen. Weyler's regime several immense sums of money had been withdrawn without satisfactory reason. Rosales, who was ona of the cashiers at the treasury, declares that Weyler himself came to the treasury to aid in the crime. It has been decided to make a full investigation of the case.

It is astonishing how many people there are who knew at the beginning just what the Democrats ought to have done! But the question is what to do now. They must quit complaining and go to work for the future. If principles are right they are worth the battle. In defeat or victory the *Sun's* flag has never gone down. There is no profit in growling about what might have been and so now let us clear the decks for the next action. On those who are more successful than others devolves the duty of mending up broken places. The defeated ones have no right to complain and make ill-natured remarks. They have been trusted with leadership and have been beaten and they owe more to the party than high privates in the battle. The voice of the people is supreme and let every man so recognize it. The decision stands until reversed by the same high authority. No man who is not prepared to accept the verdict should ask for a trial of his merits. The people make mistakes, but they have a right to make them.—*Colusa Sun.*

All the information obtainable goes to show that the Nicaragua canal project, instead of being near to ceitain success, as we had all hoped, is in great peril from the multitude of interests which are now at war over it. At the approaching session of Congress several different sets of concessionaires will be represented in Washington by lobbyists, some working in favor of immediate action and some against it, but what will be the state of the case when opposition arises in the form of all these adverse lobby crowds? The best hope for speedy action is that by the time Congress meets the different interests may decide that there is nothing for any of them in a prolonged fight and that they will decide to get together on a proposition which the government can accept.

One of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party is that the rich should pay equally with the poor for the support of the government which gives them protection. It was and is for this reason that the Democrats favor an income tax. As taxes are laid at present under yaller administration of the rich and pompous trusts, the rich people of this country are practically exempt from taxation in proportion to their wealth and incomes. The war tax has come to stay—it's a necessity so long as the Dingley abortion exists—and it's the poor men and women who are paying the big end of the tax. The Democratic party has ever stood for equal and exact justice to all.

Van Dyke, the Silver Republican nominee on the fusion ticket, was elected notwithstanding the landslide against the combination, which shows that there are many Silver Republicans other than those who acted with the Fusion party. It is a pretty large straw showing the silver sentiment in the State. It shows, too, that the Democrats were true to the fusion compact; and it also shows that while the Republicans are still for silver they are not enough for it to induce them to vote the Democratic ticket.

Notwithstanding the mud slinging and the bitter fight made against Dr. Pace he was successful. The Doctor has the interest of his district at heart and will ever be faithful to the trust that has been handed over to him. He will make an able representative of the people and will give satisfaction to all. The Doctor extends his heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends who favored him with their votes and services during the campaign, and he shall ever strive to thoroughly represent them.—*Union Herald.*

Governor Pingree, who was re-elected Tuesday in Michigan, is the leading single tax man in the United States, but the Democrats did not have cheek to whoop it up like the Republicans did here, making it an issue *nolens volens.* Michigan is a State of farms, joining fences from one end to the other and in all that land not one farmer believed single tax an issue and would not try to defeat the people's champion on it.

McKinley's currency reform is to be considered in the next Congress, and that bodes no good for silver, if conclusions are to be left to Republicans like Mr. DeVries' opponent.

GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS.

CANDIDATES.	Round Valley.	Lincoln	Ure.	Bishop	East Bishop	Colorado	Big Pine	Fish Springs	Tabosee	Independence	Virgin	Georgia Creek	Lone Pine	Cerro Gordo	Keeler	Olancha	Darwin	Modock	Mountain Springs	Saline	Panamint	Totals	Majorities
For Governor of State.																							
HENRY T. GAGE																	6						
JOB HARRIMAN																							
JAMES G. MAGUIRE																	4						
J. E. McCOMAS																							
Lieutenant-Governor.																							
JAMES ANDREW																							
EDWARD L. HUTCHISON																	1						
JACOB H. NEFF																	1						
ROBERT SUMMERS																							
Secretary of State.																							
CHARLES F. CURRY																	5						
EMIL LIESS																							
R. A. THOMPSON																	5						
J. W. WEBB																							
Controller.																							
EDWARD P. COLGAN																	5						
T. L. HIERLIHY																							
T. W. MAPLES																	5						
JOHN ROBERTSON																							
Treasurer.																							
E. M. DEWEY																							
WILLS. GREEN																	4						
TRUMAN REEVES																	6						
C. B. WILLIAMS																							
Attorney-General.																							
H. P. ANDREWS																	5						
J. H. BLANCHARD																							
TIRY L. FORD																	5						
A. F. STRAWN-HAMILTON																							
Surveyor-General.																							
I. H. MULHOLLAND																	5						
J. GEORGE SMITH																							
GREEN SPURRIER																							
MARTIN J. WRIGHT																	5						
Clerk of Supreme Court.																							
LEMUEL D. BIDDLE																							
W. P. FASSETT																							
H. A. McCRANEY																	4						
GEORGE W. ROOT																	6						
Superintendent of Public Instruction.																							
P. B. GALLAGHER																							
THOMAS J. KIRK																	7						
FANNY M. PUGH																	1						
CHRISTIAN RUNCKLE																	1						
JANE A. ROULSTON																							
Superintendent of State Printing.																							
LEROY S. ATWOOD																							
A. CONTI																							
ALFRED J. JOHNSTON																	5						
E. L. WOODMAN																	5						
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.																							
WILLIAM M. CONLEY																	5						
THOS. B. McFARLAND																	4						
T. M. STEWART																							
ROBERT THOMPSON																							
WALTER VAN DYKE																	5						
WILLIAM C. VAN FLEET																	7						
Representative in Congress.																							
MARION DEVRIES																	5						
FRANK D. RYAN																	4						
Board of Equalization.																							
GEORGE L. ARNOLD																	6						
T. O. TOLAND																	2						
Railroad Commissioner.																							
NEHEMIAH BLACKSTOCK																	6						
J. L. DRYDEN																	2						
State Senator.																							
GEORGE B. McCORD																	7						
H. L. PACE																	3						
Member of the Assembly.																							
P. H. MACK	22	30	21	66	52	8	52	13	3	72	7	15	29		11	5				19	23		
FINLAY McIVER	22	36	30	64	46	8	62	16	1	59	12	26	5		9	5				9	6		
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.																							
A. K. BRIGGS	15	5	2	19	1	1	7	1		2	2	1	5		1	1							
A. M. GIVEN	29	43	23	68	4	8	61	13	8	63	9	18	4		8	3	1			19	9		
J. J. GUNN	12	23	17	51	43	8	54	14	8	61	9	20	38		13	6	5			21	18		
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.																							
D. J. HESSION	29	43	31	79	65	10	85	29	13	107	15	23	5		14	8	3			21	23		
J. H. STOUTENBOROUGH	17	23	20	74	31	7	36	4	3	2	3	14	2		8	2	6			7	4		
Treasurer.																							
W. T. BUNNEY	28	41	28	88	52	8	35	11	11	57	13	24	5		10	1	13			12	10		
S. G. GREGG	13	25	22	44	47	9	87	20	1	7	6	14	3		12	9	1			17	5		
Assessor.																							
DAVID HOLLAND	16	23	31	5	15	10	73	1	8	9	8	22	53		14	5	13			23	17		
W. W. YANDELL	30	48	19	83	85	7	45	18	8	7	10	17	24		7	1	20			10	8		
District Attorney.																							
WM. D. DEHY	27	44	44	98	41	7	60	13	8	64	13	25	50		14	4	12			21	19		
P. W. FORBES	18	27	7	37	66	10	59	14	8	69	4	14	2		8	6	26			8	9		
Superintendent of Schools.																							
H. C. HAMPTON	27	42	14	89	47	10	65	13	13	70	14	26	3		10	7	13			19	21		
J. H. SHANNON	15	21	36	68	25	7	58	11	4	53	6	12	5		11	3	1			11	8		
Coroner and Public Administrator.																							
J. H. KISPERT	26	14	24	38	52	8		17	10	81	16	25	53		13	8	1			13	9		
I. P. YANEY	24	54	26	89	6	9		13	5	20	3	12	2		7	2	3			16	18		
County Surveyor.																							
W. G. DIXON																							
JOS. SELLY																							
Amendment No. 1	YES																						
	NO																						
Amendment No. 2	YES																						
	NO																						
Amendment No. 3	YES																						
	NO																						
Amendment No. 4	YES																						
	NO																						
Amendment No. 5	YES																						
	NO																						
Amendment No. 6	YES																						
	NO																						
Amendment No. 7	YES																						
	NO																						

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT.

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

SODA WATER.....

.....ALL FLAVORS

[redacted] Cts. per Case.

No. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates.

Will ship to all points, in first-class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,

Bishop. Cal.

C. E. JOHNSON.

Announcements under this head will be charged for at the rate of Ten Dollars each, payment to be made in advance.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address

F. A. HYDE,

630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.50
Board, per week	$5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00

LODGING.....25 to 50 cts

BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor*

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
July 1	To cash on hand	$12 025 12	
5	cash from A M Given, tax col	539 42	
5	P A Chalfant, co. assessor	1 875 56	
	P A Chalfant, assessor	38 10	
	cash from A M Given, tax collector	27 00	
	D J Hession, clerk fees	8 65	
	D J Hession, recorder, fees	62 30	
	J H Shannon int on State land	33 60	
8	A A Cashbaugh, int State land	33 60	
9	J H Shannon fines	2 25	
13	Samuel T Black, School money	3,074 06	
18	Jack Malloy, rent	3 03	
	Joseph Shilling'd	1 04	
	A V Davidson fines	7 00	
24	E H Edwards int State land	32 00	
27	Margaret Sanders Big Pine bonds	3,000 00	
		20 762 72	
Aug 1	A M Given, tax col.	2 4 00	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	60 8	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	15 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 50	
	D J Hession, recorder fees	48 15	
	D J Hession, clerk, fees	28 35	
8	Modock Con M & Co redemption	14 55	
30	John Richardson Lakeland	123 16	
	A B Schively on Lake land	3 8 63	
		21 697 04	
Sept 5	A M Given, tax col	455 50	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	377 79	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	26 00	
	D J Hession, clerk	31 15	
	D J Hession, Recorder fees	24 20	
	Thos T Smith, state land	48 01	
	Thos T Smith, on state land	48 01	
	David Scott, state lan	25 50	
		22 733 20	

DISBURSEMENTS

July	Lone Pine B'd fund	1 160 00
	Salary	1 15 7 28
	Hospital	1 68 00
	General Expense	1 795 65
	Bridge	13 43
	Road Dist No 1	77 00
	" " " 2	267 00
	" " " 3	2 4 00
	" " " 4	124 50
	Big Pine Sch'l B'd	1 500 00
	" " " "	5 00
	Sunday Sch'l Library	6 00
	Library "	8 18
	Bishop "	15 00
	Irving "	7 00
	Milton "	15 00
	County School Fund	16 00
		8 574 0
Aug.	Salary	1 024 98
	Road Dist. No 2	5 00
	" " 3	24 00
	General Expense	1 004 4
	Hospital	65 50
	Fish Spring	12 00
		10 [illegible]
Sept.	General Expense	11 3
	Salary	1 024 [illegible]
	Hospital Fund	
	Fish Spring	
	Round Valley	
	Union	
	Milton School Fund	
	Tabosee	21 46
	Independence	164 15
	Big Pine School fd.	1 000 00
	Fish Sp. Library	8 00
	County Bond	1 500 00
	Cash	8 146 3
		22 733 20 22 733 20

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund	341 99	
County bond		885 38
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 541 29	
General Expense		1 151 08
Hospital		2 59 12
General road	174 80	
Road District No 1	386 39	
" " " 2	297 97	
" " " 3	2 3 17	
" " " 4	83 22	
" " " 5	306 51	
Road Poll tax	2 55	
Unapportioned county	167 94	
Bridge	292 87	
Institute	5 0	
Teacher's library	33	
County school	26 85	
Property tax	1 559 58	
Milton school library fund	9 10	
Round Valley	25 19	
Irving	36 82	
Bishop	21 17	
Station	28 78	
Warm Spring	63	
Big Pine	11 30	
Independence	1 58	
Union	30	
Riverside		64
Lone Pine	22 49	
Fish Spring	1 55	
Liberty	15 94	
Tabosee		2 50
Valley	8 45	
Keeler	11 50	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Big Pine	5 0 60	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Some (new)	78 65	
Union school bond fund	79 58	
Big Pine	75 34	
Fish Springs	68 76	
Lone Pine	77 60	
Tabosee	46 42	
Fish Springs School	121 98	
Riverside	116 71	
Bishop	57 91	
Lone Pine	327 62	
Big Pine	157 95	
Warm Spring	88 99	
Irving	463 17	
Independence	377 90	
Polaris	80 25	
Keeler	80 25	
Station	50 62	
Milton	161 75	
Union	80 29	
Valley	263 65	
Library	28 42	
Tabosee	134 52	
Riverside special	96	
Irving special	19 07	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Swamp and overflowed	481 79	
Round Valley School	150 48	
Cash on hand		8 146 3
	10 425 17	10 425 17

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Oct. 1898.

D. J HESSION,
Clerk

Filed Oct. 7, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor

Approved Oct. 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, between June 30th and Sept. 30th, 1898:

Total warrants drawn		11 921 81
Gen. Expense fund	2 811 49	
School "	382 75	
Hospital "	1 795 19	
Salary "	3 597 24	
Road District No 1 Fund	77 00	
" " " 2 "	272 00	
" " " 3 "	228 25	
" " " 4 "	124 50	
Bridge "	133 13	
Big Pine Bldg "	2 500 00	
	11 921 81	11 921 81

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
county bonds		60 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Inyo county total indebtedness	60 9 0 55	
Cash in treasury		8 146 39
Remaining indebtedness		52 844 16
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed Oct. 3, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved Oct. 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Stotler, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of R. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Salene Todd, W. B. Ralphs, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of those certain mines, mill sites and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
[SEAL] Clerk.

Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff; P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said superior court

The People of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The NE 1-4 of Sec. 36, Township No. 12 south, Range No. 34 east, M. D. M., and cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11 232 from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $6[illegible].20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent for two dollars cost of publication ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

J. M. Keeler, defendant

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court

The people of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The NE 1-4 of Sec. 36, Township No. 12 south, Range No. 34 east, M. D. M., and cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11 232 from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $6[illegible].20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent for two dollars cost of publication ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit; and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
SEAL Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs.

J. M. Keeler, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment foreclosing all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The NE 1-4 of NW 1-4 of Section 4; all frac'l Section 5, Township 17 south, and frac'l S 1-2 of SE 1-4 of Sec. in 31, Township No. 16 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M., and cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 9,675, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $18[illegible].40, due and unpaid to the said State

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, ... 1898

R. J. Laws and George T. Mills went to Keeler Monday.

G. P. Bourland of Bishop was a visitor in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Mulholland arrived home last Monday.

Ed M. Clarke came down from Bishop Wednesday, returning next day.

J. J. Gunn came in Wednesday evening from a trip to the Beveridge country.

Colonel Sutherland went below on Monday's train. He will return in ten days.

Ex-Governor Colcord was sworn in last week as Superintendent of the Mint in Carson.

R. S. Miner, Esq., has gone to Mono county, but will return within two or three weeks.

Levy's New Hotel opens to-night with a grand ball to which every body is invited. Good music and a good supper, sure.

No doubt the new Independence Hotel will be thronged at the "house-warming" to-night. Mr. Levy extends invitation to all.

Wm. Rowan expects to start for Los Angeles about the 20th with a large band of horses which he has pastured here during the summer.

O. I. Mairs started for Los Angeles yesterday with a four-horse stage load of passengers. He expects to spend a couple of weeks in the southern metropolis.

The well-known capitalist, Mr. L. H. Estep, of Pasadena, has interested himself in the gold mines of Snow Canyon, and a bright future of that camp is therefore assured.

Charley Anthony and Thomas Leatherdale returned to Darwin last Monday. They had spent several days here on a lawsuit connected with mining property in southern Inyo.

S. E. Vermilyea Esq. arrived home last Monday from a campaigning trip through California. Mr. Vermilyea made many friends on his trip and did effective work for the fusion cause.

The Independence Athletic Club will meet every Tuesday and Saturday evening for purposes of instruction and exercise. Mr. McLane's calesthenic class meets every Tuesday evening.

Horseback prospectors are not as common as heretofore. The men who "rode all over the country and found nothing" are giving place to the patient, practical prospector who is not in too big a hurry to miss a good thing.

The Election Board at Ballarat caused Inyo County $90 unnecessary expense and the loss of three days' time to five business men, by sending their returns over a thousand miles around instead of authorizing a special messenger to carry them forty miles to Darwin. Somebody blundered, and hence our incomplete election table.

Hon. P. Reddy has bought the N. S. Thompson mine at Darwin, as we understand paying therefor $5,000. The property, which is the old Cuervo, lies on the main mineral belt, between the Defiance and the Independence mines, both of which have long belonged to Mr. Reddy. The central property has a long, deep base tunnel through which all the ground can be worked, with great saving of hoisting expense and less pumping of water. In short, it will make lower grade ores profitable.

Election Counts.

Owing to the fact that the tally-sheet was omitted from the Laws precinct election returns, the County Board will be unable to complete the official count till to-morrow. All the other precincts are counted. Taking the unofficial return from Laws, Mack has a majority of 7 for Assemblyman in this county, 2 in Mono and 9 in Alpine. Given has a majority of 16 for Sheriff, and Bunney a majority of 4 for Treasurer. These were the close ones. Hession is elected County Clerk, Yandell Assessor, Dehy District Attorney, Hampton School Superintendent, Yaney Coroner, Dixon Surveyor, Cooley, Jones and Henebry Supervisors. Pace is elected State Senator in this District. Maguire's majority in county is 30; De Vries' 204; Mulholland, 186. The complete official returns will be given next week.

Methodist Church.

Services for the week ending November 24th:

Sunday: Lone Pine—Sermon at 11 a. m. by the pastor.

Georges Creek—Sunday-school at 1:30 p. m.; preaching at 2:30 p. m.

Independence—Sunday-school at 2 in the afternoon. Evening preaching service at 7 o'clock; subject of evening's discourse, "Time Fleeting."

Thanksgiving Day, November 24th, service of special music and sermon in the Church at 11 o'clock a. m.

All are most cordially invited to attend the services, especially the Thanksgiving service.

JOHN J. PARDEE, Pastor.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending November 17, 1898:

Highest barometer	30.250	12th
Lowest "	30.030	17th
Highest temperature	68.0	17th
Lowest "	33	15th
Mean "	26.9	
Average dew point	11.9	
Average humidity	20.4	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	30 N W	11th

Board of Supervisors.

MONDAY, November 14, 1898.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time as Board of Election Canvassers, pursuant to law.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Ben. T. Williams, and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

It being ascertained that all precinct election returns were not on file, the Board adjourned until Tuesday, November 15, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m., then to meet for the purpose of canvassing the same.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TUESDAY, November 15, 1898, 10 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time as Board of Election Canvassers, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Williams and Freeman, presiding.

It still being ascertained that all precinct election returns were not on file, the Board adjourned until Wednesday, November 16th, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., then to meet for the purpose of canvassing the same.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1898, 10 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, met at above stated time as Board of Election Canvassers, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Williams and Chairman Freeman.

It still being ascertained that all precinct election returns were not on file, the Board adjourned to meet Thursday, November 17, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1898, 10 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time as Board of Election Canvassers, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Williams and Chairman Freeman, presiding.

It now being ascertained that all precinct election returns were on file, the Board proceeded with canvass of election returns until 12 m., and took recess until 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, all members present. Canvassing of votes proceeded. At hour of 4 o'clock Board took a recess until 9 o'clock a. m., Nov. 18, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Some of the scholars are complaining because our most recent acquisition is being spelled Porto Rico instead of Puerto Rico. Now the plain American people had used Porto Rico molasses long before Puerto Rico became a physical and orthographic issue. The scholars may stick to their "u" and their "e," but a plain, round "o" will probably continue to set the popular style.

BORN.

SCHALTEN—At Big Pine, Nov 10, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Lou Schalton, twin sons.

TOTTEN—At Lone Pine, Nov. 16, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Totten, a daughter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., November 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on MONDAY, December 26, 1898, viz: George Thorpe, for the E ½ of N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 23, Tp. 12 S., R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Henderson D Gill, of Independence, Cal.; John Willet of Citrus, Cal.; Harry A. Cook and Michael C. Muldoon, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, deceased. Notice of Sale of Real Estate

Notice is Hereby Given, that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, state of California, made on the 14th day of May, 1898, and of an order of said Court, made on the 16th day of November, 1898, in the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said Estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United states, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the 12th day of December, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Court House, in the Town of Independence County of Inyo, State of California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Edwin M Crocker, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all the certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and described as follows:

The N½ of N½ of Sec. 5, W½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SE¼ and S½ of SE¼ of Sec. 4, and W½ of NE¼ of Sec. 9, all in Township 8 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

Also, the NE¼ of Sec 17, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

Also, all of Sec 16, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 640 acres.

Also, Lot No. 1 and W½ of Lot No. 2 in NE¼, and NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 5, SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec 5; SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec 4, and W½ of NW¼ of Sec. 9, all in Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 349 and 170-100 acres.

Also, the W½ of NW¼, and NW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 19, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, and NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 24, Township 9 South, Range 32 East, all of Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 192 and 70-100 acres.

Also, the NW¼ of the SE¼, and the S½ of the SE¼ of Sec. 17, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 120 acres.

Also, the N½ of the NE¼ of Sec. 19 and the E½ of the SE¼ of Sec. 18, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

Also, the SW¼ of the SW¼ of Sec 4, Township 9 S., R. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 40 acres.

Also, the NE¼ of Sec 8, Township 9 S., Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

Terms and Conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court.

Deed at the expense of purchaser.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Administrator of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased

Dated November 17th, 1898.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

Gold and Silver Out of Date—Brocade and Hand Embroidery In Vogue.

Photograph frames have a new wrinkle this spring. The photograph frame of gold, generally of the empire style, is going out of date, and that of silver has gone out completely. Their places are now taken by photograph frames of rich brocade, which, just brought over from Paris, are beginning to be sold in the shops and have at the moment an especial vogue for the reason that they are not made in this country.

For their decorativeness as well as their novelty these brocaded picture frames are getting to be very popular. Brocades of rich and subdued colors are used, and generally there are tinseled edges. They curve out slightly, being stuffed out so as to stand upon the edge. The favorite color is a tone of greenish gray, brocades of a deep red touch being also in favor.

A novelty in this line is a photograph box without a cover that holds a string of a dozen photograph frames. This string of frames folds up compactly and fits snugly in the box or case. Both box and frames are covered with the same brocade.

Another new photograph frame is hand embroidered. It is being shown in great variety and is exceedingly elaborate. Such frames are done in designs of flowers, bowknots and birds and in all the delicate colors, in tones of pinks, blues and greens. A favorite ground for this embroidery is pink satin, though satins of all other colors are used. Some of these frames show delicate white embroidery on a white satin ground. The entire frame is incased in glass to prevent soiling.

Crape paper frames have a vogue, too, and are highly esteemed for country houses. These styles of the shops, noted by the New York Herald, are particularly pleasing because home-made articles can so easily be fashioned after them.

Polishing a Hard Wood Floor.

Much labor may be saved in caring for hard wood floors by the use of the "frottoir," which is simply a heavy weight covered with carpet, to which is attached a long handle. The American Kitchen Magazine tells that an enterprising little woman, after a journey on the continent, where this implement is in general use, improvised one by covering a brick with carpet and catching it in the clamp with a long handle used for scrubbing brushes. It is unnecessary to buy patent polishes for this process. Melt a quantity of beeswax over the fire and stir in turpentine until it assumes the consistency of a paste. This polish is extremely inflammable, and the greatest care must be taken in mixing it not to allow it to come in contact with the fire. When about to use, melt a portion over the fire and spread a thin layer over the cloth covered brick. Begin at one corner and work sharply, taking an arm's length at a time; let the new row overlap enough to avoid showing a streak.

Novelties In Jewelry.

The Jewelers' Circular notes the following novelties:

Scarfpins for the fashionable bright plaid ascot scarf, which women are expected to wear this summer, are of sporting character, simulating tennis rackets, riding whips, golf sticks, etc.

Gorgeous hatpins are the natural sequence of gorgeous hats and give much employment to the semiprecious stones. Jade, by the way, is high in favor as a talisman and figures in these pins.

Women who possess the large oval miniature brooches of their grandmother's day set around with fine large pearls, as so many of these were, can have them transformed into handsome belt buckles.

Unique and exceedingly rich among new brooches are those for which a bit of the natural pearl formation furnishes the central ornament. The setting is India gold enriched with colored gems.

A diamond tortoise ornament on the bonnet is supposed to bring good luck.

French Fancy In Decoration.

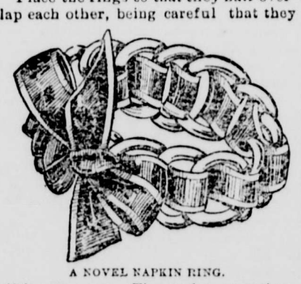
The stiff white linen window shade has had a long reign. Now comes a rival, an accessory much more in harmony with the luxuriously furnished rooms of the present day. In the new shades the design has been to give them a certain elegance and daintiness suitable to their surroundings.

The New York Tribune illustrates one from among latest Parisian importations. The material is embroidered india muslin, with a design of guipure insertion, the bottom, which is cut in three scallops, being draped by a deep ruffle of the muslin and lace.

An Odd Little Napkin Ring.

An odd little napkin ring which is quickly made, inexpensive and sells rapidly at fairs, is illustrated by The Standard Designer. To make it requires 12 brass rings about the size of a cent and ribbon of any preferred color about half an inch in width.

Place the rings so that they half overlap each other, being careful that they



A NOVEL NAPKIN RING.

all lap one way. Then twist, or, rather, interlace, the ribbon through the ovals made by the overlapping, bringing it always over the overlying side of the ring and under the underlying side. When the ribbon has been laced through all the rings, it should be drawn rather tightly to form the whole into a circle, and the ends tied in a bow.

Pretty Summer Work.

For silk curtains to be hung on standing bookcases or shelves used as medicine closets either old rose or yellow is very popular. The Decorator and Furnisher suggests that at one side there can be given an outlining in gilt, the Japanese gold thread couched on in some conventional figure. This showy ornamentation can also form a border for the bottom if desired. This is pretty summer work, which fills up the time for the visitor, who generally carries away with her pick up work of one kind or another.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

Mine obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

S ZAUN.

LONE PINE—

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the county.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED $1.00
PAIR SPRINGS $1.00
All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and convenience of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

..... May 28th
..... July 2nd
..... July 30th
..... August 27th
..... September 24th
..... October 22nd
..... November 26th
..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M

P. H. MACK, Sec

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ANNIE VALENZUELA, Plaintiff, vs. IGNACIO VALENZUELA, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, state of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE People of the State of California send Greeting to Ignacio Valenzuela, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or she will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, state of California, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[SEAL] o2115

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of Edouard Chenot, deceased. Notice for Publication of Time Appointed for Probate of Will

NOTICE is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the Twenty sixth day of November, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Edouard Chenot, deceased, and for hearing the application of J. E. Shepherd and W. L. Hunter for the issuance to them of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk.

P. W. FORBES, Attorney for Petitioners.

Dated, Nov. 2d, A. D. 1898. nv4td

MERCHA

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD, Independence, Cal.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

WINES and [illegible]

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

HORSESHOEING

....AND....

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP. INDEPENDENCE

Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

OFFICIAL.

ORDINANCE NO. 63.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION 1. All persons doing business in the County of Inyo, State of California, shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

SECTION 2. Auctioneers are divided into two classes, and must obtain license from the License Collector as follows:

1. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $250 and upwards constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $5 per quarter.

2. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $250 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $6 per quarter.

SECTION 3. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State, County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes, and must pay licenses as follows:

1. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter or over constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

2. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the second Class, and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SECTION 4. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table $5 per quarter; and for each bowling alley $15 per quarter; but no license must be granted for a less term than three months.

SECTION 5. For the exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performances, vocal or instrumental concert, $7; and for each show of any figures, jugglers, necromancers, magicians, wire or rope-dancing, sleight of hand exhibition, $5 for each performance. The provision of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for benefit of churches, schools, or other charitable entertainments by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SECTION 6. Each pawn-broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SECTION 7. Every keeper of intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SECTION 8. Every person who at a fixed place of business sells any malt or fermented liquors, wines or distilled liquors, whether on commission or otherwise (except viticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, a license, and must pay quarterly therefor the sum of Forty Dollars; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors, who sells the same on the premises on which such liquors may or shall be manufactured, must obtain from the Tax Collector, for such business, a license, and must pay quarterly therefor the sum of Twenty Dollars.

SECTION 9. Every person who at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, drugs or medicines, jewelry or precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise (except agricultural or viticultural productions or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm, when sold by the producers thereof, and except such as are sold at public auction by auctioneers under license) and all persons who keep horses for hire, except such as are used for the transportation of goods, must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, a license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector; such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

1. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2500, or more, constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $9 per quarter.

2. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1250 and less than $2500 constitute the Second Class, and must pay a license of $4.50 per quarter.

3. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring less than $1250 constitute the Third Class, and must pay a license of $3 per quarter.

SECTION 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler who carries a pack, and vends goods, wares and merchandise, must pay a license of $5 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, must pay a license of $10 per month.

SECTION 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull, and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, and pay therefor as follows:

1. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the First Class, and require a license of $75;

2. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the Second Class and require a license of $50;

3. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the Third Class and require a license of $40;

4. At $35 and less than $50 constitute the Fourth Class and require a license of $25.

5. At $15 and less than $35 constitute the Fifth Class and require a license of $15;

6. At less than $15 constitute the Sixth Class and require a license of $10;

7. For each Jack, $10.

8. For each Bull, $10.

Provided, however, that each and every license granted under or by virtue hereof shall expire on the last day of December of the year for which said license was so granted.

SECTION 12. The Tax Collector of said Inyo County shall have the collection of licenses provided for by this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same; and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance who fails or neglects or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of such license, and in case either the said Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for and a writ of attachment may issue without any bonds being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 13. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed suitable blank licenses for the said Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the Tax Collector when sold.

SECTION 14. The said Tax Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 15. All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said County as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of said County.

SECTION 16. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinances No's. 43, 44, 47, 49 of said Board of Supervisors, passed on the 8th day of January, 1892, April 6th, 1892, April 5th, 1893, and July 11th, 1893, respectively, are hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 17. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo at least one week, said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL]

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 63, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 13th day of July, 1898, by the following vote:

AYES:—A. C. Freeman, J. J. Stewart, Ben T. Williams, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred.

NOES:—None

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[Seal,]

Attest: D. J. HESSIGN, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

Endorsed: Ordinance No. 63. Filed July 13, 1898.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. M. LABERGE,

LONE PINE, - - CALIFORNIA,

BUTCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK,

HAMS AND BACON.

BEEF delivered at Lone Pine Station for 6c. per lb. by wholesale.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	45	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Rio Vista	65	3:10 p m	1:00 p m
Schurz	78	3:50 p m	12:15 p m
Gillis	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
Hawthorne			

STATIONS.	MILES.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible]
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:53 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:46 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraline Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

PROPOSED ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves and increases the appetite. Try it.

So far 1,279,000 persons have visited the Omaha exposition.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

A Norwegien engineer has invented a process for producing paper glue, dressing gum and soap from seaweed.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching, nervous feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Box 852.

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 208 212 Bush street. American or European plan. Room and board $1.00 to $1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to $1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

We pay you $100 if we cannot prove that we can save you MONEY on everything you buy. We are saving the people of the Pacific Coast thousands of dollars every month. For full particulars, address, Gilbert Clements' Sons, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal., Wholesale and Retailers of Family Supplies.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

More Solemn Still.

"It is a solemn thing," said the young man, "when a woman trusts a man with her affections."

"It ain't as solemn," said the man with the dry goods necktie, "as when she won't trust him with his own wages."—Indianapolis Journal.

Scrofula

Taints the blood of millions, and sooner or later may break out in hip disease, running sores or some more complicated form. To cure scrofula or prevent it, thoroughly purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has a continually growing record of wonderful cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

This Paper is printed with Nathan's News Ink.

BASE BALL, FOOT BALL.

ATHLETIC AND GYMNASIUM SUPPLIES.

Send For Catalogue.

WILL & FINCK CO. 820 Market St. San Francisco.

Sole Agency **EQUIPOISE WAIST** Corset and Cover Combined. Bones can be removed for washing. Something new in baby goods. Send for FREE catalogue and learn how to dress the baby by using Arnold's Knit Goods for Infants. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

MRS. M. H. OBER

34 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal

Ask your grocer for the celebrated

IXL TAMALES FRIJOLES CHILE CON CARNE CHICKEN SOUP IN CANS

Manuf'd and Put Up by.... IXL TAMALE CO. (Inc.) 21-23 Tenth St., S. F., Cal.

If your grocer does not sell them write for sample tin at 15c; soup, 25c.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

ABNEY, CARR & CO.

8 F. N. U. No. 852 New Series. 43

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

A SOLDIER'S TARGET.

EACH man, as he signed his name on the enlistment roll, realized that war meant fight, and that fight meant kill. This idea was further drilled into us in camp; it formed the basis of the colonel's address as we marched to the front; it brought our muskets to an "alm" as we caught sig'ht of the enemy for the first time. We had become soldiers to march, fight and kill. It was to be looked upon as a matter of business, as well as a patriotic duty. The sooner the strength of the enemy was exhausted the sooner we would have peace.

We thought that every man in company "G" had the same feeling—to kill—but we had not been long at the front when we found an exception. A score of skirmishers were ordered down in front of the regiment to feel the strength of the enemy in the fringe of bushes along a creek. Ambrose Davis was one of us. He was a man of 30—a plain, every day man who had laid down the tools of a mechanic to take up the musket of a soldier. He was not given to enthusiasm, but he was an obedient soldier and the best shot in the company. As we clambered over the fence and took "open order" on the broad field which dipped down to the creek, the enemy in the fringe had a dead rest on every man. War with them also meant kill. To kill one of half a million men means little, and yet it means kill. Zip! Ping! Zip! It was not firing by file—it was not firing by volleys into a battle line half hidden in the smoke, but every bullet that came pinging was meant for an individual soldier.

We crouched down and ran forward. We zig-zagged to right and left. We took the shelter of every knoll, brush and stump. The enemy had to develop his strength to check us. In front of Davis was an opening in the fringe—a spot where a farm road crossed the creek. The enemy to the right and left of this road was using the bank of the stream as a breastwork and we were firing a good deal at random. An officer suddenly appeared in the center of this opening, and raising a pair of glasses to his eyes he took a cool survey of the regiment far back of us on the hill. He was within pistol shot of Davis and he must have known it, and yet he stood there as cool and calm as you please to take his chance. It was sheer bravado. Four of our twenty had been killed, and the enemy was seeking the lives of the rest. I was to the right of Davis and could have almost hit the officer with a stone; the man on his left had just as fair a target. He was not our "game," however—he belonged to Davis. We saw our comrade thrust forward a barrel of his musket and bring his eye down to the sights. Then we watched the officer to see him throw up his hands and fall. Thirty seconds passed away, and we glanced back at Davis. He had lifted his head and was looking at the officer over his gun. At the end of a quarter of a minute he dropped it again. It was his duty to kill, but this was killing in cold blood, and he had to have a few seconds to nerve himself up. Back went our eyes to the officer. He was slowly sweeping the glasses across a front of half a mile, and I wondered if he would drop them as the bullet struck him, or whether his fingers would clutch and hold them the tighter. My heart came crowding into my throat as I watched and as the seconds passed, and at length I heard the man on Davis' left shouting at him:

"Shoot! Shoot! Why the devil don't you drop that officer?"

I turned to look at Davis, and as I did so he slewed the muzzle of his gun to the right and fired into the bushes. A few seconds later the officer lowered his glasses, and swinging them in his hand and perhaps humming a tune, he slowly disappeared into the bushes. Later in the day, when Davis' singular action had been reported, the captain said to him:

"Davis, I can't believe you are a coward, because you went down on the skirmish line to be shot at, but when you had an enemy fairly under your gun, and an officer at that, why didn't you bring him down?"

"I was going to, sir, but I—I couldn't," was the reply.

"But they were shooting at you to kill."

"Yes, I know."

The captain could hardly reprimand a man for not killing an enemy as he would have shot down a rabbit, and there was no one to hint that Davis lacked courage. The incident was forgotten after a little, and such was the soldiery conduct of the man that he was made a corporal. When the enemy withdrew behind the works at Yorktown to bar McClellan's road to Richmond he covered his wings with sharpshooters, and our officers were their special target. One day, as three companies of us were dragging up some of the heavy siege-guns to be put in position, a major and a private were killed by a sharpshooter who was located in a tree top. He could be plainly made out, but the range was too far for our army muskets. A Berdan rifle was sent for, and when it arrived our captain put it into the hands of Corporal Davis and said:

"You are by long odds the best shot in our company. With a dead-rest over that log you can tumble that man out of his tree."

Davis hung back and turned pale. Just then a brigadier rode up to give an order, and his horse had scarcely come to a halt when a bullet from the sharpshooter passed through the general's hat. He was not only a bit startled, but inclined to reprimand that the fellow had not been disposed of. When he saw the heavy rifle in the hands of the pale-faced and hesitating corporal he shouted out:

"Hurry up, man, and tumble him out of that before he can reload! If you bring him down I'll ask your captain to make a sergeant of you five minutes later!"

Davis advanced to a stump a few feet away and knelt down and sighted his rifle across it. We who knew his marksmanship felt sure that his bullet would speed true. He took a long aim, and we were holding our breath to hear the report of the rifle, when he drew back, rose up and said:

"I—I can't shoot that man!"

The words were hardly out of his mouth when the man in the tree fired again, and his bullet struck down a lieutenant within five feet of the brigadier.

"You idiot, but why don't you shoot?" shouted the indignant general, as he stepped forward.

"It is cold blood, sir—cold blood!" whispered Davis, who trembled in every limb, and was as pale-faced as a dead man.

"You poltroon, you coward!" raged the general. "Here, you man—cut the stripes from his sleeves, and you, captain, see that he is reduced to the ranks on the company roll! He ought to be court-martialed and driven out of the army in disgrace!"

A soldier stepped forward and with his pocket-knife cut the chevrons from the porporal's sleeves, and Poor Davis slunk away in disgrace. Here was a strange thing. A soldier who did not hesitate to put himself in a position to be killed could not be induced to fire upon the enemy. His soldierly qualities were such that he had been taken out of the ranks, and yet he refused to carry out a soldier's first duty—to kill. We could not call him a coward—no man is a coward who will face death—but we called him strange and wondered what was back of it all. The men of the company fell away from him, and in a few days he stood almost alone. When we followed up the enemy after Yorktown there was some heavy skirmishing with the rear guard. Ambrose Davis was with the company, and upon one occasion, when the hundred charged and captured a gun, he led us all in the rush and was the first man to put a hand on it. After that we said it was a case of "nerves," or that he had a hereditary fear of shedding blood, and he was looked upon more favorably.

"SLEWED THE MUZZLE OF HIS GUN TO THE RIGHT."

We saw nothing more of the "strangeness" of Ambrose Davis until the battle which [illegible] McClellan to make a ch[illegible] For half a day our reg[illegible] battle line, waiting to at[illegible]ed, and during this in[illegible] army lost two men killed a[illegible] It required all the ner[illegible] could work up to stand there and be shot at without firing a shot in return, but Davis showed no more nervousness than any of the rest. When at length we moved by the left-flank for a quarter of a mile and then dropped down to open fire and hold our ground, Davis was the man on my left and as I loaded my musket I noticed that he was firing high. Five minutes later a lieutenant came creeping along in rear of us and warning each man to aim low. I heard him cursing Davis, and twice after that, ere we fell back, I saw the man firing into the tree tops.

The enemy crowded us back day by day and mile by mile, and there was fighting over every foot of the highways. We had a fierce grapple at Fair Oaks, and again at Savage Station, but all I knew of Davis was that he was with us. It was only when weturned at bay at Malvern Hill that I found myself beside him again. He had been three times grazed by bullets, and that was proof that he had stood up to a soldier's work. Our regiment was stationed at the base of the hill, strung along in the bed of a dry creek, and the banks gave us protection and a rest for our muskets. As the enemy came swarming across the open every man was a fair target. I had fired three or four times when my musket fouled, and as I waited to clear it I watched Davis. He was firing over the heads of the enemy by thirty feet. Our position was one which could not be carried. The enemy realized this at last, and the bat[illegible] die away. On our front we ha[illegible] dead and wounded men, as far as we could see, and all firing had ceased, when a man suddenly rose up from the ground about a pistol shot away and stood staring at us. A thousand men shouted at him to come and surrender, but after a moment he turned his back and began moving away. I do not know why any of the hundreds of men who had him in range did not fire, but they did not. Some were even cheering the man, when an officer of artillery jumped down among us and shouted:

"Shoot him—shoot him—why don't some of you bring him down?"

His words were heard by fifty men, but not a gun was raised. The officer was storming at us when Davis suddenly lifted his musket and fired, and the retreating man flung up his arms, whirled about and sank down. Curses and groans followed, and Davis threw down his gun and hid his face in his hands and sobbed.

"A splendid shot!" cried the officer, "and if I were your captain you would be a corporal to-morrow!"

Davis had done a strange thing. We looked at him and wondered over it. The heat of the battle was yet strong upon us, but the killing of the man seemed little short of cold-blooded murder.

"Did I kill—kill him?" asked Davis of a man beside him when he could control himself.

"Yes, you shot him dead, the poor devil. Why didn't you let him get away?"

"You have all been down on me because I wouldn't kill," moaned the shooter, as he hid his face again.

That night we fell back to the James River. In the darkness and confusion commands were mixed up, and it was night again before the company roll was called. Private Davis was among the missing. He had survived the battle—the retreat was unmolested—if alive he was bound to find his command within a few hours. And yet he never found it. When the returns were made up his name was placed among the dead. He had been disgraced because he would not kill. He had nerved himself up at last to fire upon a human target—and then—? We spoke his name in whispers after that, and said only good words for him.—Charles B. Lewis, in Denver News.

A FORTUNE OVERLOOKED.

The Unexpected Find Made by the Executors of a Washington Estate.

"You may talk about the wonderful discoveries of gold in the Klondike region," said a lawyer a few days ago, "but one of the richest gold finds of the year occurred right here in Washington. I will not mention names, but the gentleman referred to was known all over the country before he died as one of the wealthiest pension agents and publishers of the present day.

"A short time after the captain (I will call him 'captain' throughout the story) died, his executors were engaged in making an examination of his effects. His will had been carefully drawn and all of his real and personal property was supposed to be distributed among his relatives and friends, according to his last wishes. One day in clearing out the safe in the building which still bears the captain's name an old chest was discovered in one of the dark corners of the vault. It had been there for years, and was supposed to contain only some plates and drawings of war pictures, used in connection with a book of war stories. The executors had passed the old chest by without examining its contents, supposing, of course, that it contained nothing but the plates and drawings, as indicated by the marking on the outside. One of the clerks engaged in the work had curiosity enough to take a peep into the chest. When the loose drawings were removed a sight met his gaze that fairly took his breath away. There, nestling among the sheets of war pictures, and at the bottom of the chest, was an immense pile of gold coin, which, when counted, amounted to something over $50,000.

"There were gold pieces of every denomination, from $1 to $20. The discovery was so unexpected that the executors were at a loss for some time to account for the pile of treasure. The latest will was carefully scrutinized, but nothing in it could be found relative to the unlooked-for gold deposit. Various theories were advanced to explain the accumulation of coin, and it was finally concluded that the captain had followed the example of other cautious capitalists during the last raid on the treasury gold reserve, and hoarded the amount found in the chest. The coin looked as though it might have been dropped into the chest carelessly, for the various denominations and dates were in happy confusion. The executors were unable to account for the omission of the gold pile in the will, for although the captain was a great spender, he usually kept a clear account of his securities. It is possible that he may have been quietly engaged in hoarding gold pieces for a number of years prior to his death, and when his fatal illness came on he may have forgotten the gold lining to the old chest containing the war pictures. Of course the gold was carefully counted and entered up as a very desirable part of the estate."—Washington Evening Star.

Curious French Legend.

It is asserted by the Industrielles Echo that thousands of five-franc pieces are split into halves by their French owners every year in the hope of "discovering" an immense hidden treasure. This treasury, according to the legend firmly believed in France, is an order to pay the holder 100,000 francs in silver five-franc coins. When Napoleon Bonaparte first set the five-franc piece in circulation the conservative mind of the French revolted against the numismatic revolution, and it was very difficult to induce a Frenchman to receive or proffer the new coin. Hence, according to the story, Napoleon gave it to be understood that he had ordered a check for 100,000 francs, written upon asbestos paper, to be concealed in one of the new silver pieces. From that day to this nobody has objected to the five-franc piece.—Industrielles Echo.

Paper Telegraph Poles.

Telegraph poles are now made of compressed paper. Those of that material are said to be more durable than those of wood.

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pinkham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from utter discouragement. She says:

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me, I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone.

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured.

"I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medicine.'"

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

THE RICH RUSSIAN.

He Has a Weakness For an Army of Family Servants.

We were a family of 8, occasionally of 10 or 12 says Prince Kropotkin in The Atlantic, but 50 servants at Moscow, and half as many more in the country, were considered not one too many. Four coachmen to attend a dozen horses, three cooks for the masters and two more for the servants, a dozen men to wait upon us at dinner time—one man, plate in hand, standing behind each person seated at the table—and girls innumerable in the maidservants' room, but how could any one do with less than this?

Besides, the ambition of every landed proprietor was that everything required for his household should be made at home by his "own" men.

"How nicely your piano is always tuned. I suppose Herr Schimmel must be your tuner?" one of the visitors would remark.

To be able to answer, "I have my own piano tuner," was in those times the correct thing.

"What beautiful pastry!" the guests would exclaim when a work of art, composed of ices and pastry, appeared toward the end of the dinner. "Confess, prince, that it comes from Tremble" (the fashionable pastry cook).

"It is my own confectioner, a pupil of Tremble, whom I have allowed to show what he can do," was the reply which elicited general admiration.

To have embroideries, harnesses, furniture—in fact everything—made by one's "own" men was the ideal of the rich and respected landed proprietor.

Where Money Is Very Mixed.

Although all accounts are kept in dollars and cents (American standard) in British Guiana, there is no existing coinage to correspond. Gold is rarely tendered, all larger sums being handled in bank notes, kept so long in circulation that they become almost unrecognizable in their filthy fragmentary dilapidation.

The silver coinage consists of the most incongruous varieties. Besides British a number of coins, fractions and multiples of the "gilder," enter largely into circulation. These are known as the "bitt" (4d.), "half bitt," the "two bitts," the "gilder" (being 32 cents, or 1s. 4d.), and even a peculiar three halfpenny piece is still extant, although eagerly sought for by collectors.

All these coins are of great and interesting variety, incident on the transfer of the colony from the Dutch and the once distinct governments of Berbice and Demerara and Essequibo, long since amalgamated.

Of copper coins the penny is known as a "gill," while the humble baubee becomes a "cent." Farthings were once introduced, but were regarded with contempt and suspicion, except by a few Chinamen, who succeeded in passing them in their brightness for half sovereigns.

To instance the confusion resulting, 11½d. is here described as "two bitts and a half and a gill and a cent."—London Tit-Bits.

The Professor's Wisdom.

The stern professor of the feminine preparatory school sat at his desk trying to unravel a knotty problem when a fluffy haired miss of 16 approached.

"Please, sir," she began in a tremulous voice, "will you grant me permission to go out riding with my brother this afternoon?"

Now, the old man had not forgotten the days of his youth, neither was he a fool, and looking over his spectacles he slowly said:

"So you want to go riding with your brother, do you? By the way, is this brother of yours any relation to you?"—Chicago News.

One of the Evils of Slang.

Little Ruth—Mr. Thmith, who did you kill for thithta's diamond ring?

Mr. Smith—Nobody, dear. What makes you ask such a question?

Little Ruth—Why, Tom, he thaid she'd 'a' never got it if you hadn't hung thomebody up for it.—Jewelers' Weekly.

"Why does my cake smell so queer?"

Too much soda or perhaps alum or lime. Use *Schilling's Best* baking powder. 59

Parents Are Unfair to Teachers.

"That existing methods of educating the young fall short of the ideal there is scarcely any question," writes Edward Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "The most prominent educators of the land admit this fact. Every effort is undoubtedly made to better prevailing systems. But the fight is single handed. As teachers and educators constantly say: 'We are alone. Parents give us no assistance. They do not even give us the benefit of ordinary interest.' And this is true—lamentably true. Parents are all too lax about the methods pursued in educating their children. In hundreds of cases they do not even know what the methods are. They know nothing about them. There is no co-operation of the parent with the teacher. However much we may be able to improve modern methods of education, the best results to our children cannot be reached until parent and teacher shall come into closer relations than they are at present."

Frenchwomen as Wives.

Max O'Rell considers that Frenchwomen make better wives for poor or struggling men than do the women of other nationalities. Their ambition and keen sense, he says, are great helps to a man's efforts, and they never allow themselves to weary in their endeavors to be cheery and charming. Mr. O'Rell says that the women are naturally exceedingly energetic and endowed with that vivacity which is so great a support to their own spirits, and that this enables them to impart animation and courage to others.

Other writers have noticed this peculiarity of temperament in Frenchwomen. It has been said that Americans have it to a certain degree, that degree which compels a constant activity, but that lack of true balance makes womanly energy in the western continent fitful and uncertain, while the Gallic women will be found of more equable natures.—New York Tribune.

"To Buy on Tick."

"To buy on tick"—that is, on credit—is something that does not seem to have much connection with the movement of a clock, and yet it is a figurative reference to the same thing. The syllables "tick-tack-tock" are used everywhere to represent sharp, quick sounds of various kinds, with the movements that cause them, whence the tick-tack of a clock or the ticking of any quick, light motion, as the stroke of a pen or pencil that "ticks" off our orders. Hence to take a thing "on tick" is to have it marked with a tick or stroke of the pen.—E. F. Andrews in St. Nicholas.

The Kind of Bird.

The party with the long hair and starving family, not to mention lesser symptoms of the literary bent, was less servile than usual.

"How about my poem?" he brusquely demanded.

"She's a bird," replied the conductor of the magazine.

"What kind of a bird?" persisted the man of letters, thoroughly aroused.

And the other, saying nothing, merely indicated with a gesture the pigeonhole above his desk.—Detroit Journal.

Profanity is forbidden by both the army and the navy regulations of the United States.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

Yellow Label

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,

Dorchester, Mass.

An Overworked Brain.

From the Record, Pierceton, Ind.

Determined to rise in his chosen profession as an educator, Ernest Kemper, of Pierceton, Ind., overtaxed himself mentally and physically. He was ambitious, his mind was always on his work. From early morn until late at night he continually poured over his books.

"Burned the candle at both ends."

Few persons, even with the strongest constitutions, can keep up under such a strain.

In addition to his studies, Mr. Kemper was teaching a school some three miles from his home. Finally, his excessive study and the exposure of going to and from school in all kinds of weather, undermined his health.

Overstudy.

He was taken to his bed with pneumonia and his overworked brain almost collapsed. For several weeks he was seriously ill.

Catarrh had taken root in his system and his mind was in a delicate condition. He was sent to Colorado where he spent three months without receiving any benefit. Then a noted specialist from Cleveland treated him without avail, and then a hospital in Chicago was tried, but all absolutely without benefit. Finally his physician recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and from the first box he began to improve. When he had taken nine boxes he was completely cured. This famous blood and nerve medicine had accomplished what all his former expensive treatment failed to accomplish. Mr. Kemper says his catarrh has entirely left him; he is strong again and weighs nine pounds more than he ever did. He gives the pills the entire credit. He is starting teaching again and feels abundantly able to continue the work. To prove that the above is true in every respect, Mr. Kemper made an affidavit as follows:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this, the 10th day of September, 1897.

R. P. Watt, Notary Public.

We doubt if these pills have an equal in all the range of medicine, for building up a run-down and debilitated system.

BIG G Trade Mark. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Price $1.00

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right. Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

BUY THE GENUINE

SYRUP OF FIGS

... MANUFACTURED BY ...

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

NOTE THE NAME.

HERCULES GASOLINE ENGINES,

405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce **ELASTIC STARCH** (Flat Iron Brand), the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to **GIVE AWAY** a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures

They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

Lilacs and Pansies. — Pansies and Marguerites.

Wild American Poppies. — Lilacs and Iris.

These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public.

The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the originals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art.

Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.

One of these pictures will be given away with each package of **Elastic Starch** purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture.

ALL GROCERS KEEP ELASTIC STARCH. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, C

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1898.

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INYO INDEPENDENT

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor

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SLEEP SONG.

Good night, my care and sorrow!
Good night, if not good by;
Till the breaking of the morrow,
At my feet, your fardels lie.

Good night, my care and sorrow!
I am launching on the deep;
And, till the dawning morrow,
Shall sail the sea of sleep.

Good night, my care and sorrow!
Good night—perhaps, good by!
For I may wake to-morrow
Beneath another sky.

Good night, all cares and sorrows!
Welcome, my boatlike bed!
None or many my to-morrows,
This one night is overhead!
—Harper's Bazar.

THE LAMBTON DIAMOND.

I.

THE famous Lambton diamond threw back the light from its many facets, and strange, brilliant colors shot from its depths. It was the finest stone I had ever set in my life.

I was particularly pleased with my design for the setting. No other hand had touched it, and I felt that the frame, so to speak, was worthy of the picture.

The ring, now that it was finished, was fit even to adorn the hand of Lady Gwendolen Forrest, the beauty and heiress of the season. But I did not envy young Lord Lambton his fiancee; in my own Nell I had a girl as good and as pretty as any in the land.

I was about to take the ring to Mr. Nugent when Nell herself ran in. She was my employer's daughter, and his private house was upstairs over the large showroom in Clifford street. It was against all custom for Nell to come down to my workshop, for her father disapproved our engagement. But to-day she had not been able to resist the temptation of having a peep at the Lambton diamond.

Just as she had slipped it on her finger, and was dancing about twisting her hand, that the marvelous stone might catch the light, the door opened and Mr. Nugent entered. I prepared to defend Nell from a harsh reprimand, but none came. Her father appeared oddly preoccupied, merely took the ring from her, examined it earnestly, and, snapping the lid of the case down upon it, placed it in his pocket and walked away.

Next day I was sitting at work, when I saw a hansom drive up, and Lord Lambton jump out. He came hastily into the room, which adjoined the one where I was sitting where Mr. Nugent was.

"Scoundrel!" I heard him say, and could scarcely believe my ears. "You thought to fool me easily by a false stone; but I am as good a judge of jewels as you are. You are a thief, sir! What have you done with the diamond I intrusted to you?"

Mr. Nugent answered in a lower voice. What he said could not have made any great impression upon Lord Lambton, however, for he impatiently interrupted, and at last an ominous threat concerning the "police" reached my ears.

I sat still. I understood very well that Lord Lambton had deliberately accused my employer of trying to palm off upon him an imitation diamond, yet I knew that I had set the true stone and delivered it to Mr. Nugent only yesterday.

My employer himself was a skilled workman, though not a good designer, and in the time that had elapsed between my handing him the ring and his transferring it to the owner he could have removed the stone and replaced it by another. But for such a bold trick to succeed the imitation must be magnificently made, and the original diamond must have been carefully measured.

I had never known that Mr. Nugent kept any false gems about the place, and besides was it likely that a man in his position would care to run so terrible a risk? Still, I could not help remembering how haggard and irritable he had been of late, and the keen interest that he took in the racing intelligence.

As I thus speculated on the astounding accusation, Mr. Nugent himself opened the door of the workroom. He looked keenly at me as if wondering if it would be safe to trust me.

"Did you hear anything of what passed in the next room?" he questioned.

I admitted that I had.

"Of course, I shall be triumphantly acquitted," he announced, clearing his throat, huskily, as he spoke. "Still, Lord Lambton can make things disagreeable. And look here, Wade, I haven't always been as friendly to you as I might, but I can trust you. You'll be an important witness. Do what you can for me, for the girl's sake."

The words sounded strange, but I was given no time to answer, for at that moment Lord Lambton returned with two Scotland Yard men. My employer was given into custody and taken to the police station to be charged, the detectives remaining to search the premises.

Mr. Nugent being a widower, with only one child, the management of the business practically devolved on me, and as the detectives ransacked the place, they put many questions to me as to where the stones were kept. The safes were all pointed out to them, but they seemed disappointed with their operations.

Later in the evening they came to me in the workroom, and, holding out the ring that I had made for Lord Lambton, one of them said:

"This is your work," we understand. "Is that the stone you set?"

[illegible]ed at it, but I only replied: [illegible] call myself an expert in prec[illegible]ones, and all I can say is that [illegible] precisely resembles in size, [illegible]nd appearance the one given [illegible] set."

While this statement was practically true, that one glance had been enough to show me that I was not looking at the Lambton diamond.

The detectives left, saying that I would have to tell all I knew in the witness box, and then, just as I was about to lock up the place for the night, Nell came in. It was the first time she had let me see her since her father had been taken away.

The face which I thought the sweetest on earth was marble white, and there were dark shadows under the lashes.

"There's something I must say to you," she panted, "something I've been wild to say all day, lest it should be too late, but I dared not let anyone suspect. A month ago father confided to me that he had lost a great deal of money—and he showed me how to open a secret drawer in his Chippendale bureau. 'If ever anything happens to me,' he said, 'don't lose a moment, but look into this drawer; throw away everything that you will find in the left-hand partition, and keep what may be in the right.'"

II.

Together we ransacked the old bureau, and at length Nell touched the spring which opened the secret drawer. I drew in my breath sharply, for the light of the candle which I held struck out a gleam from a pile of exquisitely made false stones, which lay in a partition on the left hand, while on the right was the Lambton diamond.

Involuntarily I betrayed the dreadful nature of the discovery by an exclamation, for, left to herself, Nell would not have understood. But she was quick to comprehend, and realizing the worst she swayed, staggering backward.

"My poor father," she moaned, as I held her. "He is ruined forever—and I, too. The daughter of a convicted thief is no fit wife for an honest man."

"My darling, you are a wife for king, and as for your father, I swear to you that I will save him yet."

"You—you cannot.'

"I tell you that I can and will." For even as I spoke an idea had flashed into my head which startled me by its audacity. In a moment I had thought out every detail.

I made up the stones, Lambton diamond and all, into a packet, carefully closing the secret drawer, and contriving to get away without being seen, and went straight to my brother's house in Kent, managing to avoid the service of a subpoena. Thus I was not present at the police court proceedings, which would have meant ruin for my plan.

Mr. Nugent was committed for trial, and meanwhile I stayed in the country, working each night in locked room, with the tools I had brought with me, until the gray dawn filtered upon my closed shutters.

When I saw my old employer in the dock at the trial I was shocked at the ghastly change which had come over him.

The evidence at first went steadily against him. Lord Lambton swore that the stone in the ring was not his diamond. One expert testified that not only was the stone he now saw not the Lambton diamond, but was not a genuine jewel at all, but a marvelous imitation. Another was not so positive. He looked at the gem through his glass, turning it this way and that, declaring that in all his experience he had never seen a false stone so cleverly executed as this. Indeed, he was not prepared to swear that it was false.

This was the first ray of doubt which had been thrown by the evidence upon Mr. Nugent's guilt; and then I went into the box. I was very cool now, for the game I had determined on had cost me many a qualm of conscience. But I had no intention of cheating Lord Lambton, swearing falsely, or tarnishing my personal honor.

The preliminary question of the prosecuting counsel brought out the fact that I had designed the ring's setting, and done all the work upon it.

"What sort of stone was it your employer gave you to set?" was the next question.

"An extremely valuable white diamond," I replied.

"Do you swear that you set the genuine stone, and delivered the ring when finished to the prisoner?"

"I do."

"Do you consider it possible that stone might have been taken out and an imitation one substituted?"

"Certainly. But I could tell whether the ring had been tampered with since it left my hands."

"Take this, then, examine it, and inform the court if that is the stone you set."

The ring was handed to me, and a hush fell upon the court. The kind of lull which denotes that a vital point in a case has been reached.

I put my hand in my waistcoat pocket for my jeweler's glass, and the sharpest eye could not have seen that I also drew forth a new ring, made in the secret hours of the night—an exact counterpart of the other, save that it contained the real Lambton diamond.

I pretended to examine the imitation with great care while all eyes were fixed upon me. At length I returned the glass to my pocket, and with it the false stone. I could hear my own heart beating, but, handing the court usher the new ring, I said firmly, in reply to the snappish "Well?" of the prosecuting counsel:

"I swear unhesitatingly that the setting of this ring has not been tampered with, and that this is the genuine diamond which was given me to set."

A rustle went round the court; the doubting expert pricked up his ears, the prosecuting counsel, with Lord Lambton and the treasury solicitor, were whispering over the ring.

"M'lud," said the counsel, "I ask permission to recall the expert."

I stepped out of the box and the expert stepped in. The new ring was put into his hand, a friendly ray of sunshine lighting up the jewel.

"This is very remarkable," he said, at last. "It's the first time I have ever made a mistake. This stone is genuine. I cannot doubt it."

And so the prisoner was free; but when the verdict of "Not guilty" was pronounced a faint groan echoed it, and a dead man was taken from the dock. A spasm of the heart had proved fatal. * * *

Six months later Nell and I were married. On our honeymoon we were walking in a lane near Ilfracombe, when we came face to face with Lord Lambton, who was stopping with his bride in a neighboring country house.

"Ah, Mr. Wade!" he exclaimed, "I haven't seen you since that very mysterious case of mine. Do you know I have always since thought of you—as—a—very—clever man?"

"Thank you," I said, quietly. "Will you allow me, my lord, to present you to my wife—the only daughter of the late Mr. Nugent."

Lord Lambton raised his hat, looked keenly at pretty Nell, shook hands with us both, and murmured:

"Ah, I understand."

QUEER STORIES

Professor Boofelt says: The average amount of sickness in human life is nine days out of a year.

Indians never use profane language until they learn English and become civilized. So says Bishop Leonard of Nevada.

A canary of Germany has been known to continue a single trill for a minute and a quarter, with twenty changes of note in it.

How fast can a bee fly? A hive on the roof of a train was carried at the rate of thirty miles an hour before the bees were left behind.

Clocks and watches are not so much required in Liberia. The sun rises, all the year, at 6 a. m., sets at 6 p. m., and is vertically overhead at noon.

Vegetarians will be interested in a new food, claimed to resemble ordinary meat extracts in every respect, that has been obtained from malt and hops by C. O'Sullivan, principal chemist at Bass' brewery. Nothing is employed in the preparations that is not a product of the vegetable kingdom.

The natives of Persia have an odd way of testing a carpet to see if it is a true Persian product. A piece of red-hot charcoal is dropped upon it, which leaves a round single spot. If the carpet is the first quality the singed wool can be brushed off with the hand without leaving a trace of the burn discernible.

In experiments with the compressed air pipes at Westphallan coal mines H. Schab has found that the greatest distance to which the sound of the voice could be conveyed in a straight pipe was between fifteen and seventeen hundred feet. For moderate distances a pipe of about twenty inches in diameter gave the best results, a slightly larger one being better for long distances.

The great cause of heat in a room is, of course, the glass, which, under the sun's rays, will become too hot to bear pressing the fingers. It is shown that those who cannot enjoy the luxury of an outside sun blind can extemporize a good substitute by simply lowering the upper half of the window frame, and turning the curtain outside. This not only screens the window, but creates a strong draught between the panes and the linen, and thus makes the glass comparatively cold.

The Sun Was Late.

They were telling stories about watches, and the man who always waits until last had just concluded a wonderful story of how a watch of the same make as the one he carried had disclosed an error in the fall of the time ball at Greenwich, England, supposed to be the most accurate time recorder in the world—when a minister spoke up. "That is not so bad, but they tell a story equally good on Dr. ——," naming a well-known Columbus divine. "What's the story?" he was asked. "Why, you see, Dr. —— owns a very accurate watch, of which he is quite proud. It happened one winter evening that he was looking over an almanac, as the sun was about to set. According to the almanac the sun was due to set in a very few minutes, although it was still somewhere above the horizon. Pulling out his watch, the doctor exclaimed, 'You had better hurry up, old sun, or you won't get down on time.' Since the almanac and the watch could not be wrong, it follows that the sun was behind hand." The minister's story was voted the prize, and no more watch stories were told that evening.—Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

Avoiding Dangerous Ground.

"That man Levoles never ceases to be a perfect gentleman," said an admiring acquaintance.

"Yes," was the reply; "he absolutely refuses to be led into conversation about the weather."—Washington Star.

Everyone puts off as much work for to-morrow as if he expected the day to be a week long.

So many people who start out to be great wind up as gossips.

Kentucklans would never water their lawns if all flesh were grass.

ATTIRE FOR AUTUMN.

LATEST MODES SANCTIONED BY DAME FASHION.

It Is Time to Give Serious Consideration to the Matter of Wraps—Some of the Newest Ones—Indoor and Outdoor Dresses.

New York correspondence:

IT is a great satisfaction, now that hot weather is past, to get into and to view new clothes. Opportunities for almost exclusive possession, for a time at least, of the new fancies exist in all grades of dressing. An instance is the gown of the initial picture, which is a successor to the suits that were freely trimmed with tucking. The newer idea trims cloth with bands of cloth in a contrasting shade secured to the gown by fancy stitches recalling the "cat stitch" and "fairy scroll" of bygone days. Such stitching is done heavily and by machine, but the effect is beautiful. This gown was hunter's green, the skirt of the smooth cloth, plain except that the seams were strapped with bands of deep red French felt (a very light weight material of almost broadcloth texture. The bands were stitched down with black cat stitching.

Fascinating as are gowns for the mid-season, it is already time to give serious consideration to wraps. The ulster is in great favor since round waist garments and bloused fronts are tabooed. The Newmarket ulster—that is, something fitting as much like an umbrella cover as possible—seems likely to come our way soon. Meanwhile, since any variation on that

TWO WRAPS AND TWO GOWNS THAT WERE NOVEL.

slim-plainness is welcome, a long coat in Newmarket outline is attractive. It has a band finish just below the hips, and is open up the front to the bust line, where the buttons begin. A turned away collar shows the under bodice again at the neck. Such a coat of serge or light weight cloaking is just the thing for early fall and can be laid away for early spring. That pictured at the left in the next illustration was bright blue serge with finish of black stitched gray felt.

Where the outer garment is to count less for warmth than as a beautifying accessory, resort is frequently had to little waistcoat jackets that recall the Eton. These are often of bright plaid, as was the one sketched here. This one, like most of its kind, fitted closely, being buttoned only across the chest and cut away below. Such jackets clear the waist line all around, have epaulette extensions at the shoulders and fasten at the neck with a simple and rather low band that is quite hidden by the big soft gauze scarf and chin bow. This jacket of leaf brown ground barred gayly with orange, scarlet and dark green was lined with bright green silk and was worn over a close fitting gown whose brown bodice was stitch-

THE NEWEST BAND TRIMMING.

ed heavily with black. Skirt and sleeves of the dress were entirely plain. The effect of the entire costume was charming, and the jacket may serve with other gowns. When planning something that shall have the look of a wrap, yet that shall not be essentially protective, don't fail to remember the chin bow. It is especially useful in autumn, when the effect of coziness rather than of actual warmth is needed, and fashion indorses it fully.

The novelties that will attract the tailor girl are in the way of modifications on gentlemanly severity. To the fore in this picture is a very pretty relaxation of strict tailor rules. It was in stone gray suiting, with skirt modish only in cut, but untrimmed. A perfectly fitting cutaway habit bodice was strapped at the edges with black and showed a dainty lawn tucked front of shirt pattern. This set over the fitted lining of the bodice and did not take from its warmth, though it gave the look of freshness so adored by tailor girls. Linen collar and stock scarf tied in front, and a tailor hat of the modified kind—that is, trimmed, but with severity—completed the costume, which the tailor girl is supposed to wear on her "off" days. On such days she can rejoice in a skirt that drags—and in her secret soul, believe it, she does rejoice—though when she has on her correct regalia she may make remarks about unsanitary trailing clothing. The costume pictured will especially delight the girl of tailor tendencies by its parade of pockets.

Gowns for making calls and church going are pretty enough to lead women to cultivating a calling list or engaging in church work. They are in great variety, too, though most of them can be divided up into classes whose units have more or less relation to each other. Over such gowns, the calling dress the artist puts here has an advantage. It is so freshly from its designer's hands that modifications of it have not yet appeared. It was made of dull red silk-faced cloth. The skirt opened in petticoat fashion to show a front panel of the fashionable gray broadcloth so much used for finishing gowns. The bodice opened to match the skirt, both panels narrowing to a point at the waist, the upper one widening to yoke outline above. The red cloth was self-trimmed on skirt, bodice and sleeves with bias folds set on with just a little fullness. The gray panels are edged with points of red cloth stitched with black, elaboration of this kind being a feature of the season's dressmaking. A hat of felt braid, of severe and down-tipped sailor shape, had a bow of stiffened black moire ribbon and was lifted at the back by great bunches of red purple violets set thick in natural green leaves. The lining of this gown was black taffeta.

There is no end as yet to the liking for band trimming. Braid and plain velvet ribbons have had their busy day and now are resting. Trimmings still appear, however, that are employed much as these garnitures were, but are of new sorts. Rose colored ribbon, edged and striped with black, is one of these newcomers. One method of its employment is made clear in the next picture. The ribbon was set on by one edge, and entirely covered the bodice except where the rose cashmere of which the dress was made showed at yoke and sleeve caps. There it was stitched with scrolls of white silk. The yoke extended in a little side frill, which marked the opening of the bodice. Black satin ribbon edged yoke and bodice opening, and there was a perky bow at the head of the frill. The sleeves were covered with flat bands of the rose ribbon to match the rest, and at the wrist had only a black satin band. The skirt shows the same treatment, being trimmed about hips and hem with several rows of ribbon.

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Where Doctor's Don't Send Bills.

The doctors of Sweden never send bills to their patients. If you have occasion to call a physician you will find him not only skillful in his profession, but a highly educated and honorable gentleman. You will also have a proof of the honesty of the Swedes and their friendly confidence in each other.

What you shall pay your physician is left entirely to your own choice. The rich may pay him liberally, whether they have need [illegible]ices or not, if he has one[illegible] by them. The poo[illegible] small sum, and the [illegible]ing. Yet he visit[illegible]ly as he does the [illegible]

A similar [illegible] prevailed up to the middle of the present century in some of the most remote portions of the Highlands of Scotlands. There the doctor collected his entire year's bills on a certain market day in summer, getting perhaps five or ten pounds from the larger farmers, but only as many shillings from the poorer crofters.—London Answers.

Experience Missed.

"Has he had any real, practical experience in the theatrical business?" asked the manager, who was looking for an assistant.

"No," replied Mr. Stonington Barnes, thoughtfully, "I can't say he has. He has been connected with the profession a long time, but he never, to my knowledge, was with an attraction that didn't make money enough to pay its expenses."—Washington Star.

Strength of a Spider's Web.

Size for size, the thread of a spider silk is decidedly tougher than one of steel. An ordinary thread will bear a weight of three grains. This is about 50 per cent. stronger than a steel thread of the same thickness.

OUR SUNDAY SERMONS

A FEW SUBJECTS FOR ALL TO PONDER OVER.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

THE habit of magnifying trifling matters is very common. Most of us regard it as a weakness rather than a sin. Certainly it is a weakness. But it is also a sin. It involves self-deception of others. It is a violation of truth. It means the substitution as an object of thought and endeavor of something of little consequence for something of real importance, as if their actual value were reversed. It causes distorted views of life, misdirected effort, unsatisfying results and mental and spiritual unhappiness. They who are guilty of it soon lose the confidence of others in some measure because it becomes evident that their judgment cannot be trusted, even if nothing worse is believed of them. More is involved than the mere loss of the habit of accuracy. The habitual lack of just discrimination, the growth of a weakened and misleading sense of proportion—these affect the moral quality of life. Evils lose something, if not the whole, of their sinful quality and the good is not sure of being recognized and honored for what it is. It is hard enough to do right when we know clearly what the right is. But when we have allowed ourselves to look upon minor matters as vital, it becomes much more difficult to be sure of duty and do it.

Hallelujah!

(If God shall succeed, universal salvation will be the final result.—Rev. Dr. Gordon at Plymouth Church Memorial.)

It is coming! It is coming! That of which
our fathers dreamed,
When the morning light of wisdom
through the mists of error streamed,
And inspired their lips to prophesy a universe redeemed—
The truth is marching on!

While they labored, while they waited,
while they bore the bigot's scorn,
While they hailed with hearts elated souls
from doubt and fear new-born,
Seed they sowed in trust was quickening,
spite of choking tare and thorn—
The truth is marching on!

While men bowed in outer darkness, and
mistook their hate for God,
While the innocent and noble bent 'neath
persecution's rod
And the pharisee thrust "sinners" from
the holy way he trod—
The truth is marching on!

Spite of human halt and failure, spite of
hearts that faint for fear,
Spite of hope that sinks discouraged ere
its late desire appear,
Spite of souls that sleep, unmindful of the
glory drawing near—
The truth is marching on!

Slowly fall the ancient shackles from the
growing mind of man,
As his eyes take in the meaning of the
universe they scan,
And God's purpose in creation stamps his
vast redemptive plan—
The truth is marching on!

Then with ringing "Hallelujah!" send the
word along the line!
It is dawning—the conviction that our
race must rise divine.
It is coming! give him glory 'neath whose
providence benign
All truth goes marching on!
—Christian Register.

Pain and Peace.

It is often surprising to see how much pain may be in the sensibility, and yet peace in the depths of the mind. In crossing the Atlantic some years ago we were overtaken by a gale of wind. Upon the deck the roar and confusion was terrific. The spray from the crests of the waves blew upon the face with almost force enough to blister it. The noise of the waves howling and roaring and foaming was almost deafening. But when I stepped into the engine room everything was quiet. The mighty engine was moving with a quietness and stillness in striking contrast with the war without. It reminded me of the peace that can reign in the soul while storms and tempests are howling without.—C. J. Finney.

To Love Them.

Every relation to mankind, of hate or scorn or neglect, is full of vexation and torment. There is nothing to do with men but to love them; to contemplate their virtues with admiration, their faults with pity and forgiveness. Task all the ingenuity of your mind to devise some other thing, but you can never find it. To hate your adversary will not help you; to kill him will not help you; nothing within the compass of the universe can help you but to love him. But yet that love flow out upon all around you, and what could harm you? How many a knot of mystery and misunderstanding would be unfied by one word spoken in simple and confiding truth of heart! How many a solitary place would be made glad if love were there, and how many a dark dwelling would be filled with light!—Orville Dewey.

Useless Forebodings.

What a vast proportion of our lives is spent in anxious and useless forebodings concerning the future—either our own or that of our dear ones! Present joys, present blessings slip by, and we miss half their sweet flavor for want of faith in Him who provides for the tiniest insect in the sunbeam. Oh, when will we learn the sweet trust in God that our children teach us—we, who are so mutable, so faulty, so irritable, so unjust, and He, who is so watchful, so pitiful, so loving, so forgiving? Why cannot we, slipping our hand into His each day, walk trustingly over that day's appointed path, thorny or flowery, crooked or straight, knowing that evening will bring us sleep, peace and home?

A Good Man.

The good man is a useful man. He is not all ornament. He has his work to do, his place in society to fill, his influence to exert. He is truthful; others share in his goodness. He scatters blessings all along his pathway. He is no cumberer of the ground. There is neither a human nor a divine demand for his removal as useless. He is spared year after year on account of his productiveness. By his prayers, his instructions, his counsels, his example, his spirit and his deeds, he improves and benefits all who came within his reach.

Our Christian Officers.

There is probably no other country in the world that can show such a large number of Christian officers as are to be found to-day in the army and navy of the United States. Commodore Watson is a member of the Presbyterian church and is an earnest Christian. Captain Sigsbee, Captain Philip, Admirals Dewey and Sampson, Lieut. Hobson, Captain Mahan, Captain Higginson, and a large number of officers in the army, whose names might be given, are men of sterling Christian character.

Unselfish Love.

Wherever unselfish love is the mainspring of men's actions; wherever happiness is placed not on what we can gain for ourselves, but on what we can impart to others; wherever we place our highest satisfaction in gratifying our fathers and mothers, our brothers and sisters, our wives and children, our neighbors and friends, with whom, in our daily intercourse, we come in contact, we are sure to attain all the happiness which the world can bestow.

Bright Hearts.

There are souls in the world who have the gift of finding joy everywhere, and of leaving it behind them when they go. Joy gushes from under their fingers like jets of light. Their influence is an inevitable gladdening of the heart. It seems as if a shadow of God's own gift had passed upon them. They give light without meaning to shine. These bright hearts have a great work to do for God.—Faber.

A Stern Teacher.

God keeps a school for his children here on earth, and one of his best teachers is named disappointment. He is a rough teacher; severe in tone and harsh in his handling, sometimes, but his tuition is worth all it costs. Many of our best lessons through life have been taught us by that same old schoolmaster, disappointment.—Theodore L. Cuyler.

Turning from Duty.

When we turn away from some duty, or some fellow creature, saying that our hearts are too sick and sore with some great yearning of our own, we may often sever the line on which a divine message was coming to us. We shut out the man, and we shut out the angel who had sent him on to open the door.—Edward Garrett.

American Church Property.

The people of the United States have over $350,000,000 invested in church property.

Subjects of Thought.

The man is usually in the right who owns himself in the wrong.

A kind heart is a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshness.

If a man is busy, and busy about his duty, what more does he require from time or eternity?

No matter how many mistakes you may have made. The point is—what have you learned by them?

What men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

The mind requires not, like an earthen vessel, to be kept full; convenient food and aliment only will inflame it with a desire of knowledge and an ardent love of truth.

God, having designed man for a sociable creature, made him not only with an inclination and under the necessity to have fellowship with those of his own kind, but furnished him also with language, which was to be the greatest instrument and cementer of society.

Be resolutely and faithfully what you are, be humbly what you aspire to be. Be sure you give men the best of your wares, though they be poor enough, and the gods will help you to lay up a better store for the future. Man's noblest gift to man is his sincerity, for it embraces his integrity also.

Has Lived 150 Years.

It is said that the oldest person living whose age has been proved is Bruno Cortrim, born in Africa, and now living in Rio Janeiro. He is 150 years old. A coachman in Moscow has lived 140 years. More people over 100 years are found in mild climates than in the higher latitudes. According to the last census of the German empire, of a population of 55,000,000, only seventy-eight have passed the hundredth year. France, with a population of 40,000,000, has 213 centenarians. In England there are 146, Ireland 578 and in Scotland 46. Sweden has 10 and Norway 23; Belgium 5, Denmark 2. Switzerland none. Spain, with a population of 18,000,000, has 401 people over 100 years of age. Of the 2,250,000 inhabitants of Servia, 575 people have passed the century mark.

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ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.....1898

The slow-going machinery of diplomacy is at times wearisome, at times exasperating. Its application is sometimes brought into requisition when a large proportion of the people affected would prefer to utilize a club. In the Philippines we are confronted by a situation of this charactes. Aguinaldo and his followers are sweeping over the islands with torch and sword, while 20,000 American troops are prevented, by diplomatic usages, from taking these boisterous and impertinent malcontents by the scruff of the neck and kicking them into deep water. Aguinaldo has become an insufferable nuisance. At the beginning of hostilities he may have been of some use to our forces, but it is improbable, in view of the man's past record, that any embarrassing promises were made by our representatives. The insurgent chief has been prolific in promises to the American commander, but in their fulfillment he has been remarkably inactive. This proves one of two things: Agumaldo is either unable to keep faith with us, or we are but another victim of his duplicity. In either event but one pathway remains open to us, and that is prompt and energetic use of sword and gun. Cablegrams bring the news of three Americans having been shot down by obstreperous Philipinos while the former were acting in the capacity of police officers. It is developments of this character that will create a sentiment of angry insistence upon the employment of force which will sweep the country from Maine to Mexico. Every day's delay bids fair to finally cost precious American lives. The insurgents are strengthening their position all along the line. Turn Otis and Dewey loose and cut the unbearable shackles of diplomacy at once.

The San Francisco Report, in its election-is-over observation, gives utterance to the following, which should meet with the hearty approval of the progressive citizen: "It is just as well for people to bear in mind the thoroughly demonstrated fact that the election is over, and they are therefore free to talk on other topics. The future of this great and glorious State is so promising that that topic should have a distinctive charm for people who believe in State progress. Now that the work of shouting for favorite candidates and candidate friends has been finished, and further attempted work in that direction is worse than waste, people should shout for the State. There is plenty of work to be done in the way of State development, and, thanks to the Valley road, this work is well under way. Therefore the people as a people have no excuse for letting matters drift along in the old groove and should get out and hustle.

The riots at Wilmington, N. C., which resulted in the death of several negroes when considered in connection with the trouble between the colored and white miners at Pana, Ill., is enough to convince anybody that the race problem in this country is a serious one. As long as the conflict between the races occurred in the south the northerners thought the blacks were to blame, but now that a northern governor has established the remarkable precedent that colored laborers cannot be brought into Illinois to compete with white labor without the consent of the Governor of that State. It would seem that some sort of legislation will be necessary to keep the peace where negroes are brought into competition with white laborers.

It is pretty safe to say that no man in America has a better opinion of himself these days than Grover Cleveland. He can sit back in comfort in his New Jersey home and say complacently: "I told you so." Grover is not popular with his party, but it looks just now as though honors are even. The party is not popular with the people, and Cleveland isn't responsible for it either.

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Record of all Votes Polled at the General Election held November 8, 1898.

PRECINCTS.

CANDIDATES.	Round Valley	Lincoln	Lava	Bishop	East Bishop	Poleta	Big Pine	Fish Springs	Taboose	Independence	Citrus	Georges Creek	Lone Pine	Cerro Gordo	Keeler	Olancha	Darwin	Modock	Mountain Springs	Ballarat	Panamint	Totals	Majorities
For Governor of State,																							
HENRY T. GAGE	22	32	58	66	27	10	61	16	9	53	11	17	60	2	12	6	7		2	15	7	478	
JOB HARRIMAN				1	1			1		4	1		3		1						1	13	
JAMES G MAGUIRE	22	38	17	60	61	7	59	14	7	71	7	21	24	7	9	4	24	5	3	17	21	508	
J. E. McCOMAS	1	3		7			1															17	
Lieutenant-Governor,																							
JAMES ANDREW		3		3	3			2		6			1		1		1			1		21	
EDWARD L. HUTCHISON	21	35	17	60	54	6	56	15	7	60	7	19	24	7	8	5	35	5	3	15	20	478	
JACOB H. NEFF	21	28	33	64	39	11	61	15	8	59	12	17	63	2	13	5	6		1	16	8	479	
ROBERT SUMMERS	2	4		9	3				1	2		1	1									25	
Secretary of State,																							
CHARLES F. CURRY	20	29	28	71	43	12	60	15	8	45	10	17	54	2	11	5	7			12	7	456	
EMIL LIESS	2	2			2			1		6			3		1					2		19	
R. A. THOMPSON	20	35	19	53	46	5	56	15	7	71	8	20	25	6	10	5	34	5	3	15	20	478	
J. W. WEBB	1	5	2	10	4		1		1	2			1								1	28	
Controller,																							
EDWARD P. COLGAN	20	28	30	65	40	11	62	14	8	46	11	17	50	2	12	5	9			12	7	449	
T. L. HIERLIHY	3	6	1	8	6		1		1	3		1	1								1	32	
T. W. MAPLES	20	24	18	55	52	5	59	16	6	70	8	19	30	7	9	5	32	5	3	16	20	489	
JOHN ROBERTSON	1	2		1				1	1	6					1					1	1	15	
Treasurer,																							
E. M. DEWEY	2	2		2	3		2	2		5			4		1					1	2	26	
WILL S. GREEN	20	32	19	50	45	2	50	13	7	69	8	19	25	7	9	4	34	5	3	16	21	482	
TRUMAN REEVES	20	29	30	75	43	15	66	16	8	50	10	16	30	2	11	6	7			12	5	472	
C. B WILLIAMS	2	6		7	4		4			1		1	1									26	
Attorney-General,																							
H. P. ANDREWS	22	36	20	61	56	6	60	17	6	70	8	21	27	7	10	5	34	5	3	14	20	508	
J. H BLANCHARD	3	8		10	9		4			4	1	1	1									41	
TIRY L. FORD	18	27	28	58	32	11	52	12	9	45	9	15	54	2	11	5	7			13	8	416	
A. F. STRAWN HAMILTON	1	1						1		5					1							9	
Surveyor-General,																							
I. H. MULHOLLAND	24	35	22	78	58	7	64	16	7	73	6	18	39	7	9	5	34	5	3	26	19	549	
J. GEORGE SMITH		2			2		9			7		2			1					1	2	19	
GREEN SPURRIER	2	8		11	10		2	1	1	2		1	2				1				1	43	
MARTIN J. WRIGHT	17	26	28	45	25	10	48	15	8	44	10	17	44	2	12	5	6			7	6	369	
Clerk of Supreme Court,																							
LEMUEL D. BIDDLE	2	1	1	1	3		1	3		8		1	2		1		1			1		26	
W. P. FASSETT	1	7	2	10	6		2		1	1	1	1	1									22	
H. A. McCRANEY	22	37	20	58	50	5	56	16	8	46	7	16	29	7	11	4	33	5		15	20	446	
GEORGE W. ROOT	19	24	27	58	38	11	60	11	8	52	5	18	50	2	9	6	7			12	8	429	
Superintendent of Public Instruction,																							
P. B. GALLAGHER	1	3	1		4			2		2							1			1		15	
THOMAS J. KIRK	18	25	24	62	34	9	61	12	8	56	9	18	54	2	9	7	7			12	7	420	
FANNY M. PUGH	4	7	3	15	8	6	2			4	1	1	2			1	1				1	56	
CHRISTIAN RUNCKLE	21	28	21	54	49	2	54	16	7	62	8	16	27	7	12	5	35	5	3	15	19	465	
JANE A. ROULSTON	1	2		2	2		2			8	1	2			1							21	
Superintendent of State Printing,																							
LEROY S. ATWOOD	2	4	3	13	5		3	1		2			1								1	35	
A. CONTI		2			1					5					1					1		10	
ALFRED J. JOHNSTON	18	27	26	56	37	12	56	15	8	49	11	18	54	2	11	5	5			10	5	445	
E. I. WOODMAN	23	38	21	60	54	5	56	15	7	67	7	19	29	7	10	5	36	5	3	16	21	504	
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court,																							
WILLIAM M. CONLEY	19	28	17	52	43	5	49	17	7	57	11	16	19	5	11	3	30	5	2	10	14	424	
THOS. B. McFARLAND	19	28	22	47	37	11	46	12	6	50	7	10	41	1	9	4	4	1	1	9	2	343	
T. M. STEWART	1	5	2	11	5					2			2									34	
ROBERT THOMPSON	1	6	2	5	3		5			5		1	1		1							29	
WALTER VAN DYKE	23	36	20	52	51	6	55	16	6	66	10	17	28	6	11	5	32	5	3	12	19	480	
WILLIAM C. VAN FLEET	16	17	23	46	22	9	43	11	9	37	5	17	49	2	8	7	6	1		10	5	341	
Representative in Congress,																							
MARION DEVRIES	23	45	28	69	68	10	72	18	7	77	9	20	35	6	11	5	32	5	3	14	19	576	
FRANK D. RYAN	19	21	21	60	27	7	47	12	7	44	10	18	45	2	10	4	8		1	15	6	384	
Board of Equalization,																							
GEORGE L. ARNOLD	20	28	26	68	41	10	63	15	8	54	8	19	47	1	14	6	9			12	7	488	
T. O. TOLAND	22	35	20	52	48	5	53	16	6	68	8	16	29	5	8	2	29	5	3	15	19	464	
Railroad Commissioner,																							
NEHEMIAH BLACKSTOCK	18	27	30	65	40	12	60	15	7	55	11	21	54	2	11	6	6			11	6	457	
J. L. DRYDEN	21	34	18	56	52	4	57	14	6	66	5	13	29	1	11	3	35	5	1	14	20	470	
State Senator,																							
GEORGE B. McCORD	23	34	32	70	47	12	71	15	8	66	11	18	52	2	12	7	11		1	17	7	513	
H. L. PACE	21	31	16	55	50	4	47	18	8	60	8	18	28	5	10	3	30	5	3	15	20	465	
Member of the Assembly,																							
P. H. MACK	22	30	21	66	55	8	58	15	3	72	7	15	26	6	11	5	30	5	4	19	21	494	
FINLAY McIVER	22	36	30	64	42	9	62	16	12	59	12	20	59	3	9	5	11			9	7	487	
Sheriff and Tax-Collector,																							
A. K. BRIGGS	15	5	2	19	16	1	7	1		2	2	1	8		1	1					1	82	
A. M. GIVEN	20	42	28	68	46	8	61	15	8	63	9	18	41	5	8	3	12			10	9	480	
J. J. GUNN	12	25	17	51	42	8	54	14	8	66	9	20	38	4	12	6	30	5	5	21	18	464	
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder,																							
D. J. HESSION	29	43	31	79	65	10	85	26	13	107	15	28	59	6	14	8	33	5	4	21	22	659	
J. H. STOUTENBOROUGH	17	18	20	54	31	7	36	4	3	22	3	14	27	3	8	2	6			7	4	287	
Treasurer,																							
W. T. BUNNEY	28	41	28	88	52	8	95	11	11	57	13	24	55	5	10	1	12		1	12	10	503	
S. G. GREGG	17	25	22	44	47	9	37	20	5	75	6	14	30	4	12	9	29	5	3	17	18	499	
Assessor,																							
DAVID HOLLAND	16	22	31	51	15	10	73	12	8	56	8	22	55	4	14	5	12	2		22	17	450	
W. W. YANDELL	30	48	19	83	85	7	45	18	8	75	10	17	34	3	7	5	30	3	5	8	10	553	
District Attorney,																							
WM. D. DEHY	27	44	44	98	41	7	60	15	8	64	10	25	56	3	14	4	12	1	2	21	19	580	
P. W. FORBES	18	27	27	57	60	10	59	14	8	69	4	14	32	6	8	6	30	4	3	9	9	424	
Superintendent of Schools,																							
H. C. HAMPTON	27	42	18	69	67	10	65	19	12	76	14	26	32	5	10	7	33	5	4	19	21	579	
J. M. SHANNON	19	31	30	68	24	7	58	11	4	55	6	12	50	3	11	3	9			11	8	434	
Coroner and Public Administrator,																							
J. H. KISPERT	20	14	24	38	28	8	63	17	10	81	16	25	57	4	13	8	11		2	13	9	461	
I. P. VANEY	24	34	26	89	64	9	49	13	5	50	3	12	21	4	7	2	30	5	2	16	18	502	
County Surveyor,																							
W. G. DIXON	30	52	21	90	72	12	95	21	12	92	14	20	52	3	11	8	34	5	3	20	24	703	
JOS. SEELY										3												3	
Proposed Constitutional Amendments.																							
For Amendment No. 1	6	11	14	25	13	1	16	9	2	19	2	5	10	1	2		12		1	5	6	160	
Against Amendment No. 1	15	15	8	38	24	5	26	4	10	40	5	18	24		5	3	17		1	9	7	251	
For Amendment No. 2	17	30	19	48	42	7	27	9	5	34	3	18	40	7	6		15	4	1	9	6	347	
Against Amendment No. 2	8	10	8	38	10	4	25	7	7	42	3	10	18		1	9	6		1	4	2	21	
For Amendment No. 3	9	21	23	40	20	7	19	9	12	28	2	8	12	3	4	6	13		1	12	7	265	
Against Amendment No. 3	9	5	5	30	14	3	21	6		41	4	18	28		4	3	5		1	1	4	198	
For Amendment No. 4	5	13	10	26	17	2	22	8	4	25	1	12	8	2	5		10		1	8	6	185	
Against Amendment No. 4	11	5	10	34	14	3	18	5	8	35	4	13	26		2	6	4		1	3	1	205	
For Amendment No. 5	9	18	19	42	28	5	23	9	9	30	1	12	10	2	3	4	12		1	9	7	258	
Against Amendment No. 5	10	6	5	30	14	1	18	3	2	35	5	15	24		4	5	2		1	1		1 1	
For Amendment No. 6	6	19	20	23	27	6	21	6	6	41		11	9	2	2		13		2	10	6	228	
Against Amendment No. 6	10	6	4	29	17	2	22	6	5	34	4	16	25		4	8	1		1	9	1	197	
For Amendment No. 7	11	14	26	28	24	7	26	11	5	29	2	16	8	3	5	4	12	2	1	7	7	245	
Against Amendment No. 7	10	12	7	38	14	2	21	7	7	38	4	11	28		2	5	2		2	4	1	214	
For the Convention to revise Constit'n	1	12	6	20	14	1	10	1	5	18		4	8	2	1	1	9	2	1	4	3	133	
Against Convention to revise Constit'n	7	8	7	50	23	7	21	15	5	28	6	12	19		8	4	3		1	4	2	234	

CANDIDATES.	Round Valley	Lincoln	Lava	Bishop	East Bishop	Poleta	Big Pine	Fish Springs	Tabooe	Independence	Citrus	Georges Creek	Lone Pine	Cerro Gordo	Keeler	Olancha	Darwin	Modock	Mountain Spring	Ballarat	Panamint	Totals	Majorities
Supervisor, 1st District,																							
N. J. COOLEY	16	30	18																			64	
T. D. HARGER	18	31	6																			55	
FRANK SHAW	13	12	29																			54	
Supervisor, 3d District.																							
O. I. MAIRS							39	8	6	56	11											120	
JAMES JONES							77	22	8	74	7											188	
Supervisor, 5th District,																							
CHAS. ANTHONY																9	15		2	7	8	41	
T. H. HENEBRY																1	27	5	2	24	21	80	
Justice of the Peace, 1st Township,																							
T. H. WOODWORTH	39	53	35	113	81	14																335	
CHAS. JOHNSON						1																1	
Justice of the Peace, 2d Township.																							
A. C. McDONALD							50	16	8													74	
R. ROBINSON							50	9	7													66	
J. S. GRAHAM							16	2														18	
Justice of the Peace, 3d Township,																							
A. V. DAVIDSON										103	13	18										134	
B. RHINE										24	6	13										43	
Justice of the Peace, 4th Towhship,																							
A. C. HARVEY													64	2	10							76	
Justice of the Peace, 5th Township,																							
R. DECKER																6	35	5	2	18	23	89	
J. H. TROTTER																	1					1	
J. M. KING																				14	6	20	
Constable, 1st Township,																							
GEO. L. DRAKE	5	14	5	25	19	3																71	
MILBURN C. HALL	2	14	8	29	9	1																63	
EDWARD SCHOBER	7	22	13	34	40	2																118	
W. E. SMITH	6	21	19	21	26	7																100	
DAVID J. WILKINS	27	4	7	24	7	3																72	
Constable, 2d Township,																							
A. P. SMITH							85	21	10													116	
V. G. SMITH							33	8	5													46	
Constable, 3d Township,																							
JOHN KEEGAN										66	12	17										95	
C. W. ROBINSON										62	6	15										83	
Constable, 4th Township,																							
E. ELDER													61	2	11							74	
Constable, 5th Township,																							
J. W. TROTTER																4	11			12	19	46	
JEREMIAH FITZGERALD																	3					3	
C. DOTY																	2			19	7	28	

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

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STAGE LINE.

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INDEPENDENCE. - - - - CALIF.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898

July 1	To cash on hand	$12 025 12	
5	cash from A M Given, tax col	539 42	
5	P A Chalfant, co. assessor	1 975 56	
	P A Chalfant, assessor	33 10	
	cash from A M Given, tax collfees	27 00	
	D J Hession, clerk fees	8 65	
	D J Hession, recorder, fees	69 30	
	J H Shannon int on State land	35 60	
8	A A Cashbaugh, Int State land	33 60	
9	J H Shannon fines	2 25	
19	Samuel T Black, School money	3,074 06	
18	Jack Mallory, red	3 02	
	Joseph Shelly, r'd	1 04	
	A V Davidson fines	7 00	
24	E H Edwards Int State land	32 00	
27	Margaret Sanders Big Pine Bonds	3,000 00	
		20 762 72	
Aug 1	A M Given, tax col.	284 00	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	60 98	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	15 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 50	
	D J Hession, recorder fees	48 15	
	D J Hession, clerk, fees	28 35	
8	Modock Con M & Co redemption	14 55	
30	John R Church on Lake land	123 16	
	A R Schively on Lake land	338 63	
		21 697 04	
Sept 5	A M Given, tax col	455 50	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	377 79	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	26 00	
	D J Hession, clerk	31 15	
	D J Hession, Recorder fees	24 20	
	Thos T Smith, state land	48 01	
	Thos T Smith, on state land	48 01	
	David Scott, state land	25 50	
		22 733 20	

DISBURSEMENTS

July	Lone Pine B'd fund	1 160 00
	Salary	1 517 28
	Hospital	1 689 99
	General Expense	1 795 65
	Bridge	136 48
	Road Dist No 1	77 00
	" " 2	267 00
	" " 3	201 00
	" " 4	124 50
	Big Pine Sch'l B'd	1 500 00
	" " "	5 00
	Sundry Sch'l Lib'ry.	6 00
	Liberty "	8 18
	Bishop "	15 00
	Irving "	7 00
	Milton "	15 00
	County Sch'l Fund	16 00
		8 571 00
Aug.	Salary	1 024 98
	Road Dist, No 2	5 00
	" " 3	24 00
	General Expense	1 064 4[illegible]
	Hospital	65 50
	Fish Spring	12 00
		10 706 96
Sept.	General Expense	11 3[illegible]
	Salary	1 024 9[illegible]
	Hospital Fund	
	Fish Spring	
	Round Valley	
	Union	
	Milton School Fund	
	Tabooe	21 40
	Independence	164 15
	Big Pine Sch'l B'd	1 000 00
	Fish Sp Library	8 00
	County Bond	1 500 00
	Cash	8 146 39
		22 733 20 22 733 20

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund	341 99	
County bond		885 38
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 541 29	
General expense		1 151 08
Hospital		259 12
General road	174 80	
Road District No 1	386 39	
" " " 2	297 97	
" " " 3	253 17	
" " " 4	83 22	
" " " 5	304 51	
Road Poll tax	2 55	
Unapportioned county	167 99	
Bridge	294 87	
Institute	5 00	
Teacher's library	33	
County school	26 85	
Property tax	1 559 58	
Milton school library fund	9 10	
Round Valley	25 10	
Irving	36 82	
Bishop	21 17	
Station	28 78	
Warm Spring	43	
Big Pine	11 30	
Independence	1 58	
Union	30	
Riverside		64
Lone Pine	22 49	
Fish Spring	1 55	
Liberty	15 94	
Tabooe		2 50
Valley	8 45	
Keeler	11 50	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Big Pine	500 00	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	78 65	
Union school bond fund	79 58	
Big Pine	75 33	
Fish Springs	68 76	
Lone Pine	77 60	
Tabooe	46 42	
Fish Springs School	121 08	
Riverside	116 71	
Bishop	570 91	
Lone Pine	327 62	
Big Pine	157 95	

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.....1898

Ben Yandell went to San Francisco last week.

A. O. Collins and wife spent several days in town this week.

The official returns of the late election will be found on the second page.

Dave Holland came up from Lone Pine last Monday, returning next day.

W. W. Yandell came down from Bishop last Monday, returning next day.

John Hunter left for San Francisco last Monday, where he will attend Business College.

The weather has been cold and stormy all the week with a light fall of snow in the mountains.

Thanksgiving day passed off very quietly here. There was no demonstration of any kind.

Are we going to have a Christmas tree this year? If so, let us begin early and make it a big succes.

The Baldwin hotel, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night, several lives being lost. No particulars have been received.

Sheep men are moving south in large numbers with their flocks. Good rains are reported in the foot hills of Tulare and Fresno counties.

R. Decker came in from Ballarat early in the week and spent a couple of days in town. Mr. Decker has been re-elected Justice of the Peace for the Fifth Township.

Rob't Arnold set out for the Panamint region last Wednesday, intent upon developiing his mining property at Gold Canyon and to look after his water interests in Surprise Canyon.

The horrors of the war are brought straight home to us this week. Mrs. J. J. McLean has received the sad news that her youngest brother has died of typhoid fever at Manzanillo.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz celebrated their silver wedding Wednesday. They were the recipient of many tokens of remembrance from friends in the form of a beautiful array of silver gifts.

R. P. Strathearn and J. A. Gibson arrived from Ventura county yesterday. Mr. Strathearn will return on to-night's stage, while Mr. Gibson will remain here looking after his cattle interests.

Messrs. Jones and Price of Ventura passed through town last Tuesday on their way to Bishop, near which place they have some mining claims upon which they intend doing assessment work.

George Drake brought Frank P. Blaisdell down from Bishop last Monday. The unfortunate man was adjudged insane on Tuesday, and committed to the State Hospital at San Bernardino. Mr. Drake will take him down to-night.

The Corbett-Sharkey fight at Chicago last Tuesday night resulted in a decision for Sharkey in the ninth round, all bets being declared off. This would indicate that there was a foul and squabble of some kind. We give it as our opinion that Corbett found himself getting licked and fouled Sharkey intentionally to keep from getting knocked out.

H. Levy gave a house-warming party in his new hotel building last Friday evening. It was attended bo everybody in this vicinity and a good time was had. The company danced in the large upstairs portion of the house, which had not yet been partitioned off. Ai midnight a ball supper was served that did great credit to the host's efficiency as a caterer.

The Reward mine has been closed down and in all probability it will be a long time before operations are resumed. The Superintendent, Ben. Hoskins, will leave for St. Louis next Tuesday and will endeavor to make some arrangement by which work may be resumed, but he is not hopeful of success. This is a piece of bad news for the community, as the Reward employed a number of men and consumed a large quantity of supplies.

Ballarat and Vicinity.

Superintendent Harrison is expected to resume operations on the Cleveland mine in a few days. As depth is attained the mine shows higher grade gold ore and width of vein increasing.

Mineowners in South Park District are in nearly every instance doing work on their claims and meeting with encouagement as their work progresses.

At Tuba and Jail Canyons all the mines appear to improve as depth is attained.

Two important sales are now being negotiated, and if brought to a successful issue lively times may be looked for before Spring.

At Mineral Hill Richard Day, Superintendent of a group lately purchased, is meeting with success in his preliminary development work.

John A. Shaw, in charge of mining property lately purchased by Kern county parties, seems to be very sanguine as to the future of the property he is managing.

Taken as a whole, the section has every indication of becoming one of the most important gold-producing sections of the State.

In anticipation of the needs of the camp, V. H. Cass is putting up a large-sized concrete building, and two other parties are making preparation to put up other buildings.

Board of Supervisors.

FRIDAY, November 18, 1898, 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time as Board of Election Canvassers, pursuant to adjournment.

Present— Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Williams and Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved. The Board proceeded with the convass of election returns until 12 o'clock m., at which hour they took a recess until Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m. to await the return of Laws tally sheet.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESTION, Clerk.

SATURDAY, Nov. 19, 1898, 9 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time as Board of Election Canvassers, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Williams and Chairman Freeman, presiding.

It having been ascertained that the Laws tally sheet was returned the Board proceeded to finish canvass, and having completed the canvas of election returns the Board directed the Clerk to enter upon the minutes tablet returns of said general election held throughout the County of Inyo, State of California on November 8, 1898, as follows, to-wit. (See page 28.)

The Board then took a recess until Monday, November 21, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN. Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MONDAY, November 14, 1898.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time as Board of Election Canvassers, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Ben. T. Williams, and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Whereupon the Board declared the following-named persons to have been duly elected to the several County, District and Township offices, and designated as follows to-wit:

Sheriff and Tax-collector, A. M. Given
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, D. J. Hession
Treasurer, W. T. Bunney
Assessor, W. W. Yandell
District Attorney, Wm. E. Dehy
Superintendent of Schools, H. C. Hampton
Coroner and Public administrator, I. P. Yaney
Surveyor, W. G. Dixon
Supervisor, First District, N. J. Cooley
Supervisor, Third District, James Jones
Supervisor, Fifth District, F. H. Henebry
Justice of the Peace, First Township, F. H. Wordsworth
Justice of the Peace, Second Township, A. C. McDonald
Justice of the Peace, Third Township, A. V. Davidson
Justice of the Peace, Fourth Township, A. C. Harvey
Justice of the Peace, Fifth Township, R. Decker
Constable, First Township, Ed. Schober
" Second " A. P. Smith
" Third " John Keegan
" Fourth " Ed. Elder
" Fifth " J. W. Trotter

Board adjourned.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, is hereby ordered to be held at the rooms of said Board in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California at 10 o'clock a. m. of Monday, 21th day of November, 1898, for the following purposes:

First, to consider an allowance for transporting the indigent children of Robert Harry, deceased, to school at Watsonville, California.

Second, to consider and allow all legal claims connected with and incurred on behalf of the general election held in said County on November 8th, 1898.

Third, to employ special counsel to assist the District Attorney of Inyo County in prosecuting actions at law to recover from the State of California all moneys that may be due and owing from said State to said County, and to fix the compensation of such special counsel.

Dated November 21, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN.
J. J. STEWART.
FRANK SHAW.
BEN T. WILLIAMS.
J. R. ELDRED.
Supervisors.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending November 24, 1898:

Highest barometer	30.273	21st
Lowest "	29.678	19th
Highest temperature	66.0	18th
Lowest "	24	21st
Mean "	42.1	
Average dew point	14.8	
Average humidity	34.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36	N W 19th
No. clear days	6	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	1	
No. rainy days	2	
Precipitation for week	.06	

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.50
Board, per week	$5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS	25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING	25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING	$2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House. New Furniture. Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., November 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on TUESDAY, December 27, 1898, viz: George Thorpe, for the E½ of N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 33, Tp. 12 S., R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Henderson D. Gill, of Independence, Cal.; John Willet of Citrus, Cal.; Harry A. Cook and Michael C. Muldoon, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, deceased. Notice of Sale of Real Estate

Notice is Hereby Given, that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 14th day of May, 1898, and of an order of said Court, made on the 26th day of November, 1898, in the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said Estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United states, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the 12th day of December, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Court House, in the Town of Independence County of Inyo, State of California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the County of Inyo, State of California bounded and described as follows:

The N½ of NE¼ of Sec 5, W½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SE¼ and S½ of SE¼ of Sec 4, and W½ of NE¼ of Sec. 9, all in Township 8 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

Also, the NE¼ of Sec 17, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M. containing 160 acres.

Also, all of Sec 16, Township 9 south, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 640 acres.

Also, Lot No. 1 and W½ of Lot No. 2 in NE¼, and NE¼ of SE¼ of sec. 5, SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec 5, SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 4, and W½ of NW¼ of Sec. 9, all in Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 319 and 170-100 acres.

Also, the W½ of NW¼, and NW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 19, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, and NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 24, Township 9 South, Range 32 East, all of Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 192 and 70-100 acres.

Also, the NW¼ of the SE¼, and the S½ of the SE¼ of Sec. 17, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 120 acres.

Also, the N½ of the NE¼ of Sec. 19 and the E½ of the SE¼ of Sec. 18, Township 9 south, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

Also, the SW¼ of the SW¼ of Sec 4, Township 9 S., R. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 40 acres.

Also, the NE¼ of Sec 8, Township 9 S., Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court.

Deed at the expense of purchaser.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Administrator of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated November 17th, 1898.

SODA WATER.....

.....ALL FLAVORS

75 Cts. per Case.

No. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates.

Will ship to all points, in first-class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,

Bishop, Cal.

C. E. JOHNSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

AND

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

S ZAUN.

LONE PINE

TAILOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHNG OR MONEY REFUNDED

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

" ..... May 28th
" ..... Jul 2
" ..... July 30
" ..... August 27
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. ROLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ANNIE VALENZUELA, Plaintiff, vs. IGNACIO VALENZUELA, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE People of the State of California send Greeting to Ignacio Valenzuela, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or she will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1898. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[SEAL] o21t5

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of Edouard Chenot, deceased. Notice for Publication of Time Appointed for Probate of Will

NOTICE is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the Twenty sixth day of November, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Edouard Chenot, deceased, and for hearing the application of J. E. Shepherd and W. L. Hunter for the issuance to them of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk. By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk.

P. W. FORBES, Attorney for Petitioners.

Dated, Nov. 2d, A. D. 1898. nv4td

MERCHANDISE.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD, Independence, Cal.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

HORSESHOEING

AND

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP. INDEPENDENCE

Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

OFFICIAL.

ORDINANCE NO. 63.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION 1. All persons doing business in the County of Inyo, state of California, shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

SECTION 2. Auctioneers are divided into two classes, and must obtain license from the License Collector as follows:

1. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2500 and upwards constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

2. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $6 per quarter.

SECTION 3. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State, County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes, and must pay licenses as follows:

1. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter or over constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

2. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the second Class, and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SECTION 4. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table $5 per quarter; and for each bowling alley $15 per quarter; but no license must be granted for a less term than three months.

SECTION 5. For the exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performances, vocal or instrumental concert, $7; and for each show of any figures, jugglers, necromancers, magicians, wire or rope dancing, sleight of hand exhibition, $5 for each performance. The provision of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for benefit of churches, schools, or other charitable entertainments by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SECTION 6. Each pawn-broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SECTION 7. Every keeper of intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SECTION 8. Every person who at a fixed place of business sells any malt or fermented liquors, wines or distilled liquors, whether on commission or otherwise (except viticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, a license, and must pay quarterly therefor the sum of Forty Dollars; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors, who sells the same on the premises on which such liquors may or shall be manufactured, must obtain from the Tax Collector, for such business, a license, and must pay quarterly therefor the sum of Twenty Dollars.

SECTION 9. Every person who at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, drugs or medicines, jewelry or precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise (except agricultural or viticultural productions or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm, when sold by the producers thereof, and except such as are sold at public auction by auctioneers under license) and all persons who keep horses for hire, except such as are used for the transportation of goods, must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, a license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector; such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

1. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2500, or more, constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of $8 per quarter.

2. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1500 and less than $2500 constitute the Second Class, and must pay a license of $4.50 per quarter.

3. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring less than $1500 constitute the Third Class, and must pay a license of $3 per quarter.

SECTION 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler who carries a pack, and vends goods, wares and merchandise, must pay a license of $5 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, must pay a license of $10 per month.

SECTION 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull, and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, and pay therefor as follows:

1. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the First Class, and require a license of $75;

2. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the Second Class and require a license of $50;

3. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the Third Class and require a license of $40;

4. At $35 and less than $50 constitute the Fourth Class and require a license of $25.

5. At $15 and less than $35 constitute the Fifth Class and require a license of $15;

6. At less than $15 constitute the Sixth Class and require a license of $10;

7. For each Jack, $10.

8. For each Bull, $10.

Provided, however, that each and every license granted under or by virtue hereof shall expire on the last day of December of the year for which said license was so granted.

SECTION 12. The Tax Collector of said Inyo County shall have the collection of licenses provided for by this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same; and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance who fails or neglects or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of such license, and in case either the said Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for and a writ of attachment may issue without any bonds being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 13. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed suitable blank licenses for the said Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the Tax Collector when sold.

SECTION 14. The said Tax Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 15. All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said County as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of said County.

SECTION 16. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinances Nos. 43, 44, 47, 49 of said Board of Supervisors, passed on the 8th day of January, 1892, April 6th, 1892, April 5th 1893, and July 11th, 1893, respectively, are hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are hereby and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 17. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo at least one week prior to said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL] Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 63, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 15th day of July, 1898, by the following vote:

AYES—A. C. Freeman, J. J. Stewart, Ben T. Williams, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred.

NOES—None

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[Seal.] Attest: D. J. HESSIGN, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

Endorsed: Ordinance No. 63. Filed July 15, 1898.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. M. LABERGE,

LONE PINE, - - CALIFORNIA,

BUTCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK, HAMS AND BACON.

BEEF delivered at Lone Pine Station for 6c. per lb. by wholesale.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:50 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:30 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound Houso with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:36 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

THE COST OF FREEING CUBA.

The United States are certainly entitled to retain possession of the Philippine Islands if the peace commissioners so decide, for the cost of the war runs far into the millions, and the end is not yet. The money paid out reaches an astonishing total. To free the stomach, liver, bowels and blood of disease, however, is not an expensive undertaking. A few dollars invested in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish the task easily. The poor as well as the rich can afford it.

A mitigating Thought—"You must have been awfully homesick, John." "I was. If it hadn't been for thinking of the lawn-mower I don't believe I could have stood it."

DEAR EDITOR:—If you know of a solicitor or canvasser in your city or elsewhere, especially a man who has solicited for subscriptions, insurance, nursery stock, books or tailoring, or a man who can sell goods, you will confer a favor by telling him to correspond with us; or if you will insert this notice in your paper and such parties will cut this notice out and mail to us, we may be able to furnish them a good position in their own and adjoining counties. Address, AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., Chicago.

Wife—John, is it true that you invited our cook's soldier lover to my birthday dinner? Husband—Certainly. I did not want him to get the best morsels of every dish.

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 208-212 Bush street. American or European plan. Room and board $1.00 to $1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to $1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

Cholly—Aw—I always pity a man who lives by his wits, doncherknow? Miss Sharp—I should think you would envy him.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Omens—"To snuff a candle out accidentally is a sign of marriage." "Yes, and to turn down a lamp intentionally is a sign of courtship."

We pay you $100 if we cannot prove that we can save you MONEY on everything you buy. We are saving the people of the Pacific Coast thousands of dollars every month. For full particulars, address, Gilbert Clements' Sons, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal., Wholesale and Retailers of Family Supplies.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

No One Stopped the Stage.

The morning after the assassination of President Lincoln the telegraph operator of a small town in Ohio read a passing dispatch which conveyed the sorrowful information to him. This speedily spread through the surrounding country, and at 11 o'clock, when the mail train was due, nearly 100 men had congregated to buy a morning paper.

As a matter of course not a single paper remained, and all were in despair, until some one remembered that the postmaster was a regular subscriber, and that the mail bag must contain a morning newspaper addressed to him.

The coveted paper found, the aged postmaster proceeded to read to the people who had crowded into the long store the details of the murder. In the crowd stood a very patriotic but ignorant old man, who was ever making pertinent suggestions.

The voice of the reader faltered more than once as he read the account, now so familiar to all Americans. Finally he reached the point where it was said of Booth that he "shrieked out 'Sic semper tyrannis,' leaped on the stage and made his escape."

Throwing his old poke hat upon the floor, the patriotic old man lifted his hand aloft and shouted:

"Good gracious! Why didn't somebody have sense enough to stop the stage?"—Chicago Chronicle.

Corrupting an Echo.

At Killarney every visitor hears some laughable stories. Here is one—new and fresh, I think—which I picked up during my last visit to the glorious lakes: A number of boatmen who were quarreling about the division of "tips" indulged at the top of their voices in a good deal of profane language, which the marvelous echo repeated verbatim.

"Arrah, look at that, now, for a scandal," said one of the party who was of a pious turn. "T'achin the poor harmless echo to curse and sware."—Spectator.

Big Similarity.

"The minister and the policeman," said the young and cynical boarder, "are inseparable adjuncts of civilization."

"They are very much alike," said the cheerful idiot. "One is a pairer, and the other is a peeler."—Indianapolis Journal.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Neuralgia.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Lumbago.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Sciatica.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Sprains.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Bruises.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Soreness.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Stiffness.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Backache.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Muscular Aches.

A Popular Delusion.

"Did you read this, dear?" said Mrs. Grigsby to Orlando the other night. "It's a strange case. A harmless lunatic imagines that he's a grain of corn and will not go into the yard lest a chicken eat him. Isn't it an odd delusion?"

"Oh, the world's full of such delusions, dear!" said Grigsby. "I know a harmless lunatic who seems to imagine that she's a piece of cheese, and she will fly from a room when a mouse enters it for fear the little creature will devour her."—London Tit-Bits.

Do You Like Boils

If you do not, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will purify your blood, cure your boils and keep your system free from the poisons which cause them. The great blood purifying power of Hood's Sarsaparilla is constantly being demonstrated by its many marvelous cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN

And How Mrs. Pinkham Helps Overcome Them.

MRS. MARY BOLLINGER, 1101 Marianna St., Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I have been troubled for the past two years with falling of the womb, leucorrhœa, pains over my body, sick headaches, backache, nervousness and weakness. I tried doctors and various remedies without relief. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound, the relief I obtained was truly wonderful. I have now taken several more bottles of your famous medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured."

MRS. HENRY DORR, No. 806 Findley St., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For a long time I suffered with chronic inflammation of the womb, pain in abdomen and bearing-down feeling. Was very nervous at times, and so weak I was hardly able to do anything. Was subject to headaches, also troubled with leucorrhœa. After doctoring for many months with different physicians, and getting no relief, I had given up all hope of being well again when I read of the great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing. I decided immediately to give it a trial. The result was simply past belief. After taking four bottles of Vegetable Compound and using three packages of Sanative Wash I can say I feel like a new woman. I deem it my duty to announce the fact to my fellow sufferers that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable remedies have entirely cured me of all my pains and suffering. I have her alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am grateful. May heaven bless her for the good work she is doing for our sex."

Growing a Grandmother.

He was a wee little man, only 3 years old, but very brave, courageous and uncomplaining, more courageous and uncomplaining than any one knew, for though he was only a baby he had trials to bear. The family had gone to a new country in the far west, the mamma, this little man, and the sister, a little older. It was a very new country, very different from the city in the east where they had left many friends, relatives and, nearest of all, a dear old grandmother. The mamma was so busy in her new home that she had little time for the babies except to see that they were clean and well fed. So they were lonesome, sometimes, as mamma found out one day in a way that brought the tears to her eyes.

The little 3-year-old had been very busy and very quiet making a big hole in the ground with such earnestness of purpose that she went to see what was being done.

The hole was completed when she reached the spot and in it had been placed something that she took out and examined with wondering curiosity. It was the strangest thing to go into a hole in the ground—an old daguerreotype, a picture of the dear grandmamma at home.

"Why, baby," exclaimed mamma, "what are you doing with this?"

"I fought," said the little man with a quivering lip and all the pent up loneliness and homesickness in his voice, "I fought, maybe, if I planted it annozzer grandma would grow."

Follow it Up.

Sit down and cool off suddenly, and then regret it, for stiffness and soreness is bound to follow. Follow it up with St. Jacobs Oil and you will have nothing to regret from a prompt cure.

Where Kentucky Language Runs Out

Baron Cassiers, one of the best known Frenchmen of this city, when he first came here made a trip to Lexington on behalf of a friend of his in Paris who asked him to secure a very fine horse. While in Lexington he was treated most hospitably. Although he did not speak the very best of English, he found himself getting along very handsomely with the Kentuckians. On the afternoon of the first day he inquired of one of his entertainers, "Should I desire to invite the gentleman to drink, how should I say it?"

The enthusiastic Bourbonite replied, "Will you do me the honor, sir, to drink with me, sir?"

"It is very good," replied the baron, "but if the gentleman asked me to drink what should I say?"

"The plan here is to slap him on the back, sir, and say, 'It gives me great pleasure, sir, to drink with you.'"

"It is very good," replied the baron, "but if I am satisfied and don't want to drink any more and wish to decline an offer to drink, what should I say?"

"You are a —— fool," replied the astounded Kentuckian. "There is no expression in the English language to cover that idea."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Australian Oysters.

The Australian mollusk is of two kinds—the mud oyster and the rock oyster. The former grows to a larger size, but the rock oyster is more generally esteemed for flavor. Their names indicate their place of growth. The rock oysters love the beds and adjoining rocks of tidal streams. They grow in clusters, in a variety of shapes and sizes, and each cluster is attached to something solid. Here they are alternately bathed in salt water and in fresh or brackish. They are also left for hours high and dry until the incoming tide refreshes them. Nor do these oysters always select rocks on which to dwell. These accommodating mollusks may frequently be found adhering to the roots and lower branches of the mangrove and other trees which delight in a sort of submarine residence. It is doubtless to this peculiarity that the sailor referred when he wrote to his mother at home, telling the old lady, and not untruly, that in Australia oysters grow on trees.—Chambers' Journal.

Rale Ould Irish Bulls.

One of the finest specimens of a real Irish bull was perpetrated by that clever and witty but blundering Irish knight, Sir R. Steele, when inviting an English nobleman to visit him. "If, sir," said he, "you ever come within a mile of my home, I hope you will stay there."

A rich bull is recorded of an alderman at cards who, on inspecting the pool, found it deficient. "Here's a shilling short," said he. "Who put it in?"

At the time of the home rule difficulty and when the cause seemed to be languishing a meeting was held, and one of the speakers thus addressed the audience, "Friends, the cup of our trouble is running over, and it is not yet full."—London Telegraph.

UNCLE JUDSON'S CRUST.

A DAPPER little man, with a silky, yellow mustache which curled up jauntily at the ends came out and closed the door softly behind him.

"Mr. Hardacre says he will see you in a few minutes. Will you be seated?" and the little man turned and began to rustle the papers on his desk as if he were very busy indeed.

Willis Everett dropped down in a chair close to the railing, fussed with his hat and watched for Judson Hardacre's door to open. He thought it was rather a cold reception for an uncle to give his nephew, and yet his mother had warned him what to expect.

"Your uncle Judson," she had said, "is very much devoted to his business. He has never in his life had time to give to his friends, and people say that he is crusty and hard-hearted, but I am sure that my brother Judson has as kind a heart as any man living, if only you can reach it."

Willis had come to his uncle as a last resort. He had just finished his junior year in college, and he knew that the completion of his course would depend on his own earnings during the summer. His father had been able to supply him with money, although not so liberally as he really needed, for the first three years of his college life, but hard times had ruined his business, and it was all he could do to pay rent and grocers' bills, not to mention the provision of clothing for the younger children.

"I want to see you finish up with your class," he said to Willis, "but it is out of the question for me to furnish the money. You will have to get out and see what you can do for yourself."

And Willis had tried his best to get a position. But he found that he was compelled to compete in this struggle for an opportunity to make a living with men older and more experienced than himself, who knew better what the employers required. One man said he would take Willis on trial, but he couldn't pay him anything for a few months; another said he had a position, but he wished to give it to a man who had intended to remain with him permanently and work up in the business. And so they all put him off, and now he was watching for the door of his uncle's private office to open.

He had not seen his uncle in several years. He remembered the last meeting without any exuberance of pleasure. Uncle Judson had called on his mother one afternoon, and he had come in warm and excited from a tennis game.

"What's that thing you have got in your hand?" his uncle asked, after his mother had presented him.

"Why, a tennis racquet."

"Sarah, can't you teach your children to go into better business than dawdling around in white trousers with a toy bat?"

Even as Willis thought of it now, he felt his cheeks tingle with mingled mortification and anger.

"Mr. Hardacre is ready to see you," said the dapper little man.

Willis stepped quietly into the private office. He saw his uncle at a handsome roll-top desk and glaring at him from under his shaggy, gray brows. He had a square, lean face, with a determined chin, and his hair was coarse and gray.

"Well, sir."

"I am in search of work," said Willis, somewhat falteringly; "my father can't supply me with money for my last year in college, and unless I earn it I can't go."

"That's just what I told your mother before she married Everett. Now that he has got a family of boys he can't educate them. But she wouldn't listen to any of my advice."

The hot blood surged into Willis' face. He couldn't bear this reference to his hard-working, noble-minded father, who had sacrificed everything in order that his boys might have their schooling.

"My father has done the best he could," Willis said, hotly, "and I can't listen to anything against him. If you have nothing I can do——" and Willis turned and started toward the door with his shoulders thrown back.

"There, there," said his uncle, with the trace of a grim smile curling his lips, "we'll let that drop. You say you are in search of work—what can you do?"

"Anything out of college," Willis said, "I can do 'most anything I set my mind on. I am well up in tennis and can win in a hard race, and I can clear a five-barred gate and leaping the pole, and all that sort of thing."

"Yes, sir," responded Willis, tempted again to turn and leave the room.

"Well, I don't happen to have any of those things in my business. You know I'm not engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber. It's very prosaic—you can't wear white trousers—might get soiled."

Willis kept his temper, although every one of his uncle's words stung him to the quick.

"I understand all that," he said, "and I am willing to do anything from wood-sawing up that will enable me to save a little money."

"Wood-sawing, eh?" said Judson Hardacre, and the grim smile again curled his lips. "Let me see your hands."

Willis held out his hands—they were certainly rather small and white, although tennis playing had worn a few hard callouses on the right palm.

"I thought so," said Uncle Judson; "tennis hands, eh?"

"They may be soft now, but I assure you, Uncle Judson, I am not afraid of any kind of work which will help me finish my course."

At the sound of the unfamiliar words, "Uncle Judson," Judson Hardacre glanced up sharply, and then he said, rather more gruffly than before:

"Well, I'll take you at your word. Times are dull and I haven't much of anything else besides chopping and sawing."

Judson Hardacre pressed a button, and a tall, quiet man with a pen thrust behind his ear stepped into the room.

"Calkins, this is Willis Everett. He will go to work to-morrow morning at the Edwardsburg mill at $30 a month. He will board at the company's hotel. Have him report to Matthews. Let me know each week how he is doing."

"I'm very much obliged to you——" Willis faltered, hardly realizing that at last he had found a job.

"Don't thank me yet," said his uncle, almost gruffly; "you may not want to after you have been working awhile."

Willis went home in high spirits.

"Mother, mother," he called; "I've got a job at last—and a job from Uncle Judson, too."

That afternoon Willis packed his satchel and took the train down the valley for Edwardsburg, where the Hardacre mills were located. It was about twenty-five miles from home, and he had never been in the place except on his bicycle and he hardly knew where the mills were located. But he found them easily enough, and with them the foreman, Matthews—a big, red-faced, stoop-shouldered giant, with a voice like a foghorn. Matthews read the letter and then glanced at Willis keenly and half contemptuously, Willis thought.

"Well," he said, "be on hand at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and I'll put you to work."

Willis found a place in the company's boarding house—a single bunk in an attic room with four other men. The walls were dingy, the floor was covered with coarse matting and the bedding did not look any too clean. One little, cobwebby window commanded a view of a vast heap of sawdust and slabs. Supper was served on a long table covered with oilcloth, and the tea was brought in by men waiters, who laughed and joked one another. The workmen came in with their sleeves rolled up and ate almost in silence.

In the morning Willis was set to loading slabs from the waste pile into a box car which stood on a siding near at hand. One man handed them down from the pile, a second tossed them into the car, and a third corded them up. Willis was given the easiest job—that of piling—but he was compelled to keep up with the other two. The slivers stuck into his soft palms and the jagged bark bruised his arms. Besides that, it was a hot June day without a breath of air stirring in the car. For an hour or two he stood it pretty well, but before noon he began to feel that he should drop in his tracks, but he was determined never to give up. He was a cog in the machinery of the mill, and he proposed to do his duty until he broke down. Never was music sweeter than the sound of the noon whistle. He wearily dropped the last slab and staggered into the dining-room of the boarding-house. At first he was too tired to eat, but he managed to swallow a little dinner, and by 1 o'clock he felt better. But he knew he never could last through the long afternoon at the same work, and it was with a deep feeling of relief that he heard Matthews order his crew from the car-loading to the sawdust chutes. Here he was required to stand knee deep in soft sawdust at the end of the chute, where the waste of the mill came blowing out in a dusty cloud, and shovel for dear life to keep himself from being buried. It was hot, wearing work, and by the time the afternoon was finished Willis was thoroughly discouraged.

But he was naturally vigorous of body, and, although his uncle had made fun of his tennis and foot-ball, he knew now how much good strength they had added to his muscles. He awakened the next morning lame in every joint, with his hands almost raw with blisters. "But I'll stick to it," he said, gritting his teeth; "I've got to get through college next year."

That day he was paired with a big, red-bearded Scotchman, and they were assigned to the work of trimming up some timbers with a long cross-cut saw. For a few hours Willis bent bravely back and forth. It was fearfully hard work, particularly because he did not understand the science of getting the greatest results from the least effort. Towards noon the big Scotchman, who had been watching him keenly, found that the saw would need filing. Willis never felt more grateful for anything in his life, and in the afternoon he was enough rested to continue the work.

I AM IN SEARCH OF WORK.

And so it went on day after day. Before the end of the second week Willis grew somewhat hardened, and although the work was still very hard he did not grow painfully exhausted. He also found that the other men were good-hearted, kindly fellows, and always ready to help him where they could. Before the middle of July, Matthews, the big foreman, had given him the place of checker and scaler, in the temporary absence of the regular checker. This was much easier work, and Willis did it with a quickness and thoroughness and kept his accounts so accurately that Matthews more than once grunted his satisfaction.

About this time Willis saw his uncle for the first time. Judson Hardacre came around with the superintendent, examining the work of the mill, and he must have seen Willis as he stood with his pad and pencil where the lumber shot from the whirring saws, but he gave no sign of recognition. It hurt Willis' sensitive nature, but he only set his teeth the harder.

"I'm making the money," he said to himself, "and I'm going back to college."

None of the men knew that he was Judson Hardacre's nephew. He had said nothing about it, preferring to stand on his own merits, and his uncle had been equally silent.

About the middle of September Willis resigned his job, much to the regret of the big foreman, who had come to like the clever, prompt young man.

"When you try to get a job somewhere else," he said, "just let me know and I'll give you a good recommendation."

It was said in a blunt, honest way, and no praise that Willis ever had received had sounded so sweet in his ears.

"By the way, Everett," said Matthews, as he paid over the last salary check, "Mr. Hardacre wished me to ask you to call and see him as soon as you get back to town."

Willis wondered why his uncle should care to have anything to do with him, but he called the next afternoon. He had grown brown of face and his hands were calloused and muscular. When he came in Judson Hardacre said, gruffly:

UNCLE JUDSON'S CRUST WAS BROKEN.

"Well, how much money have you saved this summer?"

"Nearly $75."

"Is that enough to take you through college?"

"No, sir; but I shall start with it. Father thinks he can help me toward the end of the year."

"How did you like your work?"

"Part of it I liked very well, Uncle Judson, but it was too hard for me at first."

At the words "Uncle Judson," Judson Hardacre looked up sharply. It was not at all usual for anyone to address him as a relative, and somehow the hard lines of his face softened and his shoulders shook a little, as if he were laughing somewhere inside.

"Well, my boy," he said, "you've showed yourself pretty plucky this summer. You've got the genuine Hardacre blood in you. Let me tell you, I've watched you a good deal more closely that you thought, and I like you, sir. Yes, I like you."

He held out one hand, and Willis, flushing red and then paling again, with surprise and pleasure, grasped it warmly.

"Let's be friends," said the old man. "I haven't many of them, and I need a good one," and his voice took on a half-pitiful tone. Then he changed the subject.

"Here's a check for $400. Get your last year of schooling and don't scrimp on the expenses. If you need any more let me know. And when you get through come back here. I've got a good place for you in my office, where you will have a chance to work up."

Willis stammered his thanks, and stumbled, half-dozed, toward the door way. His uppermost thought at that moment was:

"How happy my father will be."

As he reached the door his uncle Judson called after him:

"And say, just go ahead and play all the tennis you want to."

Uncle Judson's crust was broken.—Chicago Record.

AFLOAT AS WELL AS ASHORE.

Middle-Aged Man's Discovery of the World-Wide Use of the Buck Saw.

"The bucksaw in any mind," said the middle-aged man, "is indelibly associated with a sawbuck—the reach between the two X's half sawed through, where it had been scored by the saw dropping down upon it—standing by a wood pile in the back yard. There are chips scattered around on the ground, and scraps of bark and more or less sawdust.

"What brings all of this to my mind is the sight of a man sawing wood with a bucksaw on the deck of a schooner lying at a South street wharf, a stick of cordwood resting in the sawbuck, and the man with his knee on it and sawing away just as he would ashore. At first this looked strange; and so it does still to same extent. I had seen sawbucks and bucksaws on the decks of canal boats, where they looked natural enough, because the canal boat is usually close by the land, where one could step to or from it easily; but I could scarcely make the bucksaw seem familiar on a salt-water craft, because it seemed to me so essentially a thing of the land.

"Finally, I did make it seem all right on the schooner, though, by thinking of that as a vessel making short voyages and keeping near land, and hauling up, maybe, in creeks, close by the shore, and as being in various ways intimately associated with the land; but I couldn't think of it as being used at sea. But when I came to think it over I knew, of course, they must have some way of sawing wood aboard deep-water ships, and when I came to inquire I learned that the bucksaw is used afloat just as it is ashore; it is plied on a ship 1,000 miles at sea just as it would be on a farm."—New York Sun.

Pay of Actors in China.

In China a company of thirty actors can be engaged for $30 to play as many pieces as may be desired for two days at a stretch.

The elevator in a department store is merely a shop-lifter.

NATURE'S EPITAPH.

Who knows where the graveyard is
Where the fox and the eagle lie?
Who has seen the obsequies
Of the red deer when they die?

With death they steal away
Out of the sight of the sun,
Out of the sight of the living; they
Pay the debt and are done.

No marble marks the place;
The common forest brown
Covers them over with Quaker grace
Just where they laid them down.

But a few years, if you see
In summer a deeper green
Here and there, it is like to be
The spot where their bones have been.

Thus, not more, to the poor dead year
No grave nor ghostly stone,
But a greener life and a warmer cheer
Be the only sign that he's gone.

—Christian Register

BURNE-JONES.

Rossetti's Influence In Causing the Artist to Hyphenate His Name.

It may or may not be true that it was Rossetti who urged Burne-Jones, when at the outset of his career, to connect with a hyphen "Burne" and "Jones," says William Sharp in The Atlantic. "'Jones' is nobody," Rossetti would declare, "only a particle of a vast multiple! But Burne-Jones—that is unmistakable!"

It was an amusing trait in Rossetti that he was wont to designate the good work of this or that friend as the work of—and he would mention the most distinctive name or part name of the person concerned. Thus he would say, "Yes, that is Burne-Jones, but this, this here, you know, is only Jones," or "That now is the real Holman Hunt, but this here is only Hunt," or, "You can hear Tennyson in that, but Alfred wrote the other lines."

I recall two amusing instances where Burne-Jones more or less unconsciously adopted the same method. He was asked once if he thought William Bell Scott more eminent as a poet or as an artist. "I never thought very highly of Bell," he replied. Then, seeing a look of surprise, added, with a humorous twinkle, "I liked old Bell Scott—old Scotus, as we always called him—immensely, and I think William Bell Scott wrote some very fine verse, but I always thought it was a pity that Bell took to painting!"

The other instance occurred when some one remarked to him that "Parnell was only an agitator." "Charles Stewart Parnell," he replied with emphasis, "was one of the greatest public men of our day and far and away the ablest Irish leader." "But Parnell," etc., resumed the objector, to be again corrected by the other disputant, "Charles Stewart Parnell," etc.

Seems to Get Ripe.

One complaint seems to get ripe in autumn, and that is neuralgia. To soothe the pain, strengthen the nerves and rid the system of it, use St. Jacobs Oil, the best known cure.

Appropriate Hymns.

Some people have peculiar notions of what is "appropriate." Some time ago a resident of a neighboring town was preaching at the Gladstone jail and prefaced his remarks by regretting the small attendance. At a race meeting held at —— a band was engaged to play "appropriate music," and it was found that the numbers selected were from Moody and Sankey. "Go Bury Thy Sorrow" was one of them, and the others were all equally "appropriate."

Christmas religious service was held at the local jail and hymns suitable to the occasion were of course selected. The first one was "Free From the Law, Oh, Happy Condition," and the last, "We'll Never Leave This Safe Abode, a Refuge In the Time of Storm." The funny side of it all appealed to some of the inmates, and the intended good effect of the service was lost.—Adelaide Quiz.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

The sooner the supply of seed corn for next spring planting is selected out and stored away the better. If left out and subjected to freezing and especially if damp the vitality is often injured, to the detriment of the next year's crop. Dry thoroughly and store away where it is safe from vemin.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

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is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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Gained 22 Pounds in 5 Weeks.

From the By-Stander, Macomb, Ill.

Alderman Louis W. Camp, of our city, has quite astonished his friends of late, by a remarkable gain in weight. He has gained 22 pounds in five weeks. Those of his friends who do not know the facts of his sickness will read with interest the following:

"I was broken down in health and utterly miserable," said Mr. Camp to our reporter. "I was unable to work much of the time and so badly afflicted with a form of stoamch trouble that life was a veritable nightmare.

"I tried various remedies, but during the six months of my sickness I obtained no relief. I had always been a robust, healthy man and sickness bore heavily upon me.

"About two years ago I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I purchased one box and received so much benefit that I used five more and was entirely cured. I gained twenty-two pounds in five weeks. Since I stopped taking the pills I have scarcely had an ache or pain.

Interviewing the Alderman.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restored me to health and I most heartily recommend them."

L. W. Camp on oath says that the foregoing statement is true.

W. W. Mcloan, Notary Public.

Following is the physician's certificate as to Mr. Camp's present condition.

I am a regularly licensed physician of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill. I have very recently exmined Mr. L. W. Camp as to his general physical condition, and find the same to be all that could be desired, appetite and digestion good, sleeps well, and has all the evidences of being in a good physicl condition. Sam'l Russell, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me his 30th day of September, 1897.

W. W. Mcloan, Notary Public.

Premature.

"You've kissed that young squirt good night and let him go, haven't you, Stella?" said a weary voice at the top of the stairway.

There was an awful silence for a moment, and then in a timid, hesitating voice the young man in the darkened hall below responded:

"No, ma'am, but I—I think she's going to."—Chicago Tribune.

This Seems Correct.

Riprap—The eyes are the windows of the soul.

Wigwag—Then the soul of the man whose eyes have been blacked looks out of stained glass windows.—Detroit Free Press.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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OLD FOLKS.

Ah! don't be sorrowful, darling,
And don't be sorrowful, pray;
Taking the year together, my dear
There isn't more night than day.

'Tis rainy weather, my darling;
Time's waves, they heavily run;
But taking the year together, my dear,
There aren't more clouds than sun.

We are old folks now, my darling;
Our heads are growing gray;
And taking the year together, my dear,
You will always find the May.

We have had one May, my darling,
And our roses long ago;
And the time of the year is coming, my dear,
For the silent night and snow.

And God is God, my darling,
Of night as well as day;
And we feel and know that we can go
Wherever He leads the way.

Aye, God of the night, my darling—
Of the night of death so grim;
The gate that leads out of life, good wife,
Is the gate that leads to Him.

AN AIMLESS LIFE.

ANDREW FRENCH was one of those mortals who are so unfortunate as not to be dependent upon their own efforts for support.

Having graduated at college, he passed two years abroad, and returned to his native land uncertain whether he would be a physician, a lawyer, or a minister of the gospel, for either of which vocations he deemed himself equally adapted. For "business" he had no inclination.

As he lazily reclined in an easy chair smoking a fragrant cigar, his eye fell upon the following "ad" in a paper of that day's issue which he had been reading:

"Wanted—Intelligent young man, of pleasing address, to canvass for the sale of a domestic article on commission. References required, but experience unnecessary. Call upon or address Brown & Co., 15 —— street."

For a few moments he remained silent, and then muttered:

"I am not destitute of intelligence, and think that I can be pleasing in my address," smiling as he spoke. "I wonder if it would not be advisable for me to confer with Brown & Co.?"

He rose from his seat, started from the house, and wended his way to 15 —— street, where he learned that the "article" was a kerosene lamp appliance which increased the volume of light at the same time that it decreased the quantity of oil consumed.

He easily—indeed, greatly to the satisfaction of Brown & Co., when they had acquainted themselves with his antecedents—secured a situation as canvasser, and the next day left the city on his bicycle.

The first place which he "worked" was a thriving village, where his sales were few, and, despite his uniform courtesy, he was subjected to the repulsive treatment which agents are wont to receive. His next venture was in a rural district, where the houses were far apart, and he "wheeled" many miles without being allowed to even show what he wished to dispose of, as he was usually confronted at the door by some one who said: "We are not prepared to purchase anything of the kind to-day," or similarly.

"I declare, I pity the poor fellows whose bread and butter depend upon work like this," he frequently remarked to himself, laughingly.

Quite late one showery afternoon he reached a hamlet where there was no hotel, but he finally secured entertainment in a private family.

As he sat on the veranda of the house where he was temporarily domiciled, the first evening of his stay in the place, the tones of some one singing to the accompaniment of a piano were audible, and addressing his host—Thomas Marsh by name—with whom he had been conversing, he asked:

"Who is possessed of such a wonderfully fine voice?"

"It is the daughter of a man who lives in that house," Mr. Marsh replied, indicating with his finger the house nearest his own, "who is fitting herself to teach music."

"I should think her already fitted to teach it—vocal music at least," French observed.

For a few minutes he sat without uttering a word, and then he inquired:

"Are you willing to go with me a little nearer her house? I wish to hear her more distinctly, and were both of us seen by any member of the family I should not be deemed so impertinent as otherwise I might."

"I will conduct you into the room where she is."

"Will she not be offended if we go there?"

"She is not the kind of girl that is so easily offended."

Ten minutes later French had been formally introduced to "Miss Stella Reid" by Mr. Marsh, who said:

"Mr. French heard you singing from my veranda, and desired to hear you at a less distance, so I invited him over here."

"That's it," she rejoined, a flush suffusing her countenance.

"Now, please to favor us with one of your best selections," Mr. Marsh remarked, as he and French seated themselves.

Without a word of objection she played and sang several pieces, for which her visitors complimented her.

"Do you sing or play, Mr. French?" she inquired.

"A very little of both," was the reply.

"It will be no more than fair for you to take my place at the instrument," she observed, leaving the piano stool.

"I make no claims to musical ability, but will reciprocate your kindness as well as I can."

Taking the vacated stool, he played a fantasia so skilfully that she nervously said:

"I believe you are a 'professional.'"

"I assure you that I am not," he rejoined.

"Now you must sing," she said.

In a mellow tenor he sang a selection from Mendelssohn, so pathetically that tears filled the eyes of his hearers, four in number, as his unknown voice had drawn her parents into the room.

"You may 'make no claims to musical ability,' but it is yours," Mr. Marsh tremulously observed, "and, having it, I do not understand how you came to be selling——"

"Sh!" fell from French's lips, and the sentence was not completed.

He rose from the stool, and was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

"How long shall you remain in the place, Mr. French?" Mr. Reid inquired.

"I cannot say exactly," was the answer.

"While you are here, I hope you will come in to sing and play as often as you can," fell from Mr. Reid's lips.

"You must, Mr. French," the daughter enjoined in an earnest tone.

"Thank you; I shall be pleased to do so," he replied.

Soon after he and his host left the house, and on their way back to the latter's home he explained how he chanced to be following his present vocation, causing Mr. Marsh to laughingly exclaim:

"Well, I declare!"

After breakfast, the next morning he said to Mr. Marsh:

"I should like to remain here two or three weeks; can you conveniently accommodate me for that length of time?"

"As well as not," was the cordial reply.

"Thank you very much."

For two—yes, nearly six—weeks he was a member of Mr. Marsh's household, during which he discontinued his canvassing and passed most of the time with "Stella," as he soon came to address her, while he to her became "Andrew."

They sang—she to him, he to her, or together; they played for each other, or duets, often having quite an audience. They rode, rambled, read together, until—what?

She was acquainted with his antecedents, and had been urgently entreated to share his future with him. Responding to this entreaty she said:

"If there is anything which I have always held in contempt it is an aimless life, such as has, confessedly, been yours. I think that my affection for you is as strong as yours is for me. As soon as you are independent of your father's assistance, and have some visible means of support, I shall not hesitate to say yes."

Within three months thereafter he had secured a situation as a teacher on a liberal salary. Then, in her home, at her request, with the hearty consent of her parents, they were quietly married.

After the ceremony, grasping him by the hand, Mr. Marsh said:

"It has turned out exactly as I thought it would, Andrew, when you two first met in this room."—The Newsman.

QUEENS OF EGYPT.

Females Who Ruled Over That Country in Ancient Times.

Women always stood on a level with men in ancient Egypt, unlike the custom of other eastern countries. They were allowed to rule as queens as early as the second dynasty. Their palaces were of bricks, adorned with gorgeously painted walls, rich carpets, rugs of fur, ivory and ebony chairs and couches. Till the end of the eighteenth dynasty there was little change in feminine attire, which consisted of a fine and often transparent linen garment extending from shoulder to ankle, supported by straps over the shoulders. Colored robes were not frequently worn—gay plumage was left to the men. Women contented themselves with blackening their eyebrows, letting their hair down and decking themselves with innumerable rings, chains and bracelets.

To one of these ancient queens there is attached a Cinderella-like story. Nitocris is spoken of as rosy-checked and flaxen-haired and was doubtless not a pure Egyptian. The story goes the king found on the sands of the Nile a tiny sandal and sought the maiden to whom it belonged and made her his wife. To her is attributed the building or improvement of the third pyramid, in which she is said to have been buried. She invited the murderers of her brother to a feast in a chamber below the level of the ground, caused the waters of the Nile to be let in on them and then smothered herself with ashes—an unpleasant method of committing suicide.

The greatest feminine ruler of Egypt ever know was Hatasu. She had a masuline brain, a strong grasp of affairs and a keen intellect, yet her statue shows a smiling, pretty face, well-formed lips and dimpled chin. She built temple and statues and sent out commercial expenditions and exploring parties. She wore male attire, put on ornaments and jewels which belonged to kings only, and, in fact, was often spoken of as the king.

Of course, Cleopatra stands out above all the numerous queens who ruled Egypt, laughed at it and created trouble and happiness at will, from the dim ages of mythology down to the Roman period.

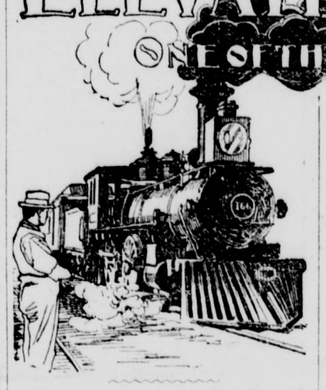
The Kaiser's American Friend.

In spite of Emperor William's dislike of America he has taken a great liking to the naval attache of the United States Embassy at Berlin, Lieutenant Niblack. He frequently invites him to the palace, and they discuss naval matters with great informality.

Some men would rather be right than be President, but there are others who never make an effort to be either.

ELEVATING CHICAGO'S RAILROADS

ONE OF THE GREATEST-OF-THE-CENTURY WORKS



SOME stupendous undertakings in the way of vast mechanical improvements have been encompassed by Western railroads during the past few years. To a person unfamiliar with the details of the same an outline proves both surprising and amazing. The demand for perfect train service, roadway accessories that enable a correct calculation on small parts of a minute, convenience, comfort, utility—all are elements in the enterprise that thinks nothing of expending millions on placing the railroad on the most approved basis. The last and most important object of attention to engross railroad managements has been the advantages of track elevation. The enormous evils of grade crossings. It was found, had to be done away with—safety to life and limb insured to citizens, while the solving of the problem of rapid transit was also concerned—for ordinance has failed to restrict speed. Delays and interruptions to street traffic and travel will never be abolished, guards and gates dispensed with, length of trains regulated, the noise of bells and whistles mitigated—in fact, the elevation of tracks, as in London and Philadelphia—will place the railway systems about Chicago on a kind of automatic basis, so to speak.

Chicago is the greatest railroad center in the world, and its mileage of tracks exceeds that of any other city. Within the corporate limits are found 115 lineal miles of main tracks. This does not include every track of each system, but the real aggregate—from two to ten tracks—of each line as one. There are in addition 1,500 miles of other tracks—switches, yards, belt lines and the like. Nearly ten years since the public began to discuss how the great loss of life occurring to persons passing over these tracks could be avoided. Fences, walls, guards—gates even—did not entirely insure safety. Isolation seemed necessary. At one single crossing it was found that from morning till midnight 743 trains passed, with 3,952 cars. During these eighteen hours, 827 street cars passed, carrying 16,540 passengers; 2,232 wagons, trucks, buggies and other vehicles, with 4,464 drivers and other persons. People on foot aggregated some 20,000. This was at a point that, from the frequency of accidents, came to be known generally as "Dead Man's crossing."

The movement to force railroads to elevate their city tracks developed very rapidly after its first agitation. In 1892 the Illinois Central took the lead by elevating its ten tracks on the lake front for a distance of five miles. Vast pecuniary benefits immediately accrued to the road, for during the next year of the World's Fair it was enabled to almost double its speed in carrying passengers. The cost was something over $2,000,000, and the Northwestern road soon followed the example. Within three years the plan was in prospect or operation with nearly all the railway lines centering at Chicago.

The result is that skilled contractors have reduced track elevation to a positive science, Chicago mechanical ability bringing this about distinctively. The first venture cost extra time and money, being practically experimental. The methods then employed lacked economical results. Now, tracks are elevated with no interruption to traffic. The tracks are raised by jacks in sections of about 300 yards, and dirt is rammed under them. The elevation is so distributed as to allow a gradual incline from the surface level to the elevation grade. A clear idea of this method was furnished at one crossing, where hundreds of trains—freight and passenger—climed up and over the elevation in progress without mishap.

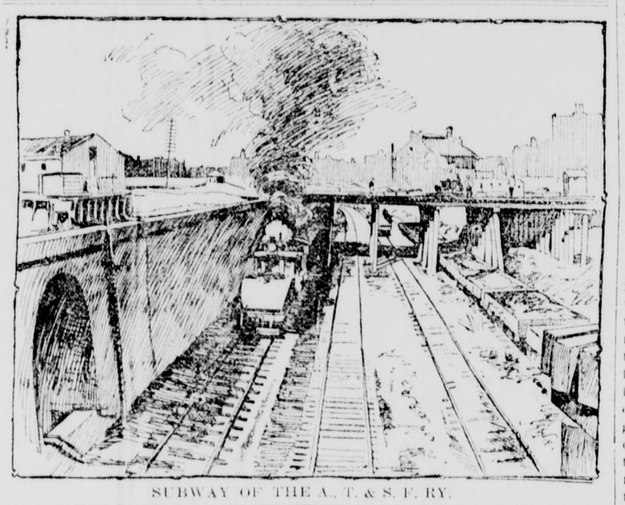
In building the big retaining walls to hold the sand or dirt, concrete resting upon a solid foundation of clay is used. In the process of formation, molds of heavy planking are sometimes employed, one side vertical, or nearly so, the other in a series of offsets, to give the necessary batter to the finished wall. Into this substantial mold is poured the concrete mixture, which is made to a consistency to adapt itself readily to the sides of the mold. Constant ramming insures the solidity of the mass, and fills all inequalities. The mixing and handling of the concrete is done by portable machinery, and the mold is left until the concrete walls have thoroughly hardened.

At one point where the tracks of one railroad had to be depressed under those of another at the same crossing, details were both skillful and interesting. Pilings were at first driven down, and the dirt was then excavated therefrom, it being necessary to put in several sets of pilings. At the proper stage of the work the tracks to be elevated were set across the depression by means of pilings fixed at intervals.

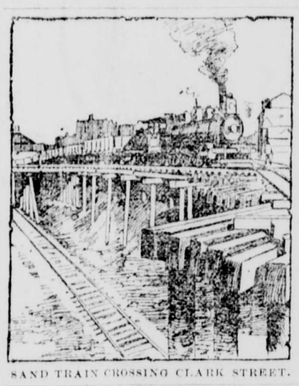
As closely as can be figured out at present, the total elevated and rock-ballasted trunk line trackage within the limits of Chicago, if stretched out across the continent, would reach Salt Lake City ten feet above the present trans-continental grade. In short, more than 1,500 miles of railroad would be inclosed within massive restraining walls at the average height stated above street grades. The great Gizen pyramid, which took 100,000 men twenty years to complete, cost $42,500,000. Owing to improved appliances in excavation, moving and filling, 15,000 workmen have finished the work of elevating the trunk railroads of Chicago in fourteen years, though the total outlay will be $7,500,000 more than was expended on the monster pyramid of the Egyptians, or, approximately, $50,000,000. In the 300 miles of restraining walls for the Chicago elevated grades, the largest blocks of stone are eight feet long, four feet wide and two feet thick, or a cubic contents of about two and one-quarter yards. The total cubic measurement of stone used in the grade walls and subways will fall little short of 3,000,000 yards. Of sand and dirt, mostly taken by trains from drives along the Lake Michigan shore, not less than 300,000,000 yards will eventually be packed into elevated grades. If the filling of the Chicago elevated trunk roads were raised and shaped compactly, it would form three Gizen pyramids, and a fourth one about two-thirds as large.

On many roads the task of elevation has been simple, but at "Dead Man's Crossing," as the district about Clark and 12th streets is called, since early spring the work in progress has marked some extraordinary activity and the evolution of many remarkable engineering problems. Here sixteen railroad rights of way crossed each other at street grade: the Santa Fe, Eastern Illinois, Erie, Monon, Wabash, Grand Trunk, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Burlington, Madison, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Alton, Western Indiana and Nickel Plate. In this network of tracks many an imperiled citizen has been kept busy guessing which way to jump out of the way of cow catchers and bumpers, and the loss of life in ten years has been enormous. The work here has been more important and engrossing than at any other point of track elevation. Here labor has been the rule, day and night, rain or shine. The problem of so many lines crossing so as to insure noninterruption and absolute safety of trains, while prescribing open way for street traffic, was solved only after intricate calculation. No such complicated and busy railroad and street crossing exists in any other place on earth. It has been found necessary to raise two of the lines on a little island of masonry at the mouth of a subway. This subway, which is cement-walled, is graded four feet above the river, which is near by, and is perpetually drained by a pumping station constructed in the west wall. It will be crossed by six railroad bridges. Perfect security and facility of movement at the few elevated crossings remaining will be guaranteed by a system of interlocking switches, which will stop only one of two approaching trains, thus rendering collision impossible.

AT WORK ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL WALL.



SUBWAY OF THE A., T. & S. F. RY.



SAND TRAIN CROSSING CLARK STREET.

From "Dead Man's Crossing" out five miles, it is now possible to take a suburban train that runs at the rate of a mile a minute. Beyond, the railroads have combined to use a union depot. Here are yards with an area of fifty-two acres, containing about 13,500,000 yards of filling. They take the form of subways at an oblique angle, and are of exceptional length. The semi-subterranean highways leading up, including approaches, are about 1,000 feet. The cost of this piece of work is about $1,000,000.

Track elevation has come to be as important a plank in Republican and Democratic party platforms in mayoralty and town trustee elections, as the "clean street" plank. In Chicago, in the past four municipal elections, the track elevation idea was made conspicuous. This principle is spreading to other large cities and to towns. At several places tracks have been elevated to a distance of even fifteen miles out of the city, where they run through large suburbs.

Twenty-seven ordinances have been passed already, respecting the elevation of the railroad tracks, and during the present city administration an uncompromising determination and zeal to have the laws complied with has been displayed. Only one pugnacious company seemed disposed to hold aloof and fight. Drastic measures were adopted in treating with this corporation. Other roads commendably have hurried the work prescribed. Several of these corporations have not only crowded the improvements required of them, they have rock-ballasted their roadways into the very depots.

The following tables give a very clear idea of what Chicago has done and is doing in the way of track elevation. Here are some facts that very clearly outline the scope of the work done:

Total lineal mileage of main track inside of city limits of Chicago	115
Total miles of track elevation as per ordinances passed since 1892	51.7
Total miles elevated to June, 1898	19.0
Total mileage yet to be elevated	32.7
Total miles elevating during 1898	23.5
Total grade crossings eliminated as per ordinances passed	271
Total eliminated by completed elevation	86
Total yet to be eliminated	185
Approximate estimated cost of elevation under ordinances	$17,380,000
Approximate amount expended to June 1, 1898	6,000,000
Yet to be expended	$11,380,000
Amount expending in 1898	[illegible]

The following table show[illegible] has been carried out this [illegible] ous lines, as is now in [illegible] proximate cost to each, and the number of grade crossings abolished:

St. Charles Air Line and joint roads, eight grade crossings to be abolished—ten tracks, six of which are depressed eleven feet	$2,000,000
Pennsylvania Company, seventeen grade crossings to be abolished—two tracks	1,250,000
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, eight grade crossings to be abolished—two tracks	1,600,000
Chicago and Northwestern, thirty-two grade crossings to be abolished—four tracks	1,200,000
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, twelve grade crossings to be abolished—two tracks	750,000
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, twelve grade crossings to be abolished—two tracks	1,000,000
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, twenty grade crossings to be abolished—two tracks	1,250,000
Total miles of track elevation	23.5
Total grade crossings to be abolished	106
Total approximate cost	$9,000,000

The agitation of track elevation has been like a small snowball, set in motion and fast growing apace. As an economic feature of railway progress it has proven itself to be an adjunct not only profitable but in line with the demands of the age. The matter is one that is now occupying the interested attention of townships as well as municipalities, and the grade crossing is fast becoming a dangerous and troublesome thing of the past.

NORMAL AND ABNORMAL.

Difference Between Physical Culture and Professional Training.

Dr. W. L. Savage explains the difference between the trainer and the physical-culture man. "We take a man and build him up and make him a strong and useful man, one who, if he has the inclination, may become an all-round athlete. The trainer, on the other hand, takes a man who has an aptness in some particular direction and in whom some muscles are possibly developed beyond the normal point, and with a view to making the man still stronger in that particular part he produces an abnormal man. While the trainer is building up his man—or rather the strong part of him—the weak points are being neglected. While the strong ones are becoming still stronger, the weak parts, although they may remain stationary for the time being, appear weaker than they really are by contrast. The physical culture expert leaves the strong and superdeveloped parts of his patient alone and applies himself only to the weak parts—the others will take care of themselves. Take, for example, the men who have the bicycle craze. They have heavy thighs and calves, but many who have gained in that direction have acquired hollow chests, round shoulders, abnormal arms and weakness in the abdominal region. Now, we do not try to make such a person's legs stronger, but we do try by proper exercise to bring the rest of the body up to the thigh standard. After the whole body has been thoroughly developed, no one part at the cost of the other, then, if the man has a taste for sprinting, for jumping or for any other sport, he may safely place himself in the hands of a trainer, but without the proper foundation he would run a risk in doing so. The athletic clubs take care of that end of it, and with men in good condition they do good work."

The Flagellants.

The Christian sect known in history as the Flagellants arose in 1260 at Perugia, and spread throughout and beyond Italy. Its adherents, who saw a plague raging, and moreover expected the world speedily to terminate, believed that they could propitiate the Divine Being by walking in procession with only a cloth tied around them, and flogging their bare shoulders with whips, which they carried, and preaching "that without shedding of blood there can be no remission." At first they were noted for sanctity, and made many converts, but doubtful characters beginning to join their ranks, they fell into disrepute, and were restrained from their processions by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, and the sect gradually died away. The terror produced by the dreadful diseases called the Black Death, which destroyed many millions of people in Europe between 1348 and 1351, caused a revival of the Flagellation mania, which spread over most of Europe, and was attended by greater extravagances than before. In the reign of Edward III., a band of 120 Flagellants made their appearance in London on a missionary enterprise. They marched in procession through the streets, singing hymns, and then scourging each other, trusting that the spectacle would prove contagious, but the sober-minded Englishmen could not be induced either to flagellate themselves, or submit to be flagellated by others, and the strangers left the country without having made even one proselyte. In 1349, Pope Clement VII. declared the Flagellants heretics, and took steps to repress them. The first leader of this extraordinary sect was a hermit called Rainer. In the fifteenth century their leader was Conrad Schmidt, who, with several of his followers, was burnt by the German Inquisitors about 1414. They existed in some parts of Italy until recent times.

Molecules in Gas.

It has been calculated that the number of molecules in a cubic inch of any gas is 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, and in each of these molecules there are several atoms moving among themselves at the rate of 70 miles a minute.

Onions and Garlic.

There is a tradition in the East that, when Satan stepped out of the Garden of Eden after the fall of man, onions sprang up from the spot where he placed his right foot, and garlic from that which his left one touched.

He Wouldn't Understand.

Birdie—There's a Frenchman behind us; I'd better tell you this in English.

Bertie—On the contrary, you'd be safer if you were to speak French.

Sunday School Teacher (illustrating the "still, small voice")—What is it, dear children, that makes you feel so uncomfortable and unhappy after you have done something which you ought not to do? Dear Child—A lickin'.—Roxbury Gazette.

"Don't you think forty dollars a week alimony is a little too much to demand?" asked the referee in the divorce case, "when he is only making fifty dollars?" "No, I don't," said the lady. "That's what I used to make him gimme when I was livin' with him."

Lots of men who claim to be gentlemen don't work at it.

MONTANA "CATTLE QUEEN."

Mrs. Nat Collins, Who Has Had an Adventurous Career.

Mrs. Nat Collins, the "Cattle Queen of Montana," has had a varied career. In 1854, when she was 10 years old, she went West from Rockford, Ill., with her parents. Their journey lay across the prairies and they had some adventures with Indians before they finally reached the site of the city of Denver, then a small collection of huts. Here the family located and the men engaged in mining. Being unsuccessful they drifted about from place to place and thus she passed through the most exciting times and toughest towns the West ever knew.

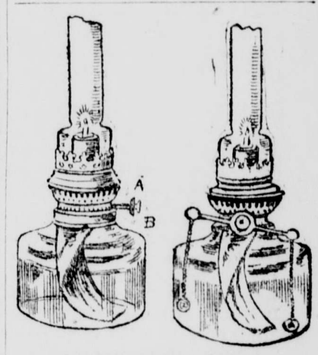
When she was little more than 20 she married Nat Collins, a miner. He was no more successful than her people had been, and they finally decided to go into the business of raising cattle. They were immediately successful. Taking up a small ranch near Helena, their herd soon increased to such an extent they moved to northern Montana, where immense ranges were accessible, locating in the Teton valley. Mr. Collins was taken ill and the management of the ranch, cattle and cowboys devolved largely upon Mrs. Collins. He never regained his health and she has continued as the active head of the concern, adding to their fortune by her successful management.

MRS. NAT COLLINS.

NOVEL KEROSENE LAMP.

Will Interest Householders Who Use Kerosene for Lighting.

A Saxon lamp manufacturing concern has introduced a novelty which is interesting to the numerous households where kerosene is the only method of lighting. A kerosene lamp has been constructed in the center of which there is a small wick burning constantly at the expense of about 2 cents in twenty-four hours. The main wick is of the round pattern and arranged in the ordinary way, the small wick projecting a little above the round one. The wicks can be raised or lowered independently of each other, the adjusting screw for the little wick being placed within the one of the larger wick. This arrangement will be particularly welcome where the lamp is only used temporarily or where it is used as a night lamp. It is also made with a lever and chain arrangement, where it hangs from the ceiling at a height which makes it difficult to reach. When the small wick is once lighted all that is necessary to light the larger flame is to turn up the larger wick; this will light without the use of a match within half a minute or less. When the large flame is turned out the smaller flame continues to burn.



IT LIGHTS AUTOMATICALLY.

New Industry in Virginia.

A new industry in this country is to be established near Norfolk, Va. It is an institution for extracting the oil from peanuts. The prospectus of the company announces that the product from five tons of peanuts will be 225 gallons of oil, worth 50 cents a gallon, 3,680 pounds of peanut flour, worth 2 cents a pound, and 3,680 pounds of meal for stock feed, worth 60 cents per 100 pounds, which will make the value of the product $450 for each day's operations.

The peanut flour is used for making bread, cakes, etc., which are used in some of the hospitals in Europe. It is claimed that much of the castile soap of commerce is made from the oil of the peanut, and to that purpose the product of the Virginia mill will be devoted.—Waverley Magazine.

Offhand Sleeping.

A gentleman, over 50, says: "I cultivated the habit of sleeping offhand when I was a youngster," he says, "and have kept it up ever since. I don't go to bed or lie down when I want to nap, but as soon as I feel drowsy I put my elbow on the back of my chair, rest my head upon my hand and go off sound for five minutes. When I wake up I am in first-class trim again. I have got so used to that way of napping that if I lie down I am wide awake in an instant."

Hair Turned White.

The hair of a driver of a New York fertilizer wagon turned white suddenly, owing, it is supposed, to the effect of certain chemicals in the contents of his vehicle.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2 1898

The great problem which in the near future is going to confront the advocate of "imperialism" and its necessary consequence of a large standing army, will be the difficulty of securing for enlistment a sufficient number of able-bodied Americans to make a respectable force. Last spring Congress authorized an increase in the regular army to 61,000 men, but up to the present time the total number secured has not come within 10,000 of that limit. Plenty of men have offered as volunteers but few seem to desire to serve in the regular army aside from a limited class who can find nothing more profitable to do. The pay and allowance of a regular soldier exceeds that of a volunteer by several dollars a month, and yet General Greely is quoted as saying that enlistments are rapidly falling off and that unless something is done to encourage soldiering the regular army will never reach 61,000 men. The suggestion that Congress will either have to increase the pay of privates or lower the physical, mental and moral standard demanded of the men has been thrown out by no less an authority than Senator Hoar, who thinks that if the policy of "imperialism" is finally adopted the regular army will have to be increased to 150,000. The fact seems to be that first-class Americans will not enlist for any other purpose save to fight. They want adventure, glory and distinction, and they do not wish to be sent to foreign countries to do garrison duty. This is shown by the fact that applications for discharge among the volunteers are numerous, one day recently having produced action by the War Department on as many as ninety. The enlistments fell off from 6500 to 2800 in October, and there are no signs that the regular forces can be recruited any faster than they have been. Nor is it at all clear that raising the pay of privates will tempt men to enter the service. The present wages of a volunteer are $13 a month, and about $15 for a regular. It is thought that an increase of $25 to $30 would draw into the service able-bodied men, but this is doubtful when it is considered that being sent away from the country is objectionable to nearly all men in the service, regular and volunteer alike. But if the United States is to have colonies, and a large standing army, the problem must be solved in some way.

An editor's life is not what it's cracked up to be. There are always those who will kick. For instance, if you put high jokes with whiskers on them some will say that you ought to be in a lunatic joint. If you don't print something to smile at, they say you are a pessimistic fossil. If you spread yourself and write a good, original article, they will say it is stolen. If you reprint an article, they say you can't write. If you say a deserving word for a man, you are partial; if you compliment the women, the men are jealous, and if you don't the verdict of the women is to the effect that your paper is not fit to use in the construction of a bustle. If you stay in your office, you are afraid to remain on the streets; if you do, you are lazy. If you look seedy, you are squandering money; if you wear good clothes, you are a dude, and don't pay for them. If you play a social game of any kind and get stuck, you are a fish; if you win you are a tin horn, and so it goes through one continual round of pleasant complications.

The Republicans are getting up a lively war over United States Senator. Grant seems to be in the lead, but he is viciously fought by the Call, while de Young of the Chronicle says nothing. It is said that votes will command a higher price when the Republican caucus meets than when Stanford was elected. Eastern Republicans are making Grant's fight and it is likely to force a combination between the other candidates in favor of a California man.

In the city of Rochester, N. Y., voting machines were in use in the late election, and within thirty minutes after the polls closed the result of the vote was announced. It is one of the certainties of the near future that these machines will entirely supplant the present cumbersome method of voting and counting.

For swindling the susceptible public two so-called pugilists the other night acquired $15,000 each. "What fools these mortals be" is still an apt quotation. Indeed, such fools are they that at the first chance they will be taken in again.

Constable Matthews of Milpitas, who killed an inoffensive boy, will go to San Quentin for five years. As many a better man has gone to the gallows for a less crime, Matthews might well while away his spare time in congratulating himself.

Spain has accepted our terms, but Aguinaldo shows a disposition to "break off negotiations." Aggie is playing for a cash consideration, but he is quite likely to get an artistic drubbing instead.

Some of the political unfortunates in this bailiwick have seemingly concluded to "take their medicine," but have as yet failed to acquire the habit of looking pleasant at the same time.

One man has gone crazy over the defeat of Corbett, but the defeated seems to keep his head all right and is probably even now planning how next to fleece the public.

Spain will get $20,000,000 for the Philippines.

Record of all Votes Polled at the General Election held November 8, 1898.

CANDIDATES.	Round Valley	Lincoln	Laws	Bishop	East Bishop	Poleta	Big Pine	Fish Springs	Tabosa	Independence	Citrus	Georgia Creek	Lone Pine	Cerro Gordo	Keeler	Olancha	Darwin	Modock	Mountain Springs	Ballarat	Panamint	Totals	Majorities
PRECINCTS.																							
For Governor of State.																							
HENRY T. GAGE	22	32	23	65	17	10	61	10	9	52	11	17	4	1	11	7	7		2	16	7	478	
JOB HARRIMAN				1	1			1		4	1				1						1	1	
JAMES G. MAGUIRE	2	38	1	60	6	7	56	14	7	7	7	21	24	7	9	4	24	5		17	21	70	3
J. E. MCCOMAS	1	3		7			1															1	
Lieutenant-Governor.																							
JAMES ANDREW		3		3	1					4			1		1		1			1		21	
EDWARD L. HUTCHISON	21	35	17	69	5	4	54	11	7	6	7	19	17	7	8	5	23	7		15	20	479	
JACOB H. NEFF	2	28	23	64	23	11	61	11	8	56	12	17	5	2	12	3	6		1	16	8	479	1
ROBERT SUMMERS	2	4		9	2					1		1	1									27	
Secretary of State.																							
CHARLES F. CURRY	20	29	28	71	43	1	60	15	8	45	10	17	54	1	11	5	7			12	7	464	
EMIL LIESS	2	2		1				1												2	2	16	
R. A. THOMPSON	20	25	19	53	4	5	54	14	7	71	8	20	21	6	10	5	34	7	3	14	25	479	32
J. W. WEBB	1	2		10	4		1		1	1			1								1	2	
Controller.																							
EDWARD P. COLGAN	20	28	24	65	4	11	63	14	8	49	11	17	5	1	12	5	9			12	7	449	
T. L. HIERLIHY	2	6		8	4		1		1	2		1									1	25	
T. W. MAPLES	20	24	18	55	5	7	58	16	6	7	8	19	3	7	9	5	21	5	3	14	20	459	40
JOHN ROBERTSON	1	2		1				1	1	4					1					1	1	1	
Treasurer.																							
E. M. DEWEY	2	2		2	3		2	2		1			4		1					1	2	2	
WILLIS GREEN	20	32	19	57	45	7	59	15		61	8	16	23	7	9	4	34	5	3	16	2	455	
TRUMAN REEVES	20	29	30	75	43	1	61	16	8	5	10	16	5	1	11	6	7			15	1	47	9
C. B. WILLIAMS	2	6		7	4		4			1		1	1									2	
Attorney-General.																							
H. P. ANDREWS	22	36	30	61	56	6	6	17	6	7	8	21	27	7	10	5	34	5	3	14	26	50	92
J. H. BLANCHARD	2	8		10	9		4			4	1	1	1									41	
TIRY L. FORD	18	27	28	58	32	11	55	12	9	43	9	15	54	1	11	5	7			1	8	418	
A. F. STRAWN-HAMILTON	1	1						1							1							2	
Surveyor-General.																							
I. H. MULHOLLAND	24	32	23	78	58	7	64	16	7	73	6	18	21	7	9	5	24	5	3	20	1	549	140
J. GEORGE SMITH					2		2			2		2			1							10	
GREEN SPURRIER				11	10		1	1	1	2		1					1					4	
MARTIN J. WRIGHT	17	26	26	43	25	11	49	15	8	44	1	7	44	1	11	5	6			7		369	
Clerk of Supreme Court.																							
LEMUEL D. BIDDLE	1	1	1	1	3		1	2		1		1	1		1		1			1		20	
W. P. FASSETT	1	7	1	10	6		2		1	1	1	1	1									22	
H. A. MCKANEY	22	37	26	58	50	7	56	16	6	60	7	16	26	7	11	4	32	5		1	2	48	57
GEORGE W. ROOT	18	24	27	58	38	11	66	11	8	55	1	18	50	2	9	6	7			12	8	429	
Superintendent of Public Instruction.																							
P. D. GALLAGHER	1	1			4			2		1							1			1		1	
THOMAS J. KIRK	19	24	24	62	54	5	61	12	8	54	1	18	55	2	9	7	7			12	7	439	
FANNY M. PUGH	4	7	5	15	8	6	5			4	1	1	1			1	1				1	5	
CHRISTIAN RUNCKLE	21	32	21	74	49	7	54	16	7	63	8	16	27	7	12	2	33	5	3	15	19	468	36
JANE A. ROULSTON	1	2			2					8	1	2			1							11	
Superintendent of State Printing.																							
LEROY S. ATWOOD	2	4	3	11	5		3	1		2			1								1	34	
A. CONTI					1										1					1		1	
ALFRED J. JOHNSTON	1	27	26	59	37	1	59	15	8	49	11	18	54	2	11	5	7			10	5	458	
E. L. WOODMAN	23	37	21	60	54	5	56	15	7	67	7	19	25	7	10	5	28	5	2	14	21	534	79
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.																							
WILLIAM M. CONLEY	19	2	17	52	42	5	49	17	7	57	11	16	19	5	11	3	36	5	2	1	14	444	
THOS. H. MCFARLAND	21	34	22	47	37	11	46	12	7	56	7	16	41	1	9	4	4	1	1	5	2	424	
T. M. STEWART	1	1	1	11	8		4			1		1										44	
ROBERT THOMPSON	1	1			2		5			2		1	1		1							20	
WALTER VAN DYKE	18	32	20	55	51	4	55	16	6	66	10	17	28	6	11	5	35	5	2	15	19	480	56
WILLIAM C. VAN FLEET	16	17	23	4	22	1	43	11	5	27	1	17	49	2	8	7	6	1	1	1	5	341	
Representative in Congress.																							
MARION DE VRIES	23	4	22	68	49	10	72	18	7	77	9	20	25	6	11	5	3	5	3	14	19	57	132
FRANK D. RYAN	19	24	21	81	27	7	47	12	7	44	10	18	45	2	17	4	8		1	15	6	384	
Board of Equalization.																							
GEORGE L. ARNOLD	20	2	20	60	43	10	62	13	8	54	1	13	47	1	14	6	4			18	7	458	
T. O. TOLAND	22	32	22	83	48	7	59	16	7	68	7	16	29	5	8	2	29	5	2	15	12	484	6
Railroad Commissioner.																							
NEHEMIAH BLACKSTOCK	18	27	20	67	40	11	60	15	7	56	1	21	54	2	11	6	4			11	6	457	
L. L. DRYDEN	21	24	18	5	52	4	57	14	8	66	7	12	29	1	1	3	3	5	1	1	20	470	13
State Senator.																							
GEORGE B. MCCORD	23	34	23	7	47	1	71	13	8	60	11	18	52	2	12	7	1			5	7	473	
H. L. PAGE	20	31	16	82	56	4	47	13	8	6	7	18	28	5	1	4	38	5		8	20	468	68
Member of the Assembly.																							
P. H. MACK	22	34	21	69	55	8	53	17	7	70	11	18	26	6	11	5	3	5	1	11	21	464	7
FINLAY MCIVER	22	30	30	61	43	7	62	16	12	56	1	23	59	1	9	1	14			1	7	457	
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.																							
A. K. BRIGGS	15	7	1	1	10	1	7	1		1		1	8		1	1				1		83	
A. M. GIVEN	2	4	23	69	46	9	61	1	8	62		18	41	5	1	3	1			1	9	480	15
J. J. GUNN	1	2	17	52	4	2	54	13	8	16	1	20	35	4	11	6	26	5	5	21	18	454	
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.																							
D. J. HESSION	20	4	31	7	65	10	8	20	13	107	17	23	56	8	14	8	25	5	4	21	28	69	112
J. H. SHOUTENBOROUGH	17	1	20	544	31	7	56	4	2	2	1	14	27	5	1	2	6			7	4	28	
Treasurer.																							
W. T. BUNNEY	28	4	28	88	52	8	27	13	11	87	13	24	53	5	10	1	13		1	13	10	50	4
S. G. GREGG	17	32	22	44	47	4	87	20	5	7	4	14	3	4	12	9	25	5	3	16	2	455	
Assessor.																							
DAVID HOLLAND	16	23	31	52	15	10	73	12	8	54	8	22	55	4	14	5	13	2	2	17	17	457	
W. W. YANDELL	30	48	19	83	85	7	45	18	8	7	13	17	34	3	7	3	26	5	5	10	18	58	95
District Attorney.																							
WM. D. DEHY	27	41	44	98	41	7	60	15	8	63	1	23	58	3	14	4	13	1	2	21	19	18	86
P. W. FORBES	18	2	27	37	60	1	59	14	8	61	4	11	32	6	8	1	24	4	3	9	9	4	
Superintendent of Schools.																							
H. C. HAMPTON	27	4	16	69	47	1	65	16	7	7	14	26	33	5	10	7	23	5	4	19	21	57	115
J. H. SHANNON	19	31	38	68	24	7	58	11	4	53	1	12	53	2	11	3	1		1	11	8	424	
Coroner and Public Administrator.																							
J. H. KISPERT	20	1	24	38	28	8	62	17	10	8	11	28	57	4	1	8	1		2	15	9	46	
I. P. YANEY	24	34	26	89	44	1	49	12	6	55	7	11	23	4	7	1	3	5	2	16	18	5	42
County Surveyor.																							
W. G. DIXON	30	52	31	90	73	1	95	21	12	93	14	20	58	3	11	8	36	5	3	29	24	7	7.30
JOS. SEELY										1												3	
Proposed Constitutional Amendments.																							
For Amendment No. 1	7	11	14	23	13	1	1	9	1	11	2	5	11	1	2		1			4	6	14	
Against Amendment No. 1	15	25	16	41	34	5	56	11	10	4	9	18	24		5	8	1		1	5	7	254	
For Amendment No. 2	17	32	15	45	42	7	57	11	8	7	3	18	4	7	8		9	4	1	9	6	347	
Against Amendment No. 2	8	1	8	5	15	4	55	7	7	4	1	10	1		1	9	4		1	4	2	21	
For Amendment No. 3	9	21	7	4	30	7	19	1	1	2		8	13	5	4	6	18		1	12	7	263	
Against Amendment No. 3	9	5	3	23	14	1	21	6		4	4	18	2		4	3			1	1	4	148	
For Amendment No. 4	5	13	1	26	17	2	52	6	1	7	1	12	5	2	5	8	10		1	8	6	165	
Against Amendment No. 4	11	5	1	24	14	3	18	7	7	1	4	12	27		2	6	4		1	8	1	23	
For Amendment No. 5	9	18	1	4	38	5	51	4	1	1	1	12	16	6	8	4	12		1	9	7	284	
Against Amendment No. 5	10	7	23	14	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	12	24		4	5			1	1	1	11	
For Amendment No. 6	6	19	2	13	27	6	21	7	6	1	2	11	23	2			13		2	13	9	228	
Against Amendment No. 6	10	4	4	23	17	2	22	6	1	2	1	12	16	2	4	8	1		1	2	1	197	
For Amendment No. 7	11	14	23	23	24	7	26	11	7	23	2	18	7	3	5	4	12	2	1	7	7	243	
Against Amendment No. 7	8	1	7	30	14	2	21	7	7	28	4	11	25		2	5			2	4	1	214	
For the Convention to revise Const'n	5	1	7	30	14	1	1	1	5	15		4	12	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	5	1 3	
Against Convention to revise Const'n	7	8	7	36	23	7	21	1	6	22		12	13		8	4	9		1	4	2	264	

CANDIDATES.	Round Valley	Lincoln	Laws	Bishop	East Bishop	Poleta	Big Pine	Fish Springs	Tabosa	Independence	Citrus	Georgia Creek	Lone Pine	Cerro Gordo	Keeler	Olancha	Darwin	Modock	Mountain Spring	Ballarat	Panamint	Totals	Majorities
Supervisor, 1st District.																							
N. J. COOLEY	16	30	18																			64	
T. D. HARGER	18	31	6																			55	
FRANK SHAW	1	12	29																			54	
Supervisor, 3d District.																							
O. L. MAIRS							39	8	6	56	11											120	
JAMES JONES							77	22	2	74	7											188	
Supervisor, 5th District.																							
CHAS. ANTHONY																	9	15		2	7	8	41
T. H. HENEBRY																	1	27	5	2	24	21	80
Justice of the Peace, 1st Township.																							
T. H. WOODWORTH	39	75	35	113	81	14																335	
CHAS. JOHNSON						1																1	
Justice of the Peace, 2d Township.																							
A. C. McDONALD							50	16	8													74	
R. ROBINSON							50	9	7													66	
J. S. GRAHAM							16	2														18	
Justice of the Peace, 3d Township.																							
A. V. DAVIDSON										10	13	18										134	
B. RHINE										24	6	13										43	
Justice of the Peace, 4th Township.																							
A. C. HARVEY														64	1	10						76	
Justice of the Peace, 5th Township.																							
R. DECKER																		6	35	5	2	18	23	89
J. H. TROTTER																			1					1
J. M. KING																					14	6	20
Constable, 1st Township.																							
GEO. L. DRAKE	5	14	5	25	19	3																71	
MILBURN C. HALL	2	14	8	29	9	1																63	
EDWARD SCHOBER	7	22	13	34	40	2																118	
W. E. SMITH	6	21	19	21	26	7																100	
DAVID J. WILKINS	27	4	7	24	7	3																72	
Constable, 2d Township.																							
A. P. SMITH							85	21	10													116	
V. G. SMITH							33	8	5													46	
Constable, 3d Township.																							
JOHN KEFGAN										66	12	17										95	
C. W. ROBINSON										62	6	15										83	
Constable, 4th Township.																							
E. ELDER														61	2	11						74	
Constable, 5th Township.																							
J. W. TROTTER																		4	11		12	19	46
JEREMIAH FITZGERALD																			3				3
C. DOTY																			2		19	7	28

Watch this space for Rhine's announcement of holiday novelties.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending sept. 30th. 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
July 1	To cash on hand	$12 025 12	
5	cash from A M Given, tax col	530 42	
5	P A Chalfant, co. assessor	1 875 56	
	P A Chalfant assessor	38 10	
	cash from A M Given, tax collector	27 00	
	to J Hession, clerk fees	8 65	
	D J Hession, recorder, fees	62 30	
	J H Shannon lot on Bishop land	33 60	
8	A A Cashbaugh, lot State land	33 60	
9	J H Shannon fines	2 25	
13	Samuel T Hicks, School money	3,074 06	
18	Jack Malloy, rent	3 03	
	Joseph Shirley, rent	1 04	
	A V Davidson fines	7 00	
24	J H Edwards lot State land	32 00	
27	Margaret Sanders Big Pine bonds	3,000 00	
		20 762 72	
Aug 1	A M Given, tax col.	2 4 60	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	6 98	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	15 00	
	A M Given, sheriff fees	1 50	
	D J Hession, recorder fees	48 15	
	D J Hession, clerk, fees	28 35	
8	Modock & A M Given redemption	14 55	
30	John R Churchman Lake land	123 16	
	A R Schivelbein sale land	3 8 63	
		21 [illegible] 01	
Sept 5	A M Given, tax col	455 [illegible]	
	P A Chalfant, co. Assessor	377 [illegible]	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	2 00	
	D J Hession, clerk	31 15	
	D J Hession, Recorder fees	24 20	
	Thos T Smith, state land	43 01	
	Thos T Smith, on state land	48 01	
	David Scott, state land	25 50	
		22 733 20	

DISBURSEMENTS

July	Lone Pine bd fund	1 160 00	
	Salary	1 5 7 28	
	Hospital	1 63 99	
	General Expense	1 795 65	
	Bridge	13 43	
	Road Dist No 1	77 0	
	" " " 2	267 00	
	" " " 3	2 [illegible]	
	" " " 4	124 50	
	Big Pine Sch'l Bd	1 500 00	
	" " " "	5 0	
	Sunday Sch'l Library	6 0	
	Library "	8 18	
	Bishop "	15 00	
	Irving "	7 0	
	Milton "	15 0	
	County School Fund	16 [illegible]	
		8 5[illegible] 0	
Aug.	Salary	1 024 98	
	Road Dist, No 2	5 0	
	" " " 3	21 [illegible]	
	General Expense	1 0[illegible] 4 4	
	Hospital	[illegible]5 50	
	Fish Springs	12 0	
		10 [illegible] 6	
Sept.	General Expense	11 3	
	Salary	1 024 98	
	Hospital fund		
	Fish Springs		
	Round Valley		
	Union		
	Milton School Fund	21 46	
	Independence	161 15	
	Big Pine School	1 100 00	
	Fish Springs Library	8 0	
	County Bond	1 500 0	
	Cash	8 146 3	
		22 733 20	22 733 20

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund	311 99	
County bond		885 38
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 541 29	
General expense		1 151 08
Hospital		2[illegible] 1.
General road	174 80	
Road District No 1	386 33	
" " " 2	297 97	
" " " 3	2 3 7	
" " " 4	86 22	
" " " 5	50 [illegible]	
Road Poll tax	2 5	
Unapportioned county	167 99	
Bridge	292 87	
Institute	[illegible] 0	
Teacher's library	34	
County school	26 5	
Property tax	1 559 58	
Milton school library fund	9 10	
Round Valley	25 [illegible]	
Irving	3[illegible] 2	
Bishop	21 17	
Swall	28 78	
Warm Spring	63	
Big Pine	11 30	
Independence	1 58	
Union	30	
Riverside		14
Lone Pine	22 49	
Fish Springs	1 55	
Library	15 94	
Tabosa		2 56
Valley	8 45	
Keeler	11 50	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Big Pine	5 0 00	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	78 65	
Union school bond fund	79 58	
Big Pine	75 31	
Fish Springs	68 76	
Lone Pine	77 60	
Tabosa	46 42	
Fish Springs School	121 08	
Riverside	136 71	
Bishop	579 91	
Lone Pine	327 62	
Big Pine	157 95	
Warm Spring	88 39	
Irving	463 17	
Independence	377 90	
Poleta	80 25	
Keeler	80 25	
Statewide	10 62	
Milton	161 70	
Union	80 29	
Valley	263 65	
Library	28 42	
Tabosa	131 52	
Riverside special	96	
Irving special	19 07	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Swamp and wild land	481 79	
Round Valley School	120 43	
Cash on hand		8 146 39
	10 425 17	10 425 17

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2 1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

NOVEMBER 28th, 1898.

Estate of Edouard Chenot, deceased—Letters testamentary issued to J. E. Shepherd and W. L. Hunter. Order appointing A. S. Nibecker, A. A. Eibeshutz and D. Stubblefield appraisers. Order of publication of Notice to Creditors.

DECEMBER 1st, 1898.

Estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased—Hearing of petition for letters of administration. David Holland appointed administrator.

First Quarterly Meeting

Services for the week ending December 10th will be as follows:

Lone Pine—Saturday evening December 3rd at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. E. W. Van Deventer, D. D., Superintendent of the Nevada Mission will preach. Sunday at 10.00 a. m., Sunday school; 11.00 a. m., sermon by Dr. Van Deventer, followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper.

Georges Creek—Sunday-school at 1:30 p. m.. Preaching service at 2:30, sermon by Dr. Van Deventer.

Independence—Sunday school at 2:00 p. m; 7.00 p. m., sermon by Dr. Van Deventer after which the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. Monday at 3:00 p. m., first Quarterly Conference. Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. lecture at the Church by Dr. Van Deventer, subject to be announced Sunday evening.

Keeler—Saturday December 10th at 7:30 p. m., services by the pastor at the school house.

All are most cordially invited to attend these meetings.

JOHN I. PARDEE, Pastor.

Peter Mecham has sold all of his cattle except a couple of milk cows to T. B. Rickey.

Sheepmen are passing south in large numbers. Ten bands passed west of town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Russell, formerly of Benton and well known in this county, have been divorced.

C. F. Fuller came down from Fish Springs yesterday and is spending a couple of days in town.

George Drake got back yesterday morning from his trip to San Bernardino with Frank Blaisdell.

Misses Effie Roeper and Edna Matlock returned home last Monday from a two months visit to Los Angeles.

Norman Mairs and Charley Rose arrived home from Los Angeles last Monday. The latter spent several weeks in the Southern metropolis.

Dave Holland came up from Lone Pine yesterday and is spending a few days in town on business connected with the settlement of the Van Dyke estate.

O. I. Mairs got back from Los Angeles last Tuesday accompanied by John Kispert. John spent several weeks in Los Angeles and he says there is a whole lot of fun to the square inch there.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Athletic Club is set for Thursday evening, December 22nd. There will be no dance as the whole evening will be devoted to musical, literary and athletic numbers.

Fred Wallace came up from Lone Pine on Wednesday and is spending a few days in town. Mr. Wallace has been operating in mining ventures at Darwin for several years past and has great faith in the future of that camp.

W. Rowan went south on Wednesday with three big teams loaded with hay which he will leave at stations along the road. Gilbert Bourland started down to day with a big herd of horses belonging to parties in Ventura and other parts of southern California. Mr Bourland and Mr. Rowan have had the horses here on pasture during the summer.

Grand Jury

The following-named persons have been selected as a Grand Jury which will meet at Independence on Tuesday next:

John Fichman	Keeler
James E. Shepherd	Georges Creek
John Kispert	" "
John A. Doty	Lairs
Jacob A. Pfohl	Citrus
Charles H. Parsons	Bishop
Andrew Doll	"
Charles A. McKay	"
Augustus A. Cashbaugh	"
Abney L. McGee	"
William Watterson	"
Cyrus B. Rawson	"
Robert H. Blake	Big Pine
Daniel Hall	" "
Albert Halverson	" "
C. L. Myers	" "
Johnathan W. McClurry	" "
Frederick W. Conn	" "
August Stecker	Independence
Henry Giles	"
Elijah Robinson	"
Thomas Webb	"
William F. Matlack	"
John R. Turner	Lone Pine
Edwin H. Edwards	" "
Josiah G. Dodge	" "
Robert Lowe	Lincoln
August Walker	Olancha
Albert A. Neil	Taboose

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending December 1, 1898:

Highest barometer	30.276	25th
Lowest "	29.917	29th
Highest temperature	69.0	29th
Lowest "	25	27th
Mean "	52.8	
Average dew point	15.1	
Average humidity	34.9	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36	N W 25th
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	1	
Precipitation for week	.04	

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

Board of Supervisors.

MONDAY, November 21, 1898.
9 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Williams and Chairman Freeman.

The matter of appointing and fixing the compensation of a County Stock Inspector for Inyo county laid over till next regular meeting.

Clerk directed to advertise for proposals for building branch jail at the town of Lone Pine and also one at the town of Big Pine. Said proposals to be published for two weeks and to be opened on Thursday, January 5, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Ordered that the sum of $40.00 be allowed to the indigent children of Robert Harry for transportation to St. Francis Orphan Asylum at Watsonville, California, and Auditor directed to draw warrant in favor of J. J. Stewart for the above amount.

Claims against the County were allowed on the General Expense fund as follows:

John Clarke, arranging election booths	$ 23 00
W. O. Moroney, registering voters	50 82
A. Carlisle & Co., election suppl's	389 40
G. L. Albright, honoraria for election purposes	10 00
C. F. Fuller, conveying election returns	2 00
Paul Peterle, house rent for election purposes	6 00
T. W. Parker, arranging no this	5 00
C. Anthony, conveying election supplies	1 75
J. C. Prewitt, furnishing house for election purposes	5 00
J. C. Prewitt, conveying election returns	10 00
W. Eldred, conveying and arranging election booths	8 00
Wearer & Porter Bros., house for election purposes	1 00
D. I. Hession, election expenses	44 57

Ordered that the following sums be allowed to the various election boards and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of the various election boards on the General Expense fund as follows, to wit:

Round Valley	$48 00
Lincoln	48 00
Laws	48 00
Bishop	48 00
East Bishop	48 00
Poleta	48 00
Big Pine	48 00
Fish Springs	48 00
Taboose	48 00
Independence	48 00
Citrus	48 00
Georges Creek	48 00
Lone Pine	48 00
Cerro Gordo	36 00
Keeler	48 00
Olancha	48 00
Darwin	48 00
Modoc	30 00
Mt Springs	30 00
Badarat	48 00
Panamint	48 00

The following claims for mileage and per diem of the members of the Board of Supervisors were presented, approved by the District Attorney and warrants therefor ordered drawn on the Salary fund as follows:

Geo. T. Williams	$58 80
Frank Shaw	56 40
J. R. Eldred	51 30
L. J. Stewart	55 80
A. C. Freeman	54 00

(Here the Board adjourned.)

Ladies' Auxiliary Club

The following letter is self explanatory and it is hoped that all the ladies will respond.

To the Ladies of Independence and Vicinity:

The Auxiliary Society of the Athletic Association of Independence desire to secure the assistance of all ladies interested in the social life of the community. The object of this society is primarily to encourage the Athletic Association to maintain its present flourishing condition, and it is desirable that all those interested in physical culture should unite with us as soon as possible; but we hope to promise the higher forms of social life, in whatever way may from time to time seem best.

To do this most effectively we need the interest and help of the whole community, and we take this method of bringing the matter to your personal attention in order to ascertain to what extent we may rely upon your aid. Anyone may become an active member of this Society by signing the Constitution and paying their initiatory fee of ten cents. Active members will be entitled to a vote and to all the privileges of the Society.

Those who are interested in the welfare of this Society, but by reason of other duties find it impossible to take an active part may become members by signifying their intention to one of the subjoined committee.

Regular meetings at the Gymnasium Tuesday of each week at 3 o'clock p. m.

If we do not hear from you at the expiration of two weeks we will conclude that you are not interested and will not rely upon your assistance for the present.

Yours Respectfully,
ETTIE WOOD,
BERDIE LEVY,
LIZZIE THOMPSON.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Edouard Chenot, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of

EDOUARD CHENOT

deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors, at the residence of F. W. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. SHEPHERD and
W. L. HUNTER,
Executors of the estate of Edouard Chenot deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., November 23th 1898.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

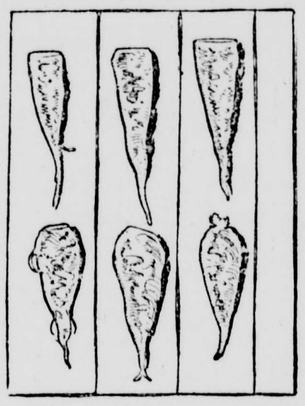
About the Razorback Pig.

From the experience of bacon raisers, both north and south, we come to the conclusion that the best bacon is not produced from our most highly improved breeds as they are commonly fed. As a rule, the bacon of the south is far superior to that of the north. It is usually secured from the nondescript hog, nearly mature; one which has had to "hustle" except during the last few weeks of its life, when it is finished off by feeding a full ration of corn.—Country Gentleman

The nondescript referred to is none other than the much maligned razorback. Time was when no other sort of bacon was known in the south, and it was the best bacon that ever man stuck his teeth into. Watch out for the razorback. We have long believed he will come into fashion again. He is the healthiest hog that ever lived—in fact, hardly anything less powerful than dynamite will feeze him. And he is a rustler from Rustfersville. It costs no more to raise a razorback as a rule than it does a chicken. The breed has been allowed to degenerate to some extent by neglect and shameful treatment since the aristocratic hogs have come into vogue. Still to this day wherever his blood is a prominent factor among hogs in the south there they have the best bacon in the world.—Texas Farmer.

Trimming Sugar Beets.

It is important that farmers should understand how to properly trim sugar beets, for if too much of the crown is left on, carrying with it its large percentage of impurities, the value of the beet for the manufacturer is much reduced. The farmer gains nothing by sending to the factory improperly trimmed beets or those loaded with dirt, as the state weigher samples each load, washes and if necessary trims the sample and determines the percentage of dockage. The farmer not only gets nothing for the crown at the factory, but loses its value on the farm as stock food and fertilizer, says a bulletin of the Cornell university station, from which the illustration of trimmed beets is reproduced. The beets in the upper row are properly trimmed, those in the lower row improperly.



PROPERLY AND IimproperLY TRIMMED.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. A. C. R. R. Station. The Lines stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. JOHN CLARKE.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
610 Commercial St., San Francisco.

P. M. LABERGE,

LONE PINE, - - CALIFORNIA,

BUTCHER BUTCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK,

HAMS AND BACON.

BEEF delivered at Lone Pine Station for 6c. per lb. by wholesale.

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HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL, - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS	25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING	25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING	$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., November 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on TUESDAY, December 27, 1898, viz: George Thorpe, for the E½ of N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 32, Tp. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henderson D. Gill, of Independence, Cal.; John Willet of Citrus, Cal.; Harry A. Cook and Michael C. Muldoon, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, deceased. Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is Hereby Given, that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 14th day of May, 1898, and of an order of said Court, made on the 26th day of November, 1898, in the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said Estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States and subject to confirmation of said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the 12th day of December, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death in and to all the certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and described as follows:

The N½ of NE¼ of Sec. 5, W½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, N½ of SW¼, NE¼ of SE¼ and S½ of SE¼ of Sec. 4, and W½ of SE¼ of Sec. 9, all in Township 8 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

Also, the NE¼ of Sec. 17, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

Also, all of Sec. 16, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 640 acres.

Also, Lot No. 1 and W½ of Lot No. 2, in NE¼ and NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 3, SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 5; SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 4, and W½ of NW¼ of Sec. 9, all in Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 239 and 170-100 acres.

Also, the W½ of NW¼, and NW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 19, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, and NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 24, Township 9 South, Range 32 East, all of Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 120 and 160 acres.

Also, the NW¼ of the SE¼, and the S½ of the SE¼ of sec. 12, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 120 acres.

Also, the N½ of the NE¼ of sec. 19 and the E½ of the SE¼ of Sec. 18, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

Also, the SW¼ of the SW¼ of Sec. 4, Township 9 S., R. 34 East, M. D. M., contain 1 ig 40 acres.

Also, the N½ of Sec. 8, Township 9 S., Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

Terms and Conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court.

Deed at the expense of purchaser.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated November 17th, 1898.

SODA WATER.....
.....ALL FLAVORS

75 Cts. per Case.

INO. 1 ICE CREAM

$1.50 per Gal.

LARGER AMOUNTS at reduced rates.

Will ship to all points, in first class shape.

INYO SODA WORKS,

Bishop. Cal.

C. E. JOHNSON.

MISCELLANEOUS

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j10-tf

S ZAUN. LONE PINE

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED	$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS	$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

"	May 28th
"	July 2nd
"	July 30th
"	August 27th
"	September 24th
"	October 22nd
"	November 26th
"	December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. WACK, Sec.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ANNIE VALENZUELA, Plaintiff,
vs.
IGNACIO VALENZUELA, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE People of the State of California send Greeting to Ignacio Valenzuela, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or she will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 26th day of January, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
[SEAL] Clerk.

62115

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edouard Chenot, deceased. Notice for Publication of Time Appointed for Probate of Will.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the Twenty sixth day of November, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Edouard Chenot, deceased, and for hearing the application of J. E. Shepherd and W. L. Hunter for the issuance to them of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk.

P. W. FORBES, Attorney for Petitioners.

Dated, Nov. 26, A. D. 1898. nv4td

MERCHANDISE.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

HORSESHOEING

....AND....

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP.
INDEPENDENCE

Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.		From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv	10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m
Dayton	6		11:25 a m		4:46 p m
Clifton	18		12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26		12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38		1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	41		1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	45		2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54		2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Schurz	65		3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Hills	78		3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100		5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
			No. 3.		No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv	6:00 a m	Ar	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113		6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125		7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	131		7:30 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137		7:50 a m		5:35 p m
Rhodes	142		8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	150		8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	152		9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar	9:30 a m	Lv	3:50 p m
Junction			10:10 a m		3:25 p m
Basalt	167		11:10 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	175		12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	183		12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193		1:30 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204		2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv	3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	239		4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	253		4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	267		5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281		6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	290		6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar	7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—ou soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FT'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. P. M. RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv	1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m		2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m		3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m		3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m		5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m		6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar	6:55 p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv	7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m		7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m		8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m		9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m		10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m		11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar	11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through Tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office above Reno.

aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

OUR TREATMENT OF SPANISH CAPTIVES.

Never before in history was there a case where a defeated and captive enemy received such generous treatment as we gave the Spaniards. Equally astonishing are the cures brought about by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never has there been so successful a medicine for stomach and liver disorders, like dyspepsia, indigestion, billiousness and constipation.

"Ah," said Sherlock Holmes, "the murderer must surely have been a printer." "Why?" "See, he ate the dead man's lunch. Not a crumb left."

DEAR EDITOR:—If you know of a solicitor or canvasser in your city or elsewhere, especially a man who has solicited for subscriptions, insurance, nursery stock, books or tailoring, or a man who can sell goods, you will confer a favor by telling him to correspond with us; or if you will insert this notice in your paper and such parties will cut this notice out and mail to us, we may be able to furnish them a good position in their own and adjoining counties. Address, AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., Chicago.

"How did Bickerham earn the right to put 'Hon.' in front of his name?" "Someone once mentioned him as justice of the peace."

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 208-212 Bush street. American or European plan. Room and board $1.00 to $1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to $1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

"I wonder why Spain can't float a war loan?" "Because she sunk the Maine."

We pay you $100 if we cannot prove that we can save you MONEY on everything you buy. We are saving the people of the Pacific Coast thousands of dollars every month. For full particulars, address, Gilbert Clements' Sons, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal., Wholesale and Retailers of Family Supplies.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

A Duel of Blankets.

A returned missionary from southeastern Alaska tells in The Midland Christian Advocate of a strange custom among the Indians of that region:

When a difference arises between two of them, and a friendly settlement seems impossible, one of them threatens the other with dishonor. He will cover the face of his foe with shame. He executes his threat by tearing up a certain number of his own blankets. The only way his antagonist can get even with him is by tearing up a greater number of his own.

If the contest is prolonged, it results in the destruction of all the blankets they have, each Indian destroying his own. The one who destroys the greater number is regarded as having won the fight.

The Fields of Sport.

From the fields of sport we go to bed and get up full of pains and aches. The next night, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, we are soothed to sleep and get up cured.

Poorly-paid help is likely to take its own pay out of the farm. Only a man who values his position will try to fill it well.

Good Blood Makes Health

And Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood. That is why it cures so many diseases and makes so many people feel better than ever before. If you don't feel well, are half sick, tired, worn out, you may be made well by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Sole Agency **EQUIPOISE WAIST**
Corset and Cover Combined
Bones can be removed for washing. Something new in baby goods. Send for **FREE** catalogue and learn how to dress the baby by using **Arnold's Knit Goods for Infants.** Money refunded if not satisfactory.
MRS. M. H. OBER
34 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Ask your grocer for the celebrated
IXL TAMALES, FRIJOLES, CHILE CON CARNE, CHICKEN SOUP — IN CANS
Manuf'd and Put Up by **IXL TAMALE CO.** (Inc.) 21-23 Tenth St., S. F., Cal.
If your grocer does not sell them write for sample tin at 15c; soup, 25c.

BASE BALL, FOOT BALL.
ATHLETIC AND GYMNASIUM SUPPLIES.
Send For Catalogue.
WILL & FINCK CO. 820 Market St. San Francisco.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.
Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS
... MANUFACTURED BY ...
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
☞ NOTE THE NAME.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

The Ukiah Hatchery.

One of the most interesting and instructive points to visit in the beautiful little town of Ukiah, the terminus of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad, is the fish hatchery, which is located in Gibson Canyon, about one mile from the town. There is a well-graded road the entire distance through a most beautiful part of the country, and the trip is interesting enough from every point of view to warrant a visit from every tourist who chances to find himself in that locality.

During the season of 1897 Mr. A. W. Foster, president of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company, being desirous of adding to the attractions of the streams along the line of his road by thoroughly stocking them with fish, caused to be built at Ukiah a fish hatchery, having a capacity of two million eggs, and arranged with the California State Fish Commission to supply the hatchery with trout spawn, with the agreement that the fish should be planted in public waters. The proposal to build a hatchery met with hearty sympathy and support of the residents of Ukiah, and it took but a short time to complete the buildings, dams, etc., and grade a splendid road up the canyon to the point where the hatchery was located. A. V. La Motte was chosen as superintendent, and H. C. Mohn as assistant, and they were soon busily engaged in hatching some seven hundred thousand Mykiss eggs that had been forwarded by the Fish Commission from Lake Tahoe station. These were successfully hatched and afterward liberated in the streams of Marin, Sonoma and Mendocino counties. Two hundred thousand eggs were again forwarded from the Tahoe hatchery in 1898, the majority of which were successfully hatched and planted. In addition to this, many eggs were taken from Eel river by Mr. La Motte, the superintendent of the hatchery, who established a spawning station at Willitts, Mendocino county, about thirty miles from Ukiah. The spawning season at that place commences with the early rains in the fall, and the eggs secured are of the variety known as the Steel Head, while the ones supplied by the State Fish Commission are taken in May and June, are of the variety known as Mykiss or Cut Throat Trout.

During the time the hatchery has been in operation immense numbers of fry have been planted in the numerous streams along the line of the road, the good effects of which are apparent already. Visitors to the hatchery will be received with every courtesy and shown the numerous attractions of the place.

The San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad is the only railroad corporation in the United States which owns and operates its own fish hatchery, and deserve much credit for their enterprise.

The continual whipping of the streams in the northern counties has, without doubt, depleted, to a certain extent, the waters, but it is certain that under the plans now being followed out by the company that within a very short time the three counties above mentioned will furnish fishing equal to that of past years and an attraction to anglers which will be second to none in the State.

HOW POMP WAS CONVERTED

Rainy Sunday at Church, Where He Was the Only Sinner.

Dr. Payson, the famous and beloved preacher of Portland, Me., used to tell the following pointed story:

One very stormy Sunday he went to church, more from habit than because he expected to find anybody there. Just after he had stepped inside the door an old negro came in and asked if Dr Payson was to preach there that day, explaining that he was a stranger in town and had been advised to go to his church.

"Upon that," said Dr. Payson, "I made up my mind to preach my sermon if nobody else came."

Nobody else did come, so the doctor preached to the choir and the old negro.

Some months afterward he happened to meet the negro, and stopping him asked how he enjoyed the sermon that stormy Sunday.

"Enjoy dat sermon?" replied the old man. "I 'clar, doctor, I nebber heerd a letter one. You see, I had a seat pretty well up front, an whenebber you'd say somethin I'd jess look all roun, ter see nobody on'y jess me. An I says to m'self, 'He must mean you, Pomp; you's sech a dretful sinner.' Well, doctor, dat are sermon set me a thinkin what a big sinner I war, an I went an j'ined the church down home. I'ze a deacon now."—Christian Endeavor World.

One Way of Posting a Letter.

The island of St Kilda is often visited by tourist steamers in the summer, but its regular mail communication with the mainland, some 150 miles distant, is confined to the annual visits of the steamer which brings the factor and his stores, says Household Words. But if at other times the inhabitants desire to communicate with Great Britain they employ the following curious device: A man cuts the rough model of a boat from a billet of wood, hollows it partly out, places in the hollow a tin or small bottle containing a letter, nails on a deck, and when the wind is blowing toward the mainland launches the tiny craft, having first connected it with a bladder, which drives along before the wind and acts as a tug to the little mail boat. But the set of the gulf stream frequently drives this curious craft out of its course, and as often as not it reaches the Shetland islands or the coast of Norway, where, however, the letter is pretty sure to be found and posted to its destination.

The Frigate Bird.

Many sailors believe that the frigate bird can start at daybreak with the trade winds from the coast of Africa and roost the same night upon the American shore. Whether this is a fact or not has yet to be determined, but it is certain that the bird is the swiftest of winged creatures and is able to fly, under favorable conditions, 200 miles an hour.

Honors Easy.

"Who carried off the honors at the walk, Rastus?"

"Mr. Sam Johnsing, sah, but de Lawd only knows who carried off de cake."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE YOUNG WIFE'S DEVICE.

"OUT again to-night?" said Mrs. Hayes, fretfully, as her husband rose from the tea-table and donned his overcoat.

"Yes; I have an engagement with Moore; shall be in early; leave a light in the library; good night." And with a careless nod William Hayes left the room.

"Always the way," murmured Lizzie Hayes, sinking back upon the sofa; "out every night. I don't believe he cares one bit about me now, and yet we have been married but two years. No man could have a more orderly house, I am sure. And I never go out anywhere; I am not a bit extravagant. Oh, dear! why is it? I was not rich; he did not marry me for money, and he must have loved me then; why does he now treat me with such neglect?" And with her mind filled with such fretful questions, Lizzie Hayes fell asleep on the sofa.

Let me print her picture as she lay there. She was a blonde, with a small, graceful figure and a very pretty face. The hair, which showed by its rich waves its tendency to curl, was brushed smoothly back and gathered into a knot at the back. "It was such a bother to curl it," she said. Her cheek was pale, and her face wore a discontented expression. Her dress was a neat chintz wrapper, but she wore neither collar nor cuffs. "What's the use dressing up just for William?"

Lizzie slept soundly for two hours, and then awoke suddenly. She sat up, glanced at the clock, and sighed dreadly at the long interval still to be spent alone before bedtime.

The library was over the room in which she sat, and down the furnace flue, through the register, a voice came to the young wife's ears; it was her husband's.

"Well, Moore, what is a man to do? I was disappointed, and I must have pleasure somewhere. Who could have fancied that Lizzie Jarvis, so perfectly sprightly and loving, could change to the fretful dowdy she now is? Who wants to stay at home and hear his wife whining all the evening about her troublesome servants and headaches and all sorts of bother? She has so got that knack of drawling that, upon my life, I do not believe that she could speak a pleasant word."

Lizzie sat as if stunned. Was this true? She looked in the glass. If not exactly a dowdy, her costume was not fit for an evening at home, with only William to admire. She rose, and slowly went to her room, with bitter and sorrowful thought, and a firm resolution to win back her husband, and then, his love regained, keep it.

The next morning William came into the breakfast room with his usual careless manner, but a bright smile came on his lip as he saw Lizzie. A pretty chintz wrapper, with a neat collar, and sleeves of snowy muslin, and a wreath of soft, full curls, had really metamorphosed her; while the blush his admiring glance called up to her cheek did not detract from her beauty. At first William thought there must be a guest, but glancing, he found they were alone.

"Come, William, your coffee will be stone cold," said Lizzie, in a cheery, pleasant voice.

Not one fretful speech nor one complaint fell upon William's ear during the meal. The newspaper, his usual solace at that hour, lay untouched, as Lizzie chatted gayly on every pleasant subject she thought of, warming by his gratified interest and cordial maner.

"You will be at home to dinner?" she said, as he went out.

"Can't to-day, Lizzie; I have business out of town; but I'll be home early to tea. Have something substantial, for I don't expect to dine. Good-by."

And the smiling look, warm kiss and lively whistle were a marked contrast to his lounging, careless gait the previous evening.

"I am in the right path," said Lizzie, in a low whisper; "oh, what a fool I have been for two years! A fretful dowdy! William, you shall never say that again."

Tea time came and William came with it; a little figure, in a tasty silk dress, smooth curls, and oh! such a lovely blush and smile, stood ready to

LIZZIE SAT AS IF STUNNED.

welcome him as he came in, and tea time passed much as the morning meal had done. After tea there was no movement, as usual, toward the hat rack. William stood up beside the table, lingering, chatting till Lizzie also arose.

"What are you making, Lizzie?"

"A pair of slippers. Do you remember how much you admired the pair I made for you ever so long ago?"

"I remember; black velvet with flowers on them. I used to put my feet on the fender and dream of blue eyes and light curls, and wished time would move faster to the day when I could bring home my bonnie wee wife to make music in my house."

Lizzie's face saddened for a moment as she thought of the last two years, and how little music she had made for his loving heart, gradually weaning it from its allegiance, and then said:

"I wonder if you love music as you did then?"

"Of course I do. I have often dropped in at Miss Smith's for nothing else than to hear the music."

"I can play and sing better than Miss Smith," said Lizzie, half pouting.

"But you always say you are out of practice when I ask you."

"I had the piano tuned this morning. Now open it, and we will hear its sounds."

William obeyed her joyfully, and tossing aside her sewing, Lizzie took the piano stool. She had a very sweet voice, not powerful, but most musical, and she was a fair performer, on the piano.

"Ballads, Lizzie."

"Oh, yes! I know you dislike operatic music in the parlor."

The mantel clock struck 11.

"Eleven! I thought it was about 9. I ought to apologize, Lizzie, as I used to do, for staying so long, and, I can truly say, as I did then, that the time has passed so pleasantly I can scarcely believe it is so late."

The piano was closed, Lizzie's work put up in the basket, and William was ready to go up stairs, but, glancing

IT SEEMED LIKE OLD TIMES.

back, he saw his little wife near the fireplace, her hands clasped, her head bent, and large tears fell from her eyes. He was beside her in an instant.

"Lizzie, darling, are you ill? What is the matter?"

"Oh, William, I have been such a bad wife! I heard you tell Mr. Moore last evening how I had disapointed you; but I will try to make your home pleasant, indeed I will, if you will forgive and love me."

"Love you! Oh, Lizzie, you cannot guess how deeply I love you."

As the little wife lay down that night she said:

"I have won him back again! Better than that, I have learned to keep him!"

AMERICAN WOMEN.

Their Shortcomings as Seen in a Paris Drawing-Room.

"The longer I live in Paris," writes Laurence Franklin in the Providence Journal, "the more I am convinced that our women have the largest share of beauty and the smallest amount of training among those one meets in the French capital. They have no conception of the value of that quality which the French call 'tenue,' and which embraces the idea of manners, bearing, and speech. Watch the American girl in a salon, on the beach at Dinard, or in the Casino at Ostende. She is invariably the prettiest, and often the best-dressed; but here her superiority ends. She does not hold herself well; she has a way of throwing herself about which detracts from her grace and dignity, while, although she may not talk louder than her neighbors, her voice carries farther and draws the attention of the crowd upon her. She is, in a word, as nonchalant and indifferent to her surroundings as she might be in the privacy of her own room. Do not fancy, however, that this indifference means unconsciousness. No. As a race we are like the English, notably self conscious. This may be remarked in any salon where a mixed company is gathered. A French girl gladly contributes her share toward the evening's entertainment, however modest it may be, knowing that her listeners will accept her offerings in a sympathetic spirit, for nothing could be more kindly than a French informal gathering. The American girl, in her turn, 'has not music with her,' or 'is not in voice,' or 'is afraid to play before people,' and most often ends by refusing to do anything for the pleasure of her fellow guests. The chances are, in fact, that she takes flight into an obscure corner and spends her evening with some chosen man friend. Yet the training received by the two nations would lead one to expect diametrically opposite results. The American girl is allowed to grow up without restraint, mingling with the world at every age, playing tennis, golf, riding, bicycling, developing, in short, like a child of nature. The French girl, on the contrary, is repressed and shaped from her infancy. She must always wear a veil to save her complexion; play in gloves to keep her hands white; and only take part in games that are not boisterous. At every instant she is told to sit up straight, to take her elbows off the table, to walk with her head erect, to talk quietly and only when spoken to; in a word, her training for the drawing-room begins before she leaves the nursery."—Argonaut.

Matrimonial Item.

"Where are you going in such a hurry?" asked Hostetter McGinnis of Johnnie Fewsends.

"I am going to old Bondclipper to ask for the hand of his daughter."

"Which one?"

"That depends upon what kind of a humor he is in. If he is in a good humor I'll propose for the youngest. If he has a cranky spell I'll propose for the oldest."

The Crookedest Stream.

The crookedest brook in America is the No Name Pond brook in Maine, beside which an electric road runs for some distance below Crowleys. The Congo river is no instance to this crooked little stream. It is so crooked that fish caught there have curvature of the spine, according to a Lewiston humorist.

The trouble with too many children is that the education of their parents has been sadly neglected.

AN OPERATION AVOIDED.

Mrs. Rosa Gaum Writes to Mrs. Pinkham About it. She Says:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I take pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done me. I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me; it has, indeed, helped me wonderfully. For years I was troubled with an ovarian tumor, each year growing worse, until at last I was compelled to consult with a physician. He said nothing could be done for me but to go under an operation

In speaking with a friend of mine about it, she recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying she knew it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine, and after taking three bottles of it, the tumor disappeared. Oh! you do not know how much good your medicine has done me. I shall recommend it to all suffering women.—Mrs. ROSA GAUM, 720 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The great and unvarying success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in relieving every derangement of the female organs, demonstrates it to be the modern safeguard of woman's happiness and bodily strength. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

Every woman who needs advice about her health is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

How Bismarck Could Drink.

Count Andrassy's story of an interview he had with Bismarck is as follows:

"Bismarck had two immense mugs of beer brought to us. He took one of them and shoved the other over to me. I remarked that I drank only water. He looked at me in silence, curiously and almost suspiciously for a minute and then proceeded with the subject under discussion. The more interested he became in our conversation the more frequently and copiously he drank. After finishing his own mug he appropriated mine without a word and put down its contents in three or four tremendous drafts. Then he had a servant fetch and fill two enormous pipes. When he offered me one of them, I explained that I never smoked.

"'What!' he cried, 'neither drink nor smoke? What kind of a supernatural man are you anyway?'

"It was a mercy to both of us, however, that I did not accept the pipe, for Bismarck smoked so incessantly that within 15 minutes the air in the room was dense. When I rose at the end of the evening from the table at which we were sitting, the smoke was so thick that I could hardly see the chancellor's face."

A Short Fight.

The damp of autumn nights and mornings stirs up sciatica, and then comes a tug of pain. Use St. Jacobs Oil, and then comes a tug to cure it. It is a short fight and the cure is sure.

A Mean Trick.

Absentmindedly Brooks stepped up to the cashier's desk and paid for his luncheon. Then, accompanied by Rivers, he went out into the open air.

"Brooks," said Rivers, "you'd better go back and settle for your dinner if you don't want the proprietor to follow you out and dun you right here on the street."

"Great Scott! Didn't I pay for it?" ejaculated Brooks. "Where's my check? I haven't got it."

"I picked it up as we left the table," said Rivers. "Here it is."

"Ah, you have come back to pay the other gentleman's check," said the cashier as Brooks went back, stepped up to the desk a second time and handed out a half dollar.

When Brooks went outside again, a moment later, Rivers was nowhere in sight, and there is another unsettled account between them.—Chicago Tribune.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

Othello Whitewashed.

Othello is the latest historic disreputable to have a good character established. Italian papers claim certain manuscripts concerning the Moor have been found in the archives of a convent in Venice. They are notes taken in 1542 by a Cretan diplomat sent on a mission to the republic of Venice. The writer knew Othello well and vouches for the fact that the lady was never killed at all. In fact, she survived Othello, died a natural death and gave the coroner no trouble at all. So that there never was a tragedy of the moor of Venice.

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Matches.

The man who was old enough to know better was chasing up and down a Sixteenth street boarding house, trying to find a match to light a cigarette with.

"Did it ever occur to you," he said to the man who finally found a light for him, "what a boon and a benison the cigarette manufacturer has been to the match manufacturer? Think of it a moment. First, however, give me another match for this cigarette. I don't know how many cigarettes are made in this country, but let us, for the sake of argument, say there are a thousand carloads a year. Well, it takes on an average—another light, please—four matches to the cigarette, and the manufacturer of matches must therefore make 4,000 carloads of matches just to meet the cigarette demand. You may not think 4,000 carloads is a great quantity, but if you knew how hard it was to get one match when your cigarette is out, you would think 4,000 carloads wasn't a few if you had to go around begging them. I have never given serious study to the matter, but, looking at it casually, I should say the match manufacturers owe an inestimable debt of gratitude to the cigarette makers."—New York Sun.

Cash Versus Glory.

An ordinary service to mankind is usually paid for at current rates in legal tender. An extraordinary service, not involving the element of heroism, is rewarded by both legal tender and more or less fame. The highest of all services, rendered at the risk of life, is supposed to receive its full compensation in glory, unaccompanied by more sordid considerations. If, however, the hero of the service last mentioned should not be contented with his meed of glory, but should demand more substantial reward, he may receive it indeed, but at a large discount from the other (and in sentimental estimation more valuable) consideration.

Unlike the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, who receive their quid pro quo without a thought of humiliation, either in their own minds or yours, the man who saves your life at the risk of his own is looked upon as almost if not quite disgracing himself by accepting your proffered pecuniary reward, although he may, in fact, be in far sorer need than any one of the worthy trio who simply contribute to your necessities or comforts.—Edward P. Jackson in North American Review

The Glowworm's X Ray.

The glowworm's light is said to have been shown to be due to the emission of rays similar to Roentgen's. Three hundred glowworms were caught near Kioto and placed before photographic plates screened from the light by several thicknesses of black paper, together with plates of brass, copper and aluminium. A piece of cardboard with a hole in it was placed between the metal and the photographic plate, and for two days the arrangement was kept in a dark chamber, sheltered from all foreign lights. On developing the plate it was found to be blackened, except the part opposite the hole in the cardboard. The rays of the glowworm would appear therefore to penetrate metal and excite luminosity in cardboard. When there is nothing between the sensitive plate and the glowworm, the rays are said to behave like ordinary light, but in traversing some metals and cardboard they seem to acquire properties like that of X rays, or it may be that the ordinary glowworm emits X as well as ordinary rays.—Revue Scientifique.

Swiss Funeral Customs.

Swiss funeral customs are most peculiar. At the death of a person the family inserts a formal black edged announcement in the papers asking for sympathy and stating that "the mourning urn" will be exhibited during certain hours on a special day. In front of the house where the person died there is placed a little black table, covered with a black cloth, on which stands a black jar. Into this the friends and acquaintances of the family drop little black margined visiting cards, sometimes with a few words of sympathy on them. The urn is put on the table on the day of the funeral. Only men ever go to the churchyard, and they generally follow the hearse on foot.

The Most Common of All.

The most common of all ailments from sports of all kinds are sprains and bruises. The most common and surest cure of them is by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which is prompt in its action.

Impossible!
If you'd pay your grocer $10 a pound he couldn't sell you better baking powder than *Schilling's Best.* 55

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

Women and the Wheel.

From the Gazette, Delaware, Ohio.

The healthfulness of bicycle riding for women is still a disputed question between eminent physicians and health reformers.

Used in moderation it surely creates for women a means of out-door exercise, the benefit of which all physicians concede. Used to excess, like any other pastime, its effect is likely to be dangerous.

The experience of Miss Bertha Reed, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. J. R. Reed, 335 Lake St., Delaware, Ohio, may point a moral for parents who, like Mr. and Mrs. Reed, have experienced some concern for their daughters who are fond of wheeling. In the fall of '96 Miss Bertha, who had ridden a great deal, began to fail in an alarming manner. She grew steadily paler and thinner, and it appeared she was going into consumption. Rest and quiet did her absolutely no good. A physician found her pulse at 104—a very high rate. Thinking this may have been due to temporary nervousness when he examined her, he watched her closely, but her pulse continued at that rate for two weeks. He was satisfied then, from her high pulse and steadily wasting condition, that she was suffering from anæmia or a bloodless condition of the body. She became extremely weak and could not stand the least noise or excitement. In this condition of affairs they were recommended by an old friend to get some of that famous blood medicine, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They did so, and almost from the first dose Bertha began to improve. She continued to take the pills and was by means of those pills made entirely well, and more grateful people than her parents cannot be found in the whole State of Ohio.

She Rides Well.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body; creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system. The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

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We invite special attention to the following UNEXAMPLED INDUCEMENTS IN NEW GOODS.

VALUE IN BLACK SATIN.
75c Black Satin Duchesse, soft, heavy finish, excellent value for $1.00 on special sale at 75c a yard.

AN OPPORTUNITY IN JACKETS AND UNDERSKIRTS.
$5.00 Ladies' Tan Covert Cloth Jackets, fly fronts, faced with cloth, regular price $8.50, on special sale at $5.00 each.
$6.00 Ladies' Taffeta silk underskirts, in all the latest shades, also black, spanish flounce with three rows of cording, easily worth $8.00, on special sale at $6.00 each.

REDUCTIONS IN HOUSE FURNISHINGS.
$4.75 11/4 California White Blankets, full double bed size, made from a fine grade of wool, very solid and heavy; a soft, fine finish, silk bound, and unshrinkable; good value for $5.75, on special sale at $4.75 a pair.
50c Red Comforters, full size, filled with pure white Laminated Cotton, medium colors, worth $1.00, on sale at 50c each.
50c Table Damask, in both Bleached and Cream, 61 inches wide, pure Irish linen, pretty patterns, heavy and durable, on sale at 50c a yard.

SPECIAL IN GLOVES.
75c Ladies 2-clasp, prime lamb, colors—tan, mode, purple, black, butter, dark green, navy, white and grey; regular value $1.25, on special sale at 75c a pair. NOTE—Every pair guaranteed.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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THAT BABY BOY.

Who opes his eyes at early dawn
Without a word or sleepy yawn,
As does the deer and spotted fawn?
That baby boy.

Who wants to get right out of bed,
And, in a word, wants to be fed,
Regarding not a thing that's said?
That baby boy.

Who wears his mother's patience out,
As well as many a willow sprout,
And shoes and stockings good and stout?
That baby boy.

Who breaks and tears and pulls and hauls,
Who burns the dog, the kittie mauls,
Who makes black marks upon the walls?
That baby boy.

Who eats and thrives on mud and dirt,
And makes a towel of his skirt?
Who bawls when he's more scared than hurt?
That baby boy.

Who rules the house as does a king,
And fairly makes the welkin ring
With shouts and vain attempts to sing?
That baby boy.

Who in his way is better far
Than either of his parents are,
Who oftimes threaten they will mar
That baby boy.

Who is so bad and yet so good?
Whose naughty ways are understood,
And we forgive as others should?
That baby boy.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CROOKED JOE.

A GREAT railroad depot may not be the best school for a boy, yet poor little Joe Bryan had scarcely known any other. He could not remember when the long waiting rooms with their tiled floors and dreary rows of stationary settees, and crowds of hurrying people, were not quite as familiar to him and more homelike than his mother's small, bare house, which he knew as little more than a place for eating and sleeping.

He had been only six months old when a dreadful accident happened which, at one fell stroke, made him fatherless and transformed him from a strong, well-developed infant to a pitiful creature, which even death refused to take.

"What a pity that it was not killed outright!" said everybody but the mother. She herself always insisted that only her constant watching over the little flickering life kept her from going mad in the first dreadful months of her bereavement.

The officers of the railway company were kind to poor Mary Bryan. They paid the expenses of the burial, and, after little Joe had slowly mended, employed her about the depot to scrub floors and keep the glass and woodwork bright and neat.

When Joe was seven years old his mother sent him to school. He went patiently day after day, making no plaint, but she awoke suddenly one night to find him sobbing on the pillow beside her. Only by dint of long coaxing was she able to find out the cause of his grief. Some of the rougher boys—more thoughtless than cruel, let us hope—had called him "humpy," and asked if he carried a bag of meal on his back.

Mary flamed with the fierce anger of motherhood. "You shan't go another day," she declared. "The ruffians! I won't have my darling put upon by the likes of them."

So Joe's schooling had come to an untimely end. Yet, meager as was his stock of book learning, the development of his mind far outstripped the growth of his stunted and deformed body. Everybody liked the patient little fellow, tugging manfully at his mother's heavy water buckets and running willingly at every call of the station men. At twelve years old he had picked up no small amount of information, especially on railroad topics. He knew every locomotive on the road, understood the intricacies of sidetracks and switches, and could tell the precise moment when any particular train might be expected, with the accuracy of a time table.

Yet the very quickness and ardor of his nature deepened his sense of his infirmity. How wistfully his eyes followed boys of his own age—straight, handsome, happy—who sprang lightly up and down the steps of the coaches or threaded their way along the crowded platforms. For one day of such perfect untrammeled life he would have bartered all the possible years before him. Yet he never put his yearning into words—even to his mother.

Mr. Crump, the telegraph operator, was Joe's constant friend. It was he who, at odd moments, had taught the boy to read, and had initiated him into some of the mysteries of the clicking instrument, which to Joe's imaginative mind seemed some strange creature with a hidden life of its own.

It was growing towards dark on one November afternoon. Joe—never an unwelcome visitor—sat curled up in a corner of Mr. Crump's office, waiting for his mother to finish her work. He was spelling out, by the fading light, the words upon a page of an illustrated newspaper, quite oblivious of the ticking, like that of a very jerky and rheumatic clock, which sounded in the room.

Mr. Crump, too, had a paper before him, but his ears were alive. Suddenly he sprang to his feet, repeating aloud the message which at that moment flashed across the wire.

"Engine No. 110 running wild. Clear the track."

He rushed to the door shouting the news.

"Not a second to spare! She'll be down in seven minutes!"

The words passed like lightning. In a moment the yard was in a wild commotion. Men flew hither and thither, yard engines steamed wildly away, the switches closing behind them.

The main track was barely clear when 110 came in sight swinging from side to side, her wheels threatening to leave the track at each revolution. She passed the depot like a meteor, her bell clanging with every leap of her piston, the steam escaping from her whistle with the continuous shriek of a demon, and the occupants of the cab wrapped from view in a cloud of smoke.

Some hundred rods beyond the depot the track took a sharp upward grade, from which it descended again to strike the bridge across a narrow but deep and rocky gorge.

Men looked after the flying locomotive and then at each other with blanched faces.

"They're gone! A miracle can't save 'em," said one, voicing the wordless terror of the rest. "If they don't fly the track on the up grade, they'll go down as soon as they strike the trestle."

The crowd began to run along the track, some with a vain instinct of helpfulness, some moved by that morbid curiosity which seeks to be "in at the death."

But look! Midway the long rise the speed of the runaway engine suddenly slackens.

"What does it mean? She never could 'a' died out in that time" shouted an old yard man.

Excitement winged their feet. When the foremost runners reached the place the smoking engine stood still on her track, quivering in every steel clad nerve, her great wheels still whizzing round and round amid a flight of red sparks from beneath.

"Who did it? Who stopped her?"

The engineer, staggering from the cab, with the pallid face of the fireman behind him, pointed, without speaking, to where a little, pale-faced, crooked-backed boy had sunk down, panting with exertion, beside the track.

At his feet a huge oil can lay overturned and empty.

The crowd stared at one another, open-mouthed. Then the truth flashed upon them.

"He oiled the track!"

"Hurrah for Crooked Joe!"

They caught the exhausted child, flinging him from shoulder to shoulder, striving with each other for the honor of bearing him, and so, in irregular, tumultuous, triumphal procession, they brought him back to the depot and set him down among them.

"Pass that hat, pards!" cried one.

It had been pay day, and the saved engineer and fireman dropped in each their month's wages. Not a hand in all the throng did not delve into a pocket. There was the crisp rustle of bills, the chink of gold and silver coin.

"Out with your handkerchief, Joe! Your hands won't hold it all! Why, young one, what—what's the matter?" for the boy, with scarlet cheeks and burning eyes, had clinched both small hands behind his back—the poor, twisted back laden with its burden of deformity and pain.

"No, no," he cried, in a shrill, high voice. "Don't pay me! Can't you see what it's worth to me, once—just once in my life—to be a little use—like other folks?"

The superintendent had come from his office. He laid his hand on the boy's head. "Joe," he said, "we couldn't pay you if we wished. Money doesn't pay for lives! But you have saved us a great many dollars besides. Won't you let us do something for you?"

"You can't! you can't! nobody can!" The child's voice was almost a shriek. It seemed to rend the air with the pent-up agony of years. "There's only one thing in the world I want, and nobody can give me that. Nobody can make me anything but Crooked Joe!"

The superintendent lifted him and held him against his own breast.

"My boy," he said, in his firm, gentle tones, "you are right. None of us can do that for you. But you can do it yourself. Listen to me! Where is the quick brain God has given you and the brave heart? Not in that bended back of yours—that has nothing to do with them. Let us help you to a chance—only a chance to work and to learn—and it will rest with you yourself to say whether in twenty years from now, if you are alive, you are Crooked Joe or Mr. Joseph Bryan!"

Visiting in C—— not long ago, a friend said to me:

"Court is in session. You must go with me and hear Bryan."

The court room was already crowded at our entrance with an expectant audience. When the brilliant young attorney rose to make his plea I noticed with a shock of surprise that his noble head surmounted an undersized and misshapen body. He had spoken but five minutes, however, when I had utterly forgotten the physical defect; in ten, I was eagerly interested, and thereafter, during the two hours' speech, held spellbound by the marvelous eloquence which is fast raising him to the leadership of his profession in his native city.

"A wonderful man!" said my friend, as we walked slowly homeward. Then he told me the story of Crooked Joe.—Exchange.

Hard on the Pickles.

Virtue isn't always its own reward. The English pickle manufacturers have been making their pint bottles hold a little more than a pint, to be on the safe side of an English law on the subject. But when they send these pint bottles to Canada they run against a law which provides that any package measuring more than a pint must pay duty on a quart.

There is a period in every boy's life prior to which he can't be put to sleep at night, and after which it's difficult to get him up in the morning.

FASHIONS FOR FALL.

New York correspondence:

IN fall tailor gowns there are many reminders of fine figures. In these glove fitting suits figures are disclosed that have not been suspected of shapeliness for several seasons. Allegiance to blouse models has been accountable for all this, and now that the fit is close from chin to well over the hips, women find less and less reason to regret the blouse's departure. Another feature that makes the new tailor suits attractive is that tasteful trimming is permitted. Once this glove tightness had to be left unrelieved. The first of to-day's pictures shows one way in which a little ornamentation may be made to go the needed distance. The goods here was heavy mixed gray cheviot, the severity of outline in front being relieved by the odd interlocking fastening, and by bright scarlet braid with which the jacket was bound. A scarlet broadcloth collar was laid on the cloth collar, the gray and scarlet being an imitation of one of the Russian official combinations. Scarlet silk lined the skirt, the hat was hardly more than a big bow of very dark red holding back a black brim, and little tabs of scarlet were at the wrists. Such a dress will wear well into the winter, for it is heavy, and the scarlet gives it a cozy look. Its skirt was long, but an ankle walking skirt went with the jacket, all the best tailor gowns taking two such skirts according to the current fancy.

Other tricks of tailor trimming are more accurately described as tricks of cutting. Almost all skirts are two pieced, either actually or in effect, and jackets are divided, a new notion being to have a yoke-shaped top extended in a shield front, while back and sides are one. In such models the joining of yoke and front shields is rendered conspicuous by cording or trimming. In the gown of this type pictured here an appearance of an overskirt was given by cording, while what is supposed to be the underskirt was run with close set lines of black stitching. The jacket was trimmed to match. The material was a leaf brown, smooth faced wool.

SWAGGER LOUNGERS WHO SHOULDN'T LOUNGE.

Strapping is more fashionable than ever, and there is a fancy for strapping in cloth contrasting with the cloth of the dress. The third of the tailor mades the artist puts here was one of these. Of bright blue mohair, the gown was strapped with brown broadcloth, brown and blue being one of the later combinations. The double points strapped on the skirt make a very becoming relief to its simplicity, and the scrolling is very stylish on jackets. The waistcoat was overlaid with brown straps. Such a dress will serve all walking and simpler demands, and every one knows that nothing wears better than mohair. A waistcoat of bandana plaid showing blue, brown, scarlet and bright green, with yellow in the blending, would have been more striking and perhaps more stylish a combination with this dress, these bandana plaid waistcoats being the very latest cry.

EFFECTS GAINED BY CORDING AND STITCHING.

The companion design to the one just described is a redingote costume, of which many are to be worn. It was a mixed woolen stuff, the front trimmed with braid to give a suggestion of skirt and overskirt. The redingote was open up the front, the skirt portion overlapping, the bodice turning back to a little below the waist to show a corded scarlet waistcoat. The entire costume was planned to give slenderness and height to a figure needing careful dressing, and for that was to be recommended. To the same end were the uplifted single feather on the jaunty hat and the up-curve of the brim.

If a little trimming is made to go a good ways in tailor costumes, the same cannot be said of breakfast and lounging gowns. The graceful wrapper that is first in the accompanying large picture was fitted snugly everywhere, the lines of the figure being relieved by a straight fold turning back each side of the open front. The belt passed under these folds to clasp close the front of tucked and ribbon-run lawn, and the fold's edges were finished with little lace frills. The back was exactly like the front in design, a slight train being added and the lawn front overlying the shoulders in a deep frill. It was of ivory gray cashmere.

TRIMMED WITH FOLDS AND BRAID.

Another of these pretendedly easy and careless gowns that are dress-ups, in a way, is second of these three pictures. It was made with an overgown of ruby velvet, princess in the back and laid back in generous revers that extended almost to the hem of the skirt. These revers were faced with white velvet and edged with a tiny line of black fur and inlaid with white lace flowers. The belted-in underrobe was pleated crepe de chine in a lovely sunrise pink.

The last of these dresses is genuinely loose and easy, its overgown, hung free from the shoulders, being shaped towards the figure just enough to suggest graceful outlines. The sleeves of the overgown were loose, also, like drooped flounces from the shoulders over the bare arms. The underrobe of ciel blue satin fell loose from the point of its collar, which showed the throat in classic severity. The outer robe was heavy white broc de velvet, figured with silver outlines. The facing back of the outer robe was ermine, and an edge of the fur finished the collar. Sleeves were edged with blue satin, a cap of satin finishing the shoulders. For a silver blonde nothing could be more beautiful, and though costly, the simplicity of arrangement saved the robe from undue ostentation. Each of these three models is susceptible of reproduction in less expensive stuffs.

Copyright, 1898.

Picture of George Eliot.

George Eliot was at this time about 50, but looked years older. She wore, as she always did, a plain silk dress, to-night having a white shawl about her shoulders and light gloves in her hand, being indeed dressed for the opera. Some people have talked and written of the ugliness of this great woman; this sort of criticism recalls a famous scene in "Middlemarch." "Mr. Casaubon has a wart on his nose," said pert little Celia to her sister. "I dare say he has," was Dorothea's dignified rebuke, "when certain people look at him." And thus George Eliot in some eyes was ugly because, forsooth, she lacked dimpled cheeks, round eyes, and pretty mouth! If hers was ugliness, would we had more of it in the world! When in speaking, her large, usually solemn features lighted up, a positive light would flash from them, a luminosity irradiate, not her own person only, but her surroundings. A sovereign nature, an august intellect, had transported us into its own atmosphere.—Miss Betham Edwards' Reminiscences.

Centuries Old.

Some of the wooden churches of Norway are fully 700 years old, and are still in an excellent state of preservation. Their timbers have successfully resisted the frosty and almost Arctic winters because they have been repeatedly coated with tar.

A Stable Industry.

It is said that cow bells are produced only in four factories in the United States, and are made just the same as they were 100 years ago, and sound the same.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING

The merchant princes of to-day,
With fortunes made completely,
Are those who early found the way
To advertise discreetly.

Advertising Fakes.

The merchants of every town are buncoed out of hundreds of dollars annually by advertising fakirs. The directory fake, the stereopticon fake, the bill board fake and a hundred other fakes are repeated on business men year in and year out, and the money might as well be burned up as far as the return it brings them. Even newspapers engage in the bunco business, and because merchants reap no benefit from the money expended in the fraudulent schemes they lose faith in advertising and denounce the whole business. Legitimate newspaper advertising is the only means of reaching the people. It has been tested in a thousand ways.

Ink Drops.

If you don't advertise your goods nobody else will.

It is not always the largest ad that brings the largest trade.

The big advertisers who kept up their advertising through the hard times all made money.

Better be well advertised and understocked than under-advertised and over-stocked.

The amiable, affable, candid fellow sells more goods than the other fellows do. So of good-natured, straightforward ads.

What you say about your goods to the man that comes into your store, if said in the local newspaper, will make more men come in to buy.

Until you climb the business hill you cannot go coasting merrily down the other side. Nothing helps the climbing like good, strong advertising.

In the mind of the reader there is an association of impressions between an attractive ad and attractive goods. He assumes one from the other.

Your store is known by the ads you print. Be careful to make them as attractive as your show windows, and as full of honest merit as the goods you sell.

"Women read the ads with more interest than the news," it has been said. Why not? What's more interesting to the buying head of the family than news from the selling world?

GRANDPA'S LIGHT.

If You Have an Old Tinder-Box, Save It.

Museums and private collectors have awakened to the fact that the tinder-box, with which our grandparents used to obtain a light, is rapidly disappearing, and, as a consequence, the country is being eagerly scoured in search of what yet remain. The illustration shows a very good specimen of the round type; the lid does not fit at the top of the box, but is constructed to rest upon the tinder (charred rag) and prevent it being lost when not in use; also, it could thus be pressed closely down upon it, thus acting as an extinguisher. The method of obtaining a light was to grasp the steel by the narrow side, hold it in the right hand and a flint in the left, and strike the one violently against the other; they had to be so held that the sparks thus obtained fell upon the tinder and ignited it. This process is by no means an easy one to perform successfully, and it was often a case of "the light that failed" several times before the tinder "caught" and a rushlight taper could be ignited.

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.

Sweetness.

"Some of the days when summer is merging into autumn are wonderfully fine," remarked the girl who likes the poetry of nature. "Now and then there seems to be a good deal of sweetness in the air."

"Deed dey is, honey," replied the colored woman. "As I wuz comin' past de ma'sh, ev'y now an' then I see places whah de air wus chock full o' reed birds. It do seem a shame wif so much sweetness floatin' around, dat it should be so hard ter git at."—Washington Star.

A Possible Sequel.

"If you should buy dry goods for two dollars," began the professor, who was explaining an obscure point in political economy——

"Say one ninety-nine," murmured Miss Vassar.

"——or, say one ninety-nine—the transaction will be complete when the goods are paid for."

"Unless," suggested Miss Vassar, "I should bring them back to be exchanged for something else."—Puck.

Charges for His Autograph.

Lord Charles Beresford, the noted sailor, charges a half-crown for each of his autographs. He does not pocket the money thus made, although in a year it amounts to a very considerable sum, but devotes it all to the various naval charities in which he takes so lively an interest.

The youth who has to scratch for his living never sows many wild oats.

THE NEW FRENCH FIELD GUN.

It Is One of the Deadliest Agencies of Destruction Yet Devised by Man.

The secret about the new gun of the French army has leaked out, and it is now known that the French have a very deadly weapon. The gun is of 2.95 inches caliber. The barrel is of nickel steel, and the breech mechanism is based on the screw principle, simplified so that it can be closed quickly enough to make the cannon a rapid firearm. The ammunition is in the form of a complete cartridge, made of drawn brass. The weapon is a single-loader, as may be imagined from its size, and in order to secure rapidity of fire it must be served by at least four men. In practice the gun is served by a gunner who passes the cartridges to a man who stands on the left side of the carriage. He in turn passes it to the gunner, who sits behind the breech. The latter is charged with opening the breech, inserting the ammunition and closing the breech. The breech in closing cocks a hammer. By the right side of the gunner charged with loading the gun sits the gunner, who is charged with aiming and firing it. The discharging of the hammer is done with the ordinary line known technically as the lanyard.

Behind the gun carriage is another soldier, who with a lever turns the gun if it needs to be swung far on one side or the other, but the ordinary aiming is done by the gunner on the carriage.

NEW FRENCH RAPID FIRE FIELD GUN.

A valuable feature of the French gun is the apparatus to take up the recoil, so that the carriage is not moved by it.

With a full force of men the weapon can discharge twenty shots a minute, which is an enormous amount of fire considering the size of the ammunition. The projectiles are shrapnel, each loaded with 250 leaden bullets. The bursting charge is mellinite. The bullets are scattered with terrific force by the explosion of this terrific explosive. Thus in one minute the new gun can throw 5,000 bullets, covering a radius so great that it can put an entire battery out of action or even destroy it utterly at a range of from 5,000 to 6,000 yards. As the shells can be set to explode at a mark directly overhead of the enemy, they can demolish even a battery under cover of trenches.

A FARM OF 21,700 ACRES.

It Is Not the Only One Owned by Missouri's Millionaire Farmer.

The phenomenal success of David Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo., proves that fortunes can be made in farming as well as in other lines of industry. Mr. Rankin is known as the "millionaire farmer." He is worth $5,000,000, and it all resulted from an original investment of $52. That was in 1846, when, at the age of 21, he was given a colt by his father. He sold the colt for $52, invested the money in calves and rented a farm. His first investment brought good results and he bought a farm. At the age of 25 he owned eighty acres, clear of debt. Step by step he added to his possessions, until after being fifteen years in the business he owned 4,000 acres. At the same time he continued to deal in cattle, until he had 12,000 to 15,000 head. When he had acquired 10,000 acres of land in Missouri and 4,000 in Nebraska he was not yet satisfied. That was in 1885. He went to Atchison County, Mo., and bought 21,700 acres, which he divided into fourteen ranches. He built his home near by, in the city of Tarkio, and every day he rides out over his great estate, interviewing his superintendents and watching the progress of crops.

Of course hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of men are required in the management of Mr. Rankin's immense farm—cowboys, plowmen, gardeners, builders and practical farmers. An idea of the immensity of his business can be gained by the man who cares to sit for an hour or two, in the shade of his five-story brick barn in Tarkio, and watch wagon after wagon, with four and six horse teams hitched to them, and with two pairs of sideboards on them, loaded to their utmost capacity with oats, wheat and corn, driven into the yard.

DAVID RANKIN.

Smoking Before a Battle.

Soldiers returning from the war in Cuba had many stories to tell of the comfort they took in a pipe of tobacco. In too many cases it was about all the comfort they experienced until they reached home and friends once more. A story of tobacco on the battlefield is told by an officer of the British royal horse guards, who took part in the charge of the "Blues" at Tel-el-Kebir, Egypt. During a bivouac in the early hours of the morning, just before the engagement commenced, orders were issued against smoking. Some of the troopers, however, dug little holes in the sand, in which they buried their heads, in order to enjoy a few whiffs of a pipe. The order to mount was suddenly and softly given. In a minute the squadrons were mounted and riding off, and were almost at once engaged with the enemy's outposts. The well-known charge followed, and when the troop corporal majors came out to call the roll of their men one of them still had a short pipe between his lips. The charge had been dashing, and the soldier's disobedience was wisely overlooked.

True Blue.

Every reader is familiar with the phrase "true blue," but very few know aught of its origin. Its first assumption was by the Scotch Covenanters in opposition to the scarlet badge of Charles I., and hence it was taken by the troops of Leslie and Montrose in 1639. The adoption of the color was one of those religious pedantries in which the Covenanters affected a pharisaical observance of the Scriptural letter and the usages of the Hebrews, and thus as they named their children Habakkuk and Zerubabel and their chapels Zion and Ebenezer, they decorated their persons with blue ribbons because the following precept was given in the law of Moses: "Speak unto the children of Israel and bid them that they make them fringes in the borders of their garments, thoroughout their generations, and that they put upon the fringe of the borders a ribbon of blue."

FOLDING STOVE.

Clever Invention of Chicagoans Fills a Long-Felt Want.

Hunters, campers and those who delight in out-of-door sports are interested in an invention which is the work of two young Chicagoans who have sought to overcome some of the perplexities of "roughing it."

The affair is a small folding gasoline stove which can be placed in a camping outfit without taking up any room to speak of. Its dimensions are 7 by 7 by 4 inches and it weighs 4½ pounds.

LATEST IDEA IN CAMP STOVES.

There is a tank attached for the oil, which is forced into the burner by air pressure from a small rubber pump.

London and Its Fire Department.

Everybody knows that fire brigade work is done better in America than in England, and a foreign office report on the fire department of Boston enables us to judge how much better. It is a little startling to find that a city of the size of Boston has a larger and a far more costly fire service than London. The metropolitan fire brigade last year numbered 842 officers and men, as against 849 in Boston. In London the yearly expenditure amounts to about £155,000, in Boston to £235,000. Thanks to the great fire in the city, the London force is to be strengthened, and the outlay will be considerably increased. But when everything is done that the County Council have planned the disparity between the two fire services will still be enormous.—London Chronicle.

An Apt Reply.

A student recently asked the president of Oberlin College if he could not take a shorter course than that prescribed by the institution. "Oh, yes," was the reply, "but that depends upon what you want to make of yourself. When God wants to make an oak he takes a hundred years, but when he wants to make a squash he takes six months."

Iron Mountain.

Near the city of Durango, Mexico, is an iron mountain 640 feet high, and the iron is from 60 to 70 per cent. pure. The metallic mass spreads in all directions. The entire deposit is estimated to be sufficient to supply all the iron required in the world for 1,000 years.

England's Lifeboat Service.

The volunteer lifeboat service of England, established in 1824, has more than 300 lifeboats on the shores of the kingdom and has been instrumental in saving 30,000 lives.

Rats Suck Oranges.

Rats climb the orange trees in Southern Italy and suck the blood oranges.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9.....1898

There is an adage about sewing the wind and reaping the whirlwind. President Valentine of the Wells-Fargo Express will appreciate it because he not only has a leaning toward quotation, but the whirlwind harvest is his to reap. The inexcusable dishonesty of the express companies in refusing to pay their share of the war tax has been vigorously denounced by everybody not in the business of carrying goods. That there was any merit in the contention of the companies was not believed even by themselves. They merely thought to beat back the inevitable verdict until such time as the tax had become a thing of the past. The courts have been slow, but justice is moving. There will be introduced into Congress more than one bill for the establishment of a parcels port. The plan is feasible. It has been tried elsewhere with success. So strong is the demand for it that it will in all probability be endorsed and put into operation. Then the petty exactions of the express companies will be of no consequence. A parcels post would be popular and there is no doubt that it would in time be profitable to the department. In any event it would relieve the people from domination by a series of monopolies and teach the corporations a lesson in manners and business ethics. They have uniformly charged all the traffic would bear. When they added the price of the stamp, for which they should have paid themselves, they added a trifle more than the traffic would bear, and to be deprived of the traffic would serve them rightly.

Here is one of those statements, the absolute truth of which no one will contest, but which seems to have no abiding place in the minds of men. It is credited to Mr. J. P. Connell, a prominent mining man of Plumas county, Cal., and who has been in the mining business for thirty years. Mr. Connell says: "California mines would have proved much more satisfactory than Klondike had the same amount of money been spent in this State as has been spent for mining in the Klondike." The lowest amount given for expenses incurred by those who went to the Klondike last season is $50,000,000. Some figures place it as high as $50,000,000. But take the lesser of the two amounts and endeavor to imagine what the increased gold out-put of California would have been this year had $30,000,000 been expended on machinery and development work on California's mining properties. And it should be further remembered that that the development work done would have been productive not for one year only, but for years to come.

Twenty millions or more of dollars are to be paid Spain for the Philippines, so it seems, but the open-door policy is a part of the bargain; that is to say, Spain and other nations are to have all the privileges of trade, etc., as the people of the United States. We are told that we cannot afford to have free trade with those islands and hence that we can well afford to let other nations in on equal terms with ourselves. This being true, what do we want with the islands? We must pay all the money for government, build a big navy to protect them and then open the door for all alike. As we are not a maritime nation there are others that must profit more than we.

But it will be a glorious excuse for fine jobs! Lots of excuse for shipping old mules across the continent!

The twenty million dollars this country has agreed to pay Spain for the Philippine islands is only a beginning of what it will cost us if we try to force the natives to yield obedience to laws they are unable to comprehend and which they do not recognize our right to enforce. We predict a lively fight in the House and Senate before the Philippine islands are annexed, notwithstanding the agreement to pay Spain $20,000,000 for something that country had no right to sell. About all the title that bankrupt country can give is a mere right to fight the natives and whip them into submission, which, by the way, is a curious ending for a war began in the interests of humanity.

During the late campaign M. H. De Young's supposed candidacy for the Senate was made an issue, and in the face of it a Republican Legislature was chosen by the people of the State. Such being an accomplished fact, Mr. De Young is entitled to the honor as much as though he had been voted for directly and elected. It is now announced though, that the gentleman will not permit his name to go to the legislature, and a new candidate must be found. He has been selected in the person of Col. Dan Burns and it is now in order for the statesmen to rally to his support. And they will rally. There is no question about that.

The assassin of the President of Uruguay has been acquitted on the ground that at the time he committed the deed he was "under the influence of political effervescence". This is probably the polite Uruguayan way of saying that the man was fighting drunk.

The Pacific Coast delegation to Congress three years ago contained but one member who voted against free silver. In the next House the delegation will stand 10 to 1 in favor of the gold standard.

San Francisco teachers do not often take to the warpath, but they are there now, and Directors will manifest sound judgment by taking to the woods while they yet have scalps.

Record of all Votes Polled at the General Election held November 8, 1898.

PRECINCTS.

CANDIDATES.	Round Valley	Lincoln	Lake	Bishop	East Bishop	Poleta	Big Pine	Fish Springs	Tabosa	Independence	Citrus	Georgia Creek	Lone Pine	Cerro Gordo	Keeler	Olancha	Darwin	Modock	Mountain Springs	Ballarat	Panamint	Totals	Majorities
For Governor of State.																							
HENRY T. GAGE	22	22	23	66	27	10	61	16	9	52	11	17	60	2	12	6	7		2	15	7	475	
JOB HARRIMAN				1			1	1		4	1	2	1		1						1	15	
JAMES G MAGUIRE	22	28	17	60	6	7	59	14	7	71	7	21	24	7	9	4	24	5	1	17	21	50	30
J. E. McCOMAS	1	3		7			1			1												17	
Lieutenant-Governor.																							
JAMES ANDREW		3		3	2			2		6			1		1		1			1		21	
EDWARD L. HUTCHISON	21	25	17	60	54	6	58	13	7	60	7	19	23	7	8	5	26	5	2	15	20	475	
JACOB H. NEFF	2	28	30	64	29	11	61	15	8	59	12	17	60	2	12	5	9		1	16	8	457	1
ROBERT SUMMERS	2	4		9	2				1	1		1	1									22	
Secretary of State.																							
CHARLES F. CURRY	20	26	28	71	43	1	60	15	8	43	10	17	54	2	11	5	7			12	7	474	
EMIL LIESS	2	2			2			1		1			1		1							19	
R. A. THOMPSON	20	27	19	58	40	5	56	15	7	71	8	20	55	8	10	5	34	1	3	15	24	478	22
J. W. WEBB	1	5	1	10	4		1		1	1			1								1	25	
Controller.																							
EDWARD P. COLGAN	20	25	30	65	40	11	62	14	8	46	11	17	50	2	12	5	9			12	7	448	
T. L. HIERLIHY	2	8	1	8	4		1		1	3		1	4								1	25	
T. W. MAPLES	20	24	19	55	52	7	59	16	6	7	8	19	50	7	9	5	32	5	3	10	20	480	40
JOHN ROBERTSON	1	2		1				1	1	6					1					1	1	21	
Treasurer.																							
E. M. DEWEY	2	2		2	3		2	2		7			4		1					1	2	28	
WILL S. GREEN	20	32	19	50	45	7	56	13	7	63	8	19	52	7	8	4	34	5	3	16	4	485	
TRUMAN REEVES	20	29	30	75	48	13	66	16	8	58	10	16	58	2	11	6	7			12	5	479	9
C. B. WILLIAMS	2	6		7	4		4			1		1	1									26	
Attorney-General.																							
H. P. ANDREWS	22	26	26	61	56	6	60	17	6	70	8	21	57	7	10	5	34	5	1	14	20	50	92
J. H. BLANCHARD	2	8		10	9		4			4	1	1	1									41	
TIRY L. FORD	18	17	28	58	32	11	55	12	9	43	9	15	54	2	11	5	7			13	8	410	
A. F. STRAWN-HAMILTON	1	1						1		2					1							5	
Surveyor-General.																							
I. H. MULHOLLAND	24	35	22	78	58	7	64	16	7	73	6	18	23	7	9	5	34	5	1	2	11	549	130
J. GEORGE SMITH		2			2		2			1			2		1							10	
GREEN SPURRIER		2		11	10		2	1	1	2			1				1					4	
MARTIN J. WRIGHT	17	26	26	43	25	10	45	13	8	44	10	17	44	2	11	5	6			7	9	369	
Clerk of Supreme Court.																							
EMUEL D. RIDDLE	2	1	1	1	3		1	2		2		1	2		1		1			1		2	
W. P. FASSETT	1	7	2	10	6		2		1	1	1	1	1									23	
H. A. McKANEY	23	27	29	58	50	7	56	16	6	60	7	16	56	7	11	4	27	5		12	2	458	57
GEORGE W. ROOT	18	24	27	58	38	11	60	11	8	55	7	18	56	2	9	6	7			12	7	453	
Superintendent of Public Instruction.																							
P. B. GALLAGHER	1	3	1		4					2							1			1		1	
THOMAS J. KIRK	18	23	24	65	54	7	61	12	8	56	7	18	56	2	9	7	7			12	7	459	
FANNY M. PUGH			2	13	8	1	2			4	1	1	2			1	1				1	32	
CHRISTIAN RUNCKLE	21	25	21	54	49	7	54	16	7	63		16	27	7	12	1	32	5	3	15	15	465	56
JANE A. ROULSTON	1	2		2	2		2			8	1	2				1						21	
Superintendent of State Printing.																							
LEROY S. ATWOOD	2	4	3	12	5		3	1		2			1									35	
A. CONTI					1										1					1	1	4	
ALFRED J. JOHNSTON	1	27	26	56	37	1	56	15	8	49	11	18	54	2	11	5	7			10	5	453	
E. I. WOODMAN	23	28	21	60	54	5	58	15	7	67	7	19	56	7	10	5	28	5	3	15	21	524	79
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.																							
WILLIAM M. CONLEY	19	2	17	55	42	5	49	17	7	57	11	16	18	5	11	3	30	5	2	10	18	454	
THOS. B. McFARLAND	1	26	23	45	37	11	46	12	1	56	3	10	41	1	9	4	4	1	1	5	2	356	
T. M. STEWART	1	5	2	11	5		4			4			2									34	
ROBERT THOMPSON	1	1		1	2		1			2		1	1		1							29	
WALTER VAN DYKE	23	26	26	55	51	6	55	16	8	60	10	17	58	6	11	5	25	5	1	13	12	488	56
WILLIAM C. VAN FLEET	16	17	23	46	25	9	42	11	9	37	7	17	49	2	8	7	6	1		10	5	351	
Representative in Congress.																							
MARION DEVRIES	25	40	29	80	68	10	72	18	7	77	9	20	55	6	11	5	25	5	1	14	12	57	192
FRANK D. RYAN	19	21	21	60	27	7	47	12	7	44	10	18	43	2	10	4	8		1	15	6	384	
Board of Equalization.																							
GEORGE L. ARNOLD	20	2	24	68	41	10	63	15	8	54	1	19	47	1	14	6	1			12	7	458	
T. O. TOLAND	22	26	20	55	48	7	53	16	6	68	8	16	59	5	8	2	25	5	2	15	19	464	6
Railroad Commissioner.																							
NEHEMIAH BLACKSTOCK	18	27	30	67	40	12	60	15	7	55	11	23	54	2	11	6	6			11	6	457	
J. L. DRYDEN	21	24	18	5	52	8	57	14	6	66	3	18	29	7	11	3	28	5	1	14	20	470	13
State Senator.																							
GEORGE B. McCORD	22	24	23	7	47	1	71	13	8	60	11	18	52	2	11	7	11			15	7	471	
H. L. PACE	21	31	16	52	50	4	47	13	8	60	7	18	28	5	1	3	26	5	1	15	20	458	58
Member of the Assembly.																							
P. H. MACK	22	26	21	60	55	8	52	17	7	7	7	18	26	6	1	5	30	5		12	21	454	7
FINLAY McIVER	22	30	20	64	45	7	62	16	12	56	12	26	59	2	5	5	11			9	7	487	
Sheriff and Tax Collector.																							
A. K. BRIGGS	15	7	5	13	16	1	7	1		3	1	1	8		1							82	
A. M. GIVEN	2	4	23	60	40	7	61	15	8	65	7	18	41	5	7	4	12			1	5	480	13
J. J. GUNN	12	23	17	5	45	7	54	14	8	46	9	20	35	4	11	6	20	5	5	11	18	464	
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.																							
D. J. HESSION	29	42	31	7	65	10	83	26	13	107	12	23	59	6	14	8	33	5	4	21	28	652	412
J. H. STOUTENBOROUGH	17	18	20	54	31	7	35	4	3	25	3	14	27	2	7	2	6			7	4	287	
Treasurer.																							
W. T. BUNNEY	28	41	28	88	52	1	81	25	11	111	11	24	55	5	10	1	12			1	10	502	4
S. G. GREGG	17	21	22	41	47	7	37	2	5	7	1	14	3	4	12	9	23	5	3	17	18	498	
Assessor.																							
DAVID HOLLAND	16	25	31	5	15	10	7	15	8	59	8	22	53	4	14	5	15	2		2	17	457	
W. W. YANDELL	30	48	19	83	80	7	45	18	8	70	10	17	54	2	7	5	30	5	5	7	19	48	95
District Attorney.																							
WM. D. DERBY	27	44	44	98	41	7	60	15	8	62	1	25	56	5	14	4	12	1	2	21	19	48	116
P. W. FORBES	18	21	7	17	60	10	59	14	8	63	4	11	32	0	8	1	30	4	2	8	9	464	
Superintendent of Schools.																							
H. C. HAMPTON	27	43	16	69	67	10	65	19	12	7	14	26	25	5	10	7	13	5	4	18	21	579	115
J. H. SHANNON	19	21	26	68	14	7	58	11	4	5	1	12	56	2	11	7	1			11	8	464	
Coroner and Public Administrator.																							
J. H. KISPERT	20	14	24	38	38	7	63	17	10	80	10	25	57	4	12	8	11		2	12	9	431	
I. P. YANEY	24	54	26	89	64	7	49	12	5	58	1	12	24	4	7	2	30	5	2	16	18	53	42
County Surveyor.																							
W. G. DIXON	30	52	31	90	7	1	95	21	12	95	14	20	55	5	11	8	34	5	3	20	24	762	700
JOS. SELLY										2												2	
Proposed Constitutional Amendments.																							
For Amendment No. 1	6	11	14	25	13	1	16	9	2	19	2	5	10	1	2		15			5	6	156	
Against Amendment No. 1	15	15	8	35	24	5	26	4	10	40	5	18	24		8		15		1	5	7	234	
For Amendment No. 2	17	30	19	48	42	7	27	7	5	37	3	8	18	4	7	4	15	4	1	9	6	247	
Against Amendment No. 2	8	1	8	25	10	1	27	7	7	7	6	10	18	1			9		1	4	2	13	
For Amendment No. 3	9	21	23	46	30	7	19	7	1	25	2	8	15	5	4	6	15		1	12	7	25	
Against Amendment No. 3	9	5	2	30	14	3	21	6		4	4	18	26		4	3	3		1	1	4	158	
For Amendment No. 4	5	12	13	26	17	2	22	8	4	23	1	1	8	2	5		10		1	8	6	185	
Against Amendment No. 4	11	5	10	31	14	3	18	5	1	27	4	19	26		2	6	4		1	2	1	185	
For Amendment No. 5	9	18	19	43	25	5	28	7	1	31	1	9	24	4	3	4	12		1	9	7	254	
Against Amendment No. 5	10	6	7	30	14	1	18	3	1	27	5	15	24		4	3	2		1	1	1	151	
For Amendment No. 6	6	19	20	33	27	6	21	6	6	31		11	9	2	2		13		2	10	6	228	
Against Amendment No. 6	10	6	4	23	17	2	22	6	1	24	4	16	25		4	8	1		1	2	1	197	
For Amendment No. 7	11	14	23	29	24	7	26	11	7	32	2	18	28	3	5	4	12	2	1	7	7	245	
Against Amendment No. 7	16	12	7	38	14	2	21	7	1	28	4	11	28		4	3	7		2	7	1	214	
For the Convention to revise Constit'n	1	12	7	20	14	1	20	11	5	18		4	8	2	1	1	9	2	1	4	5	13	
Against Convention to revise Constit'n	7	8	7	30	23	7	21	15	5	25	6	12	13		8	4	3		1	4	2	264	

CANDIDATES.	Round Valley	Lincoln	Lake	Bishop	East Bishop	Poleta	Big Pine	Fish Springs	Tabosa	Independence	Citrus	Georgia Creek	Lone Pine	Cerro Gordo	Keeler	Olancha	Darwin	Modock	Mountain Spring	Ballarat	Panamint	Totals	Majorities
Supervisor, 1st District.																							
N. J. COOLEY	16	30	18																			64	
T. D. HARGER	18	31	6																			55	
FRANK SHAW	13	12	29																			54	
Supervisor, 3d District.																							
O. I. MAIRS								39	8	6	56	11										120	
JAMES JONES								77	22	8	74	7										188	
Supervisor, 5th District.																							
CHAS. ANTHONY																9	15		2	7	8	41	
T. H. HENEBRY																1	27	5	2	24	21	80	
Justice of the Peace, 1st Township.																							
T. H. WOODWORTH	39	53	35	113	81	14																335	
CHAS. JOHNSON						1																1	
Justice of the Peace, 2d Township.																							
A. C. McDONALD								50	16	8												74	
R. ROBINSON								50	9	7												66	
J. S. GRAHAM								16	2													18	
Justice of the Peace, 3d Township.																							
A. V. DAVIDSON											10	13	18									124	
B. RHINE											24	6	13									43	
Justice of the Peace, 4th Township.																							
A. C. HARVEY														64	2	10						76	
Justice of the Peace, 5th Township.																							
R. DECKER																6	35	5	2	18	23	89	
J. H. TROTTER																	1					1	
J. M. KING																				14	6	20	
Constable, 1st Township.																							
GEO. L. DRAKE	5	14	5	25	19	3																71	
MILBURN C. HALL	2	14	8	29	9	1																63	
EDWARD SCHOBER	7	22	13	34	40	2																118	
W. E. SMITH	6	21	19	21	26	7																100	
DAVID J. WILKINS	27	4	7	24	7	3																72	
Constable, 2d Township.																							
A. P. SMITH								85	21	10												116	
V. G. SMITH								33	8	5												46	
Constable, 3d Township.																							
JOHN KEEGAN											66	12	17									95	
C. W. ROBINSON											62	6	15									83	
Constable, 4th Township.																							
E. ELDER														61	2	11						74	
Constable, 5th Township.																							
J. W. TROTTER																	4	11			12	19	46
JEREMIAH FITZGERALD																		3					3
C. DOTY																		2			19	7	28

GRAND

HOLIDAY OPENING AT

Rhine's

DEC. TUESDAY 13TH.

A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
July 1	To cash on hand	$12 025 12	
5	cash from A M Given, tax col	559 42	
5	P A Chalfant, co. assessor	1 975 56	
	P A Chalfant assessor	38 10	
	cash from A M Given, tax collector	27 00	
	to J Hession, clerk fees	8 65	
	D J Hession, recorder, fees	62 30	
	J H Shannon list on State land	33 60	
8	A A Cashbaugh, list State land	33 60	
9	J H Shannon fines	2 25	
13	Samuel T Black, School money	3,074 06	
18	Jack Malloy, fed	3 03	
	Joseph Shirley, fed	1 04	
	A V Davidson fines	7 00	
24	E H Edwards list State tax	32 00	
27	Margaret Sanders Big Pine bonds	3,000 00	
		20 762 72	
Aug 1	A M Given, tax col.	2 4 00	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	6 98	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	15 00	
	A M Given, sheriff fees	1 50	
	D J Hession, recorder fees	43 15	
	D J Hession, clerk, fees	28 35	
8	Modock & Nunn M & Co redemption	14 55	
30	John Hutchinson license	133 16	
	A R Schivland, on state land	3 8 63	
		21 496 01	
Sept 5	A M Given, tax col	455 70	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	377 79	
	A M Given, Tax col fees	24 00	
	D J Hession, clerk	81 15	
	D J Hession, Recorder fees	24 20	
	Thos T Smith, state land	48 01	
	Thos T Smith, on state land	* 48 01	
	David Scott, state land	25 50	
		22 733 20	

DISBURSEMENTS

July	Lone Pine B'd fund	1 160 00	
	Salary	1 5 7 28	
	Hospital	1 638 99	
	General Expense	1 795 65	
	Bridge	13 43	
	Road Dist No 1	77 0	
	" " " 2	267 00	
	" " " 3	2 1 0 8	
	" " " 4	121 50	
	Big Pine Sch'l B'd	1 500 00	
	Sunday Sch'l Lib'ry	6 00	
	Library "	8 18	
	Bishop "	15 00	
	Irving "	7 00	
	Milton "	15 00	
	County School Fund	16 00	
		8 5[illegible] 0	
Aug.	Salary	1 024 98	
	Road Dist. No 2	5 0	
	" " 3	24 00	
	General Expense	1 0 4 4	
	Hospital	65 50	
	Fish Spring	12 00	
		10 [illegible] 36	
Sept.	General Expense	11 3	
	Salary	1 024 98	
	Hospital Fund		
	Fish Spring		
	Round Valley		
	Union		
	Milton School Fund		
	Tabosa	21 46	
	Independence	161 15	
	Big Pine Sch'l B'd	1 000 00	
	Fish Springs Library	8 0	
	County Bond	1 500 0	
	Cash	8 146 3	
		22 733 20	22 733 20

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund	341 99	
County bond		885 38
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 511 29	
General Expense		1 151 08
Hospital		259 1[illegible]
Road District No 1	174 80	
" " " 2	386 39	
" " " 3	297 97	
" " " 4	233 17	
" " " 5	83 22	
Road Poll tax	50[illegible] 51	
Unapportioned county	2 [illegible]5	
Irrigation	167 99	
Restitution	292 87	
Teacher's Library	5 00	
County school	33	
Property tax	26 85	
Mono school library fund	1 559 58	
Round Valley	9 19	
Irving	25 19	
Bishop	35 [illegible]2	
Sawtooth	21 17	
Warm Spring	28 78	
Big Pine	64	
Independence	11 50	
Union	1 58	
Riverside	30	
Lone Pine	2[illegible] 49	64
Fish Springs	1 55	
Liberty	15 94	
Tabosa		2 56
Valley	8 45	
Keeler	11 50	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Sawtooth building fund	20 14	
Big Pine	5 0 00	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	78 65	
Union school bond fund	79 58	
Big Pine	75 31	
Fish Springs	68 56	
Lone Pine	77 60	
Tabosa	46 42	
Fish Springs School	121 08	
Riverside	126 71	
Bishop	57[illegible] 91	
Lone Pine	3[illegible]7 62	
Big Pine	157 95	
Warm Spring	88 29	
Irving	463 17	
Independence	377 90	
Poleta	80 25	
Keeler	80 25	
Station	50 62	
Milton	161 70	
Union	80 29	
Valley	263 65	
Liberty	28 42	
Tabosa	13[illegible] 52	
Riverside special	26	
Irving special	19 07	
Round Valley special	1 29	
Swamp and levee fund	481 79	
Round Valley School	120 43	
Cash on hand		8 146 39
	10 425 17	10

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS. - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

-- -x- --

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor*

MISCELLANEOUS

NATHAN RHINE NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draws direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE. NATHAN RHINE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL —

Obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a quantity of ice for outdoor parties.

☞ Custom respectfully solicited on all points on the C. A. C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET.

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest cuts of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address F. A. HYDE, 630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD, Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

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TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.	
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m	
Dayton	6	11:25 a m		4:45 p m	
Clifton	18	12:10 p m		4:00 p m	
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m		3:30 p m	
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m		2:30 p m	
Cleaver	41	1:50 p m		2:15 p m	
Mason	45	2:05 p m		2:05 p m	
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m		1:40 p m	
Schurz	65	3:10 p m		12:55 p m	
Gillis	78	3:50 p m		12:10 p m	
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m	
		No. 3.		No. 4.	
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar	7:25 p m	
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m		6:48 p m	
Luning	122	7:10 a m		6:15 p m	
New Boston	131	7:29 a m		5:55 p m	
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m		5:35 p m	
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m		5:15 p m	
Belleville	150	8:50 a m		4:35 p m	
Junction	152	9:00 a m		4:25 p m	
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m		3:50 p m	
Junction		10:10 a m		3:25 p m	
Basalt	167	11:10 a m		2:25 p m	
Summit	175	12:00 m		1:35 p m	
Queen	183	12:50 p m		12:35 p m	
Benton	193	1:30 p m		11:50 a m	
Hammill	204	2:10 p m		11:00 a m	
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m	
Alvord	239	4:05 p m		8:55 a m	
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m		8:10 a m	
Independence	257	5:55 p m		7:55 a m	
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m		6:40 a m	
Swansea	290	6:50 p m		6:10 a m	
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m	

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company, daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.	
Reno	Lv	8:15 a m	Lv	1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs		8:57 a m		2:26 p m
Franktown		9:05 a m		2:40 p m
Carson		9:20 a m		3:15 p m
Mound House		10:12 a m		5:45 p m
Gold Hill		10:55 a m		6:23 p m
Virginia	Ar	11:05 a m	Ar	6:35 p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.	
Virginia	Lv	5:55 p m	Lv	7:45 a m
Gold Hill		6:06 p m		7:56 a m
Mound House		6:43 p m		8:30 a m
Carson		7:10 p m		9:55 a m
Franktown		7:44 p m		10:29 a m
Steamboat Springs		8:08 p m		11:13 a m
Reno	Ar	8:50 p m	Ar	11:50 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9.....1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

DECEMBER 6th, 1898.

In the matter of impanelling a grand jury, the following-named persons were selected and sworn:

James A. McKenzie	Darwin
Robert H. Blake	Big Pine
Daniel Hall	" "
Johnathan W. McMurry	" "
Frederick W. Conn	" "
John A. Delay	Laws
Charles H. Parsons	Bishop
Abey L. McGee.	"
August Walker	Olancha
Elijah Robinson	Independence
Thomas Webb	"
John Fichman	Keeler
Albert A. Neil	Taboose
James F. Shepherd	Georges Creek
Robert Lowe	Lincoln
Jacob A. Pfohl	Citrus
Josiah G. Dodge	Lone Pine

Methodist Church.

Services for Sunday, December 11th, 1898:

Sunday: Lone Pine—Sermon at 11 a. m. by the pastor.

Georges Creek—Sunday-school at 1:30 p. m.; preaching at 2:30 p. m.

Independence—Sunday-school at 2 in the afternoon. Evening preaching service at 7 o'clock.

All are most cordially invited to attend these meetings.

JOHN J. PARDEE, Pastor.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending December 8, 1898:

Highest barometer	30.376	3rd
Lowest "	30.004	8th
Highest temperature	62.0	2nd
Lowest "	26	5th
Mean "	44.0	
Average dew point	46	
Average humidity	20.8	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	32 N W	8th
No. clear days	3	
No. part cloudy days	3	
No. cloudy days	1	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

T. C. Boland was in town yesterday.

Dr. G. P. Doyle spent part of the week at Bishop.

The Van Dyke estate has been appraised at $10,262.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Levy of Keeler are visiting Independence.

D. A. Johnson went to Keeler last Monday returning next day.

Don't forget the display of Holiday Goods at Rhine's next Tuesday.

Ed Rose is spending a few days in town. His cattle are near Bishop.

The young people gave a social hop at Mairs hall last Saturday evening.

The Sunday school has a Christmas entertainment and tree under preparation.

There was another light fall of snow in the mountains this week. Every little helps.

A letter from Los Angeles states that there has been no rain there yet and the outlook is very blue.

Mrs. Jas. A. McKenzie came up from Lone Pine on Tuesday to join her husband who is a member of the Grand Jury.

Wells Barnes came in from his mine near Francis early in the week. He has been doing assessment work and has a good prospect.

Irving Woodin Jr., came home from below last week where he has been attending school. He was ill and unable to study.

The closing down of the Reward has thrown quite a number of men out of employment and the ill effect is being felt here pretty severely.

John Kelly came down from Bodie last week and spent several days examining some prospects in the neighborhood of the Key's mine. He went north Tuesday morning.

The Independence Athletic Association will give an exhibition very soon which will prove that the citizens have not encouraged this institution in vain. The Ladies Auxiliary will assist and this means a successful entertainment in every respect.

Henry Cartier has erected a jail building at Keeler which will be quite a convenience to that town. As it is intended for "drunk and disorderly" only, it is constructed entirely of lumber containing one cell 10x10 feet and a hallway. Similar buildings are to be erected at Lone Pine and Big Pine.

It is reported that Hon. P. Reddy will have a smelter running in a short time on ore from the Defiance mine. He has a very large quantity of smelting ore in his group of mines at Darwin and can keep a smelter running steadily for some time. The starting up of this enterprise will mean a great deal to this end of the Valley.

The Vaughn Bros. are reported to be taking out four dollars per day per man at their gravel mine near Citrus. The Mazourka Canyon country has produced a large amount of placer gold during the past three years, amounting, probably, close to a quarter of a million of dollars, and there has been no fuss made about it either.

Harry Cook came in from Mazourka last Monday for a load of supplies, going back Wednesday. He and Thorpe are still at work in the long tunnel, being now in about 2,300 feet. They have got to water level and beyond question will soon be on bedrock. They deserve all kinds of success, for a more plucky pair of men never existed.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Report of Grand Jury.

To the Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California.

We, the Grand Jury, impaneled in the said Superior Court on the 6th day of December A. D. 1898, hereby report to the Court as follows.

We have examined the books of the various County officers, and as far as our limited time would permit, find them to be correct and in a neat and orderly condition.

We have examined the County Hospital and find the patients well satisfied with the food, lodgings, accommodations and medical treatment.

We have examined the Court-House and find the same in fair condition.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Grand Jury that the County of Inyo, through and by its Board of Supervisors, should procure forty acres of land in a suitable location and erect thereon suitable buildings and appurtenances for a home for the indigent sick and dependent poor of this County, and that a suitable matron be appointed to supervise and take charge of the same.

Resolved, that the Road Commissioners expend more money for labor on the County roads and less for time-keeping and overseeing the same, as some of the Road Commissioners bills are more than three times as large as the amount expended for labor on the roads in their Road Districts.

We believe it necessary and shall employ an expert to expert the various Books of the County officers.

We adjourn to meet the 28th day of March, 1899.

JAMES A. MCKENZIE
Foreman.

Big Pine News.

BIG PINE, December 7, 1898

ED. INDEPENDENT:

The banner camp of Inyo still stands off. The lack of humidity in the atmosphere so prevalent on the coast is evident here, but the dwellers are reasonably healthy and happy. The crops around the hamlet were quite bountiful and the exhibit of thanks displayed on the 24th of November last were as decent a lot as any in the State. The building mania of our citizens still continues. The Barhams—late of San Diego—have erected two neat houses on the Uhlmeyer addition and two new smokes ascend from two new homes. Mr. Louis Schalton will soon complete a neat new structure opposite Judge McDonald's place. More new homes are planned for the closing year of the century.

The crop of broken pledges and promises harvested by the election Board at the November round-up showed the presence of more of the lineal descendents of Annanias than of any previous census, yet they all exclaim with truthful acclaim, "Thou canst not say I did it."

The good people of this camp will illustrate the "Peace on earth and good will to men" on the evening of December 23rd as follows: A Christmas tree for the little ones accompanied by music and literary exercises at Educational hall helped by an "eat" planned after the ever-memorable Big Pine canal supper, the red letter eat of the hamlet. The doing of the aforesaid will consume the evening up to about 8:60 when a hop, a "Big Piner", will appear with an "eat" which will be a hummer. The shekels gathered from our Christmas festivities will be appropriated by our Board of Trustees of the Big Pine school district for the purpose of seating, ceiling and lighting Educational hall, and no one is barred from participating in the aforesaid festivities and aiding in the worthy object mentioned above.

Mr. Archie Farrington is quite ill with rheumatism at Alvord.

SWAMPER.

The *Walker Lake Bulletin* is responsible for the following:

Searchlight is the latest Nevada camp to crop up. It is 25 miles north-east of Manvel, 12 miles west of the Colorado river, and 60 miles north of the Needles. There are about 80 prospects, some few of which are opened to the depth of 125 feet and show good ore.

The Holmes Mining Company has authorized the Directors to create a bonded indebtedness of $175,000, with which to pay existing debts and to provide funds for resuming work in the mines.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Laws will leave this week for a trip through the Eastern States. This will be their first visit to the scenes of their childhood for many years.

Bishop is growing steadily but surely, and if the spirit of enterprise now manifesting itself in plans assumes practical shape the community will improve still more rapidly. Several propositions of importance are under consideration, and if they materialize the effect will be to give this neighborhood more or less of a boom. We hope to be able to announce some interesting details before long.—*Register.*

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ANNIE VALENZUELA, Plaintiff,
vs.
IGNACIO VALENZUELA, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE People of the State of California send Greeting to Ignacio Valenzuela, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or she will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1898. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[SEAL] 62:t5

FARM AND GARDEN

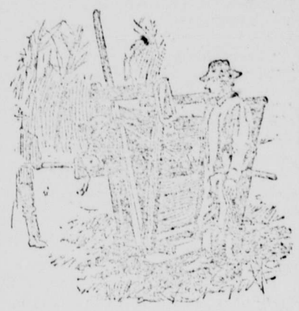
A DEHORNING CAGE.

How to Make a Kind of Cage That Has Been Well Tested—Directions For Use.

A cage to be used in dehorning cattle and which can be easily transported by wagon and set down at any convenient place at the opening of a shed or end of a lane is illustrated and described in The National Stockman and Farmer:

Dimensions.—Six feet long, 6 feet high, 3½ feet wide at top in front and 4½ feet wide at top at back end; bottom or footboard 1 foot wide, with 7 cleats 1½ inches thick, 1 foot long, nailed across it to keep cattle from slipping; footboard 2 inches thick and rests on three 2 by 4 inch crosspieces 4 feet long. To these are bolted upright pieces 7 feet long and 2 by 4 inches for nailers for sides of cage. Across the top of cage are used two strips 1 by 4 inches for each set of uprights, bolted one on each side of upright. The inside of this frame is headed up with inch plank of convenient widths. The lower 2½ feet should be close enough to prevent animals putting their feet through the cracks.

On left side, 3½ feet from bottom, should be used a board a foot wide and 1 foot longer than the cage. In this



CAGE FOR DEHORNING.

bore two inch holes four inches from sides of board. Through these put a piece of rope and tie on outside. This loop is put over the animal's nose and drawn tight by the use of a handspike. An upright lever is used to catch back of the head and draw it to the left side of cage. This upright should be a strong 3 by 4 inch, 9 feet long, bolted to bottom cross piece near the right side, the upper end slipping back and forth between the crosspieces that hold the tops of the two front uprights in place. This lever is thrown to the right when open for the animal to enter. As soon as the head passes it is pushed to the left side and fastened as tight as required by a small iron pin slipped through the crosspieces at top back of it.

As soon as the head is fastened a handspike is slipped through the cage back of the animal and another over the neck to hold the head down. There remain in place usually without holding, the operator standing in front while taking off the horns. The smallest animals having horns up to a bull weighing 1,800 pounds have been dehorned in this sized cage. Animals weighing up to 1,200 pounds pass right through the cage when the holding lever is thrown back against the right side. Cows heavy in calf and larger animals back out of cage. The maker of this cage has remodeled it three times to get it as described and has used it nine years.

An exchange quotes statistics of the department of agriculture to the effect that the farmers of the United States received from their cereal crops of 1897 something like $130,000,000 more than for those of 1896 and $80,000,000 more than for those of any preceding year since 1892.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, deceased. Notice of Sale of Real Estate

Notice is Hereby Given, that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 14th day of May, 1898, and of an order of said Court, made on the 16th day of November, 1898, in the matter of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said Estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the 12th day of December, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the County of Inyo, State of California bounded and described as follows:

The NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec 5, W½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SE¼ and S½ of SE¼ of Sec. 4, and W½ of NE¼ of Sec. 9, all in Township 8 South, Range 35 East, M. D. M., containing 560 acres.

Also, the NE¼ of Sec 17, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

Also, all of Sec 16, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 640 acres.

Also, Lot No. 1 and W½ of Lot No. 2 in NE¼, and NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 3, SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec 5; SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec 4, and W½ of NW¼ of Sec. 9, all in Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 319 and 79-100 acres.

Also, the W½ of NW¼, and NW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 19, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, and NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 24, Township 9 South, Range 32 East, all of Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 192 and 79-100 acres.

Also, the NW¼ of the SE¼, and the S½ of the SE¼ of Sec. 17, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 120 acres.

Also, the N½ of the NE¼ of Sec. 19 and the E½ of the SE¼ of Sec. 18, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

Also, the SW¼ of the SW¼ of Sec 4, Township 9 S., R. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 40 acres.

Also, the NE¼ of Sec 8, Township 9 S., Range 34 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court.

Deed at the expense of purchaser.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated November 17th, 1898.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within Ten Months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at the residence of P. W. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Administrator of the estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Dec 9th, 1898.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Edouard Chenot, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of

EDOUARD CHENOT,

deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors, at the residence of P. W. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. SHEPHERD and
W. L. HUNTER,
Executors of the estate of Edouard Chenot deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., November 30th 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., November 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on TUESDAY, December 27, 1898, viz: George Thorpe, for the S. ½ of N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 35, Tp. 12 S., R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Henderson D Gill, of Independence, Cal.; John Willet of Citrus, Cal.; Harry A. Cook and Michael C. Muldoon, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

P. M. LABERGE,

LONE PINE, - - CALIFORNIA,

BUTCHER BUTCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK, HAMS AND BACON.

BEEF delivered at Lone Pine Station for 6c. per lb. by wholesale.

S ZAUN.

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

HORSESHOEING

....AND....

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP, INDEPENDENCE

☞ Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

WHEAT $2 A BUSHEL.

Some farmers are holding their wheat because they think the price will go to $2 a bushel. The price, however, may go down and thus great losses will follow. In all matters delays are dangerous, particularly so in sickness. At the first sign of biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion or constipation, cure yourself with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The output of the coal mines of Wyoming is double this year what it was last.

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 208-212 Bush street. American or European plan. Room and board $1.00 to $1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to $1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

"You say he is not a litterateur." "Yes." "How do you know he isn't?" "He is able to sell what he writes."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"The living skeleton objects to playing the second fiddle and sitting at the end of the platform," said Fatima. "There's no second fiddle about it," replied the Circassian beauty, "he's the bones."

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1895.

Difficult to Inflict Pain.

The doctor smoked slowly on his cigar. It was plain that he had something to say.

"I was thinking of my early college days," he said, "and of a peculiar incident that happened very soon after I began my studies. The professor was instructing the class one day on the corpuscles of the blood. In order to get some fresh blood for microscopical examination each student was ordered to tie a rag around his forefinger and strike the top of the finger suddenly with a needle with sufficient force to draw blood. Seems easy, doesn't it? Do you know there wasn't a man in the class that did it at the first attempt. It was funny to watch some of those embryo surgeons poise the needle with a determined air and launch it to within a hair space of the flesh and there stop dead. Others tried to force the needle in slowly, but paused very shortly, with an expression of pain commensurate to that of an amputation. I myself gave it up as a bad job, and hacked a cavity in my thumb with a penknife, and found it easier.

"The fact that we were very young and inexperienced is no explanation for this peculiarity, as I have since found by personal test. Almost everybody exhibited the same repugnance to inflicting pain in that manner. Try it yourself."

The other man tried and succeeded on the fourth trial.—New York Sun.

Art of Making a Mustard Plaster.

To put on a mustard plaster is not at all difficult, but to do it in the best way requires some care and skill. In the first place, remember never to give a cold mustard plaster to a patient. To a weak or sensitive person the shock is often great. Either mix with very hot water, or, better still, have a plate put where it can get warm while you are mixing. Having everything ready at hand, mustard, flour and a spoonful of molasses, with a bit of old muslin or linen—an old handkerchief is the best thing for the purpose. Stir the mustard and flour together first, making the plaster stronger or weaker with mustard as you have been directed. Add the molasses and then the water until the smooth mass is about as thick as porridge or poultice. Spread your cloth on the warm plate, using the middle portion of the linen and leaving a margin on all sides, which is to be folded back at the edges. Put a second cloth over the whole, so that the mustard is entirely hid between the two covers and keep on the plate until it is necessary to apply the plaster.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Just the Time.

This is just the time of the year we feel the muscles all sore and stiff, and then is just the time to use St. Jacobs Oil to relax them and to cure at once.

A General Proposition.

Wickwire (looking at board with "Pity the Blind" on it)—You are no more blind than I am.

Dismal Dawson—Well, what's it to you?

Wickwire—What business have you wearing that card?

Dismal Dawson—Jist as much right as anybody. I don't say I'm blind. This here is jist a abstract proposition. See?—London Tit-Bits.

Dawson City Prices.

Here is a recent bill of fare of a Dawson City restaurant: Coffee or tea, 75 cents a cup; pie, 75 cents a piece; porridge, $1.75 a plate; soup, $1 a plate; sandwiches, 75 cents each; steak, $3; a portion of candied fruit, $1; whisky, 50 cents a glass; complete table d'hote meal, half an ounce of gold.

Every Action

And every thought requires an expenditure of vitality which must be restored by means of the blood flowing to the brain and other organs. This blood must be pure, rich and nourishing. It is made so by Hood's Sarsaparilla which is thus the great strength-giving medicine, the cure for weak nerves, that tired feeling and all diseases caused by poor, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

: A COUNTRY CRACKER. :

ACCORDING to his schoolmates, Bubber Ramp was a country cracker. And who knows better a child's social and financial standing than its schoolfellows.

His face was not round and rosy like other jolly, sweet-tempered boys, for Bubber was a slender child with face pale and lanky, straight hair, streaked in color with the shades of half-pulled molasses candy. He was subject to chills and fevers which kept him away from school about half the time and gave his teacher an excuse for scolding him whenever there was no one else in particular for her to scold. His father was a section master on the Georgia railroad and they lived in the "ten-mile shanties," which were built on the side of the railroad and on the edge of a deep cut, through which the wind blew a perfect gale the whole year round.

But if by living on the cut Bubber acquired the chill and fever habit, he also gained the knowledge which enabled him to save the lives of some 500 people—Sunday school children with their friends and teachers. It was the picnic of Bubber's Sunday school, but because it fell on his chill day his mother said he could not attend. So he contented himself with walking five miles up the rilroad to Belair, the nearest station where the train would stop, with a huge bunch of flowers for his Sunday school teacher. This teacher, be it understood, was one of the people who did not know about Bubber being a country cracker, but considered him a jolly, amiable boy.

After handing the bouquet through the car window, Bubber stood for a while looking wistfully at the trainload of happy children. Then something occurred which made his schoolmates forget forever that he was homely and poor, and this is how it happened.

II.

Southward from Brazelia the road drops down steadily for five or six miles. There follows the little rise to the top of Habersham hill; and then comes the sharp sag of a mile or more to Belair and the level valley of the Savannah.

John Johnson, or "Yucker," as he was called for short, was the most darling engineer on the Georgia and had the best run on the road until he joined the strike of the Knights of Labor. After the difficulty was settled and the strikers went back to work, Yucker, for the sake of discipline, was put to hauling way freight between Union Point and Augusta.

There was nothing at Brazelia but the siding and the dull red station house, and little else at Belair. It wasn't often that Yucker had to leave or pick up anything at either place, and he liked to sail by both stations at top speed, and loaf further down the line to make up for it.

On this particular day, while his fireman was taking water at the big red tank at Thompson, Yucker went into the station for orders. He found that there was nothing for him at Brazelia or Belair. He had nothing to leave at either station, so he climbed back into his cab, meaning to go through to Wheelers to meet the up freight. Sometimes he met it at Belair, but whenever he got the chance he ran by and trusted to luck that it would be held for him at Wheelers.

III.

The people at the station were benumbed with fright. They stared with horror-stricken faces at the oncoming engine as some great demon hurrying to destroy the excursion train with its load of human freight. Paralyzed with fear, they could neither move nor cry aloud.

In the whole crowd there was but one who could think and act. He was

"TO THIS BRAVE BOY YOU OWE THE PRESERVATION OF YOUR LIVES."

a slender, pale-faced boy, and he rushed up the track towards the coming train.

"Git out, git out," his shrill voice shouted to the men in the cab of the up freight. "Jump and run, jump and run."

He was tugging at a switch key, and they saw what he meant. So down the men jumped from the engine, while the boy ran on to the switch. His hands seemed paralyzed, so long did it appear before he forced it open, then he stepped back just as the way freight rushed by and ran full tilt into the up freight. There was a tremendous crash. The engine of the way freight rode over the other and smashed it into fragments. Then it sat down on its own cab with the forward truck in the air and one wheel whirling around like a millstone. The following cars piled up in a great heap, and over it all rose a great cloud of dust.

The terrified excursionists scrambled from their own train rushed over to the wreck and stood in speechless horror and amazement. Then the freight conductor came up and searching among the crowd led out a slender, pale-faced lad.

"To this brave boy," he said, raising his hand to attract attention, "you owe the preservation of your lives. But for his presence of mind—" Here his voice choked. With tears streaming down his face he finished the sentence by motioning toward the excursion train.

"There were more than 500 on board," said the Sunday school superintendent. "The majority of them children."

"Not a life lost," cried one of the trainmen, running up. "Yucker, his firemen and both brakemen jumped for their lives after shutting off steam

"IT'S 'BOUT TIME FOR MY CHILL," SAID BUBBER.

and putting down brakes. They came off without a scratch."

"It was a miracle," said the preacher.

"It was Bubber Ramp," cried a childish voice. "I seen him when he opened the switch."

Then the crowd surrounded the pale-faced lad, pushing and shoving to shake his hand, to touch him, or even to get a look at him. What was said or who said it no one could ever tell, but in the midst of it all there sounded the shrill whistle of a nearby sawmill.

"It's 'leven o'clock," said Bubber, looking up at the sun. "It's 'bout time for my chill, so I'd better be gittin' home." And he hurried off down the track toward the ten-mile shanties as complacently as though nothing unusual had happened.

The following week the Sunday school superintendent accompanied the railroad official when he went to tell Mr. Ramp of his appointment to a better position on the road. The superintendent, in behalf of the people on board the excursion train, presented Bubber with a bicycle and a gold watch.

"Why, Mr. Brand," said Bubber, regarding in awed astonishment the handsome wheel and timepiece, two things above all others he had most longed for, "I never done nuthin' but turn the switch key. Anybody could 've done that. I've been doin' it ever since I was goin' on seven years old."—Omaha Bee.

A Multi-Millionaire.

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 16, Mavro Gruenbaum had only one blue shirt, no summer coat, no money, no home even of the humblest kind except what his friend Schwartz gave him. At 4 o'clock Gruenbaum was heir to $7,500,000 and knew it.

The news of Gruenbaum's good fortune came to him suddenly as he was taking a walk and musing despondently on his misery. A casual acquaintance from Buda Pesth, Hungary, broke the wondrous news to him. It was contained in a letter from an attorney of Buda Pesth, who inquired as to the whereabouts of Gruenbaum, whose uncle had died in Turin, Italy, leaving $15,000,000 to his two nephews. The dead uncle had been a leader under Kossuth and had been driven into exile. In Italy he became a contractor and then a capitalist and when he died had amassed the fortune which he left to his nephews, whom he had never seen.

Mavro Gruenbaum arrived in New York five months ago almost penniless. He had been unable to procure work and would have starved if it had not been for Schwartz. He will share his fortune with his benefactor in adversity.

Franklin's Famous Toast.

Franklin was dining with a small party of distinguished gentlemen, when one of them said: "Here are three nationalities represented; I am French, and my friend here is English, and Mr. Franklin is an American. Let each one propose a toast." It was agreed to and the Englishman's turn came first. He arose and in the tone of a Briton bold said: "Here's to Great Britain, the sun that gives light to all nations of the earth." The Frenchman was rather taken back at this, but he proposed "Here's to France, the moon of whose magic rays move the tides of the world." Franklin then arose, with an air of quaint modesty, and said: "Here's to George Washington, the Joshua of America, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still—and they obeyed."—Our Youth's Friend.

Scarcity of Camphor Trees.

The manufacture of camphor in Japan has fallen off considerably and many men have gone out of the business altogether. This is due to the growing scarcity of camphor trees. Japanese production is now confined almost wholly to Formosa.

To Stop Hemorrhage.

To stop bleeding from the lungs take a teaspoonful of table salt and swallow it dry. Keep perfectly quiet, in a recumbent position, until a physician arrives.

PROFITS FOR THE TATTOOER.

War Has Brought Extra Business for the Artist on Skin.

The war boomed at least one Bowery industry, says a New York correspondent. It brought grist to the mills of the "professors" who use the Japanese needle on the human skin. One of the best known tattooers has a "studio" in Chatham square, another expert can be found under the skylight of a Bowery saloon. There is no better profession for a young man to adopt, according to the leading professor, than that of tattooing, provided, of course, that the learner has a gift for the art. He modestly admits that it is a mighty poor year when he doesn't earn $5,000 or $6,000. For the benefit of those who know nothing of tattooing, it may be said that the prices vary from 25 cents to $40. You can get an anchor and three stars for 30 cents, but a Japanese dragon costs $40. "In Memory of Mother," "The Sailor's Return" and "Hope" come at about $3 apiece, and are very popular. "The Sinking Ship" has a certain vogue among the despondent, but "Hoisting the Flag," which represents a sailor turning the glorious stars and stripes loose in a gale of wind, is deservedly the most popular design. It figures on the bosoms of most American seamen. Of late, however, pictures of the Maine, the portraits of the naval heroes, eagles and flags have had the call. The professor is himself a walking art gallery. He proudly exhibits "The Crucifixion," a battle scene and several other works of his beloved tutor. One of the earliest photographs of Lillian Russell, taken when she was about 17 years old, has been tattooed on the arms of thousands of American citizens, and it is not a very attractive photograph at that. Experts say the tattoo mark is one of the best aids the police have in catching criminals. One Bowery artist makes a specialty of "covering old work" and administers cocaine when it is desired, though he says the needle doesn't hurt.

Tornado and Cyclone.

The government weather bureau has sent out the following distinction, so that all may know the difference between these two forms of atmospheric disturbance.

The tornado is a sudden outburst of wind in an otherwise quiet, sultry atmosphere; it is ushered in by a loud, indescribable roar, similar to a continuous roll of thunder; its path is very narrow—seldom more than 500 feet wide at greatest destruction; it moves generally from southwest to northeast, and rarely extends more than 20 miles; it very often rises in the air, to decend again at a point a few miles ahead; it is always accompanied by thunderstorms, with often a bright glow in the cloud; the cloud has usually a funnel shape, which appears to be whirling, though some observers have described its appearance as like that of a huge ball rolling forward. A tornado may be considered as the result of an extreme development of conditions which otherwise produce thunderstorms.

A cyclone, on the other hand, is a very broad storm, oftentimes 1,000 miles in diameter, and sometimes can be followed half around the world; the winds circulate about it from right to left, or the way one turns clock hands backward (in the Southern Hemisphere this motion is reversed). The air pressure always falls as one approaches the center, where at sea, there is often a calm, with clear sky visible at times. The cyclone winds often rise to hurricane force, but are not to be compared with the extreme violence of the tornado, before which the most solid structures are razed.

Bee Stings.

Nature has been getting information from bee-keepers as to immunity from stings. Circulars were sent to one hundred and forty-five bee-keepers in Germany. From the replies, it appears that all but twenty-six had acquired immunity, nine or so having it naturally. The number of stings required to bring the result varies from about thirty to one hundred, and the remedies applied range from tobacco juice, salvia and water to French brandy, rum, ammonia, acetate of alumnia, heat and massage. Doctor Langer, who is conducting the investigations, states that a two to five per cent. solution of permanganate of potash injected will counteract the poison. It used to be supposed that the poison of bee stings was due to formic acid; but as it has been found that heat does not destroy the poisonous activity, this can hardly be the case, and it is more likely that the toxic substance partakes of the nature of an alkaloid.

Collection of Garters.

There is one collection of garters in Normandy and another in the North of England. In one there are some 200 examples, classified into two sections—the curious and the historical. One of the most interesting of the latter class is a faded garter of green silk, sewn with a design of hearts and diamonds in gold threads, which is reputed to have belonged to the famous Miss Stewart, one of Charles II.'s favorites. Another interesting item of the collection is genuine garter once belonging to Queen Elizabeth, made of wide white satin, embroidered with silver thread and having paste buckles in the shape of stars.

She Will Be Rich.

There is considerable comment concerning Christina Linke, a servant in the house of a Vienna merchant, who has come into possession of a large fortune, inherited from her father, a usurer who was several times arrested and put into prison. The girl was brought up in the greatest penury and was entirely ignorant of the great wealth hidden in her father's house at found after his death.

The World's Newspaper Output.

The total number of copies of newspapers printed throughout the world in one year is 12,000,000. To print these requires 781,240 tons of paper, or 1,562,480,000 pounds, while it would take the fastest press in London 333 years to print a single year's edition, which would produce a stack of papers nearly fifty miles high.

White elephants have become so scarce in India that they are now protected by law. Sportsmen will be glad to know that the law is not in effect in this country.

Stiff hats cover a multitude of soft brains.

STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs A. W. SMITH, 59 Summer St., Biddeford, Me.:

"For several years I suffered with various diseases peculiar to my sex. Was troubled with a burning sensation across the small of my back, that all-gone feeling, was despondent, fretful and discouraged; the least exertion tired me. I tried several doctors but received little benefit. At last I decided to give your Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The effect of the first bottle was magical. Those symptoms of weakness that I was afflicted with, vanished like vapor before the sun. I cannot speak too highly of your valuable remedy. It is truly a boon to woman."

From Mrs. MELISSA PHILLIPS, Lexington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"Before I began taking your medicine I had suffered for two years with that tired feeling, headache, backache, no appetite, and a run-down condition of the system. I could not walk across the room. I have taken four bottles of the Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now feel like a new woman, and am able to do my work."

From Mrs. MOLLIE E. HERREL, Powell Station, Tenn.:

"For three years I suffered with such a weakness of the back, I could not perform my household duties. I also had falling of the womb, terrible bearing-down pains and headache. I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and feel like a new woman. I recommend your medicine to every woman I know."

The Round Robin.

The "round robin" had its origin several centuries ago in France.

It was used there by officers of the army as a method of expressing their dissatisfaction with the course of the king or his ministers. By signing in a circular form the leaders of the movement could not be ascertained and singled out for punishment.

The first instance on record of the use of this form of protest in the navy occurred in 1625. At the instigation of the Duke of Buckingham, the king's favorite, an English fleet, under Admiral Bennington, was dispatched to Rochelle to assist in the coercion of the Protestant subjects of Louis XIII of France. But the English tars, in common with their fellow countrymen, looked with favor upon the resistance of their coreligionists against the proselyting zeal of the French king, and they signed a "round robin," expressing their determination not to fire a shot against them, and without waiting for a reply they weighed anchor and brought their ships back to England. The admiral, however, received a peremptory order to return to Dieppe, whereupon the whole of the crews quitted the ships without further parley.—Providence Journal.

Value of Toes In Walking.

The idea that the lesser toes are necessary in walking is generally entertained, and it has been a surprise to European physicians to learn that amputation of all the lesser toes of both feet has been followed by complete recovery and the restoration to usefulness of both the feet operated upon. The feet healed slowly after the operation, but very steadily and without unpleasant complications. The operation was performed, and in a little more than a year and a half the patient danced all night and experienced no inconvenience whatever on account of having only one toe on each foot. She rides a wheel, plays tennis and enjoys every sport that girls of her age are fond of. The cause of the trouble was originally chilblains, which was neglected until it produced contraction of the muscles with the most intense pain, which was at times so severe that she could not enjoy the necessary amount of sleep. Surgeons are of the opinion that a great deal of needless suffering is endured which might be relieved by extremely simple operations on the feet.—New York Ledger.

Dodging a Shot.

When Dewey was first lieutenant of one of the gunboats which Farragut used as a dispatch boat the admiral used often to come aboard and steam up near the levee to reconnoiter. The southerners had a way of rushing a field-piece to the top of the high bank, firing point blank at the gunboat and then backing down again. Upon one such occasion Farragut saw Dewey dodge a shot.

"Why don't you stand firm, lieutenant?" said he. "Don't you know you can't jump quick enough?"

A day or so after the admiral dodged a shot. The lieutenant smiled and held his tongue, but the admiral had a guilty conscience. He cleared his throat once or twice, shifted his attitude and finally declared:

"Why, sir, you can't help it, sir. It's human nature, and there's an end to it."

The Recruit's Religion.

Captain Philip Trevor begins a paper in The Nineteenth Century on "The Catholicism of the British Army" as follows:

"What's yer religious persuasion?" said the sergeant to the recruit.

"My what?"

"Yer what? Why, what I said. What's yer after o' Sundays?"

"Rabbits mostly."

"'Ere, stow that lip. Come, now, chu'ch, chapel or 'oly Roman?"

And after explanation from his questioner the recruit replied: "I ain't nowise pertickler. Put me down chu'ch o' England, sergeant. I'll go with the band."

Accounting For the Size of a Fee.

"It strikes me, Mr. Brief," said Mr. Dogway, "that your charge of $750 for this opinion is pretty steep."

"No doubt," said Mr. Brief. "But you see, Dogway, when you come and ask me for an opinion which violates all my convictions you've got to pay not only for your law, but for my conscience."—Harper's Bazar.

While You Sleep.

Do not have too much air blowing through your room at night, or neuralgia may creep upon you while you sleep. But if it comes, use St. Jacobs Oil; it warms, soothes and cures promptly.

FORESTALLED HIM.

The Chipper Youth Knew What Usually Happened In Such Cases.

The fresh young man with no respect in his soul for gray hairs and dyed whiskers swung himself on the car in the middle of a block, and leaning against the brake handle proceeded to roll a cigarette with great deftness. The fat man who despises the ways of the youth on general principles leaned against the window guards and watched the development of a cigarette.

"Got a match, neighbor?" inquired the fresh young man as he put the last finishing twist to his smoke.

"Young man"—began the fat man after a brief, elderly pause, calculated to greatly impress the cigarette smoker.

"Yes, I know all about"— interrupted the youth, "so you might as well choke your lecture on a bornin. I know cigarettes will kill me if I stick to 'em, but I don't care. It's an easy death. I know if I must smoke I should smoke cigars, but I don't like the color of 'em. I've got a touch of paresis now, and I'm due for more. I know you think of all the disgusting things in the world a cigarette is the worst.

"I know they undermine the constitution and are wrecking the rising generation. Now if I've forgotten anything you were going to say help me out. Come to think of it, I've got a match myself. If I keep on smoking these things, I won't be able to think at all before long. I know if you had a boy that smoked cigarettes you would lick him within an inch of his life. I nearly forgot you were going to say that. Where do you get off anyhow?"

"Here," gasped the fat man as he dropped off the platform, muttering something about what this country is coming to. And the fresh young man lighted his cigarette with a grin.—Washington Times.

The Birth of the Prince.

Paris was in an uproar. The whole city was as if insane. Church bells rang joyful peals, great guns fired equally joyful salvos, happy announcements were posted up at every point of vantage, and excited crowds besieged every entrance and avenue to the palace in a perfect delirium of joy.

Now, after many years, I find it difficult to understand—or indeed almost to realize—that many of those then shouting so enthusiastically for joy are the same people who lately yelled with savage fury: "A bas l'empire! A bas l'imperatrice!"

Equally mad was the enthusiasm, equally mad the delight, when the prince imperial was baptized, and equally mad were the howls of fury against the whole imperial family when the sad news came of the reverse the imperial army had suffered when battle after battle had been lost.

Some of the noblest, the most generous, the most self devoted men I have ever known in the course of a somewhat long life I have found among Frenchmen—men quite worthy to be classed among the grandest heroes of antiquity. But there is a reverse side to the medal, and when the tigerish nature of the excitable Frenchman is roused he is capable of a savage cruelty very near akin to that of the wild beast to which he has been compared.—Cornhill Magazine.

Culinary Information.

Mistress—Do you call this sponge cake? Why, it's as hard as it can be.

New Cook—Yes, mum, that's the way a sponge is before it's wet. Soak it in your tea, mum.—Town and Country Journal.

It Can Be Made to Go.

"The melancholy days have come;" has rheumatism come with them? It can be made to go right off by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which cures and leaves no trace behind.

In France the oxen that work in the fields are regularly sung to as an encouragement to exertion, and no peasant has the slightest doubt but that the animals listen to him with pleasure.

Elephants on Indian railways pay at the rate of 6 cents a mile. The baggage cars have compartments for dogs, cats, guinea pigs, rabbits and monkeys.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

The king of Greece, when conversing with the members of his family, never employs any but the English language. He seldom speaks French and only uses Greek when compelled to do so.

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is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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A Benefactress' Kind Act.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. John Tansey, of 130 Baker Street, Detroit, Michigan, is one of those women who always know just what to do in all trouble and sickness. One that is a mother to those in distress. To a reporter she said:

"I am the mother of ten children and have raised eight of them. Several years ago we had a serious time with my daughter, which began when she was about sixteen years old. She did not have any serious illness but seemed to gradually waste away. Having never had any consumption in our family, as we come of good old Irish and Scotch stock, we did not think it was that. Our doctor called the disease by an odd name which, as I afterward learned, meant lack of blood.

"It is impossible to describe the feeling John and I had as we noticed our daughter slowly passing away from us. We finally found, however, a medicine

Most of the Time She Was Confined to Bed.

that seemed to help her, and from the first we noticed a decided change for the better, and after three months' treatment her health was so greatly improved you would not have recognized her. She gained in flesh rapidly and soon was in perfect health. The medicine used was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have always kept these pills in the house since and have recommended them to many people. I have told many mothers about them and they have effected some wonderful cures.

"Every mother in this land should keep these pills in the house, as they are good for many ailments, particularly those arising from impoverished or diseased blood, and weakened nerve force."

The Place For the Repentant.

They had eloped and returned for the parental blessing.

"Father," the beautiful young woman said, "we are sorry for what we have done. Will you"—

"Then," the stern old man interrupted, "why don't you go to the lawyer around the corner? I'm no divorce court."—Chicago News.

One Consolation.

There is one consolation in being on the shady side of life. When a man gets to be 50 years or so and he says of a young woman, "Confound it, if I wasn't married already I'd marry the girl myself," he actually believes she would have him. This is as good as getting her, better perhaps.—Boston Transcript.

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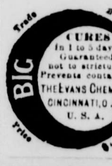

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THE LAD THAT IS GONE.

Sing me a song of a lad that is gone,
Say, could that lad be I?
Merry of soul he sailed on a day
Over the sea to the Skye.

Mull was astern, rum on the port,
Eggs on the starboard bow;
Glory of youth glowed in his soul—
Where is that glory now?

Sing me a song of a lad that is gone,
Say, could that lad be I?
Merry of soul he sailed on a day
Over the sea to the Skye.

Give me again all that was there;
Give me the sun that shone!
Give me the eyes, give me the soul,
Give me the lad that is gone!

Sing me a song of a lad that is gone,
Say, could that lad be I?
Merry of soul he sailed on a day
Over the sea to the Skye.

Billow and breeze, island and sea,
Mountains of rain and sun;
All that was good, all that was fair,
All that was me is gone.
—R. L. Stevenson.

MY ENGAGEMENTS.

I AM convinced in my own mind that it is quite the right thing for a woman to be really angry sometimes. I don't mean a raging, violent sort of anger that makes one untidy and flushed, but a superior, discreet anger through which one can smile and talk and cause no damage to the arrangement of one's back hair.

He proposed to me five times, which I thought a pity each time he did it, and his proposals used to make me hot and exhausted. They were all made in June, and generally in the sun (Cousin George never had much idea of the fitness of things), and I so soon came to the end of all I had to say that I was at a disadvantage, and quite uncomfortable, sitting there and saying nothing; whereas, Cousin George seemed able to prattle on forever.

I don't know why I did it, but the fifth time Cousin George grew white about the lips and finished up, as usual, by saying: "Will you marry me, Flo?" I said: "Oh, well, I don't mind if I do." And really I didn't mind, for I had known Cousin George for years and years, and was fond of him, and I felt that, at any rate, it would put an end to his proposals; and Aunt Theresa said that July was going to be hot.

So the months went on and George had to go away; and I grew much fonder of him then, and I don't think I would have cared to change him for any other man I knew—as a fiance; and I used to write lovely letter to him. I used to think out sentences in the night—little remarks I knew he'd like to get from me. I really was attentive to him. I've nothing to reproach myself with on that score. And so things went on.

And then, after a while, when George had been gone some time, his letters changed and he seemed rather troubled about something. I didn't take much notice of it—I just thought that perhaps the climate didn't suit him; and once I took the trouble to copy out and send to him a recipe which I had heard was good for one if one felt irritable.

But nothing seemed to cheer George, and at length, when I was really beginning to grow troubled about his temper, I had a letter from him to say he thought he had better say "Good-by;" he thought it was his duty to me to say so; he felt that we (we, if you please!) had made a mistake; he could never hope to be worthy of me (his modesty was somewhat new), etc.—a whole heap of it.

I wrote back and said: "Oh, quite well; I expect you know best." But I was really awfully angry; and what made me angrier than anything else was the thought that neither he nor any one else really knew how hard I had found it to play the sweetheart part of the arrangement to George, and that I hadn't wanted to be engaged at all. Of course, they all thought that I was secretly wearing the willow; and the liveller I became as the days passed by the more compassionately my relations looked at me. "She's overacting, poor dear," they were thinking. I'm fairly placid, as a rule, but my wrath did simmer up at times, and I did think a few strong thoughts of George.

As I said just now, my wrath blazed out as strong as ever when Jane opened the door this afternoon and announced Cousin George, his own self, and I smiled straight into his face, and talked away without a moment's awkwardness, and said how glad I was to see him (which was true). I told him about every person and every place we had seen and known together, and I positively dallied over the subject of his long absence and the summer before his departure. I did it chiefly to prove to him that memories were nothing to me—that was mere justice to myself; but I did see him grip his hands now and then, and his lips grew white, just as they used to do when he kept on proposing.

At length there came a pause in our conversation, and then I feigned another mood, and I made up my mind that I would not break the silence. Cousin George sat and breathed hard for a minute or two, and then, I suppose, he decided on breaking down the artificiality of our interview, for he got up from his chair and strode about. I looked out of the window and pretended to be pensive. At last he stopped beside me and said: "Flo."

I looked up at him and laughed.

"Cousin George," I said with mocked solemnity.

"Flo, won't you—forgive?"

"Forgive?" I repeated, wrinkling my brow and looking puzzled. "Forgive? I have no enemies; people are so good to me. I rarely have anything to forgive."

"Forgive me," he pleaded.

"You!" I cried. "Surely I've nothing to forgive you. Why, you have never done me anything but kindness."

He turned hastily away, and muttered something which sounded wicked. Then he turned to me again.

"Flo," he pleaded, "will you row down with me to the island?"

"Oh," I said lightly, "I'm so sorry, but I'm engaged this afternoon." Then I sighed and added, "I've so many engagements."

"To-morrow, then—next day—next week, only promise."

"Oh, you've no idea of my importance," I laughed. "Listen to this," and, rising, I went to a drawer of my writing table and took out my little tablets.

"Listen," I again said, holding a finger up to him. "Thursday—that's today; tea at the Forresters'. Friday: Drive to Ellerton Manor, P. P. C."

"P. P. C.!" he repeated. "Are you going away?"

I laughed half shyly, but significantly.

"Yes, I am going away," I admitted. "On Saturday, to town, shopping. On Sunday, to the Daltons', luncheon and dinner. On Monday, picnic on the island. Oh, by the way——" I looked up with pleased interest—"if you want to see the island, better come to the picnic. I'm sure the Wendovers would like to have you."

"Picnic!" he snapped, angrily. "Do you think I want to go with a whole camp-meeting?"

"Oh," I protested, blandly, "we shan't be that sort at all."

"Thurs——" he began.

"Thursday," I said. "Oh, yes, here it is! Thursday: To be married. Ye-es, I shall be occupied on Thursday."

I looked up at Cousin George. He was quite white about the lips then.

"To be married?" he repeated in a sort of hoarse whisper.

"Yes," I said, nonchalantly. "Mr. Featherstone-Hope."

"That——" he began, then stopped short.

"Yes," I said, "that one."

"Good-by, Flo," he blurted out, shooting his hand at me as if it were a gun. I really felt as if I were taking hold of a bayonet point.

"Must you go?" I said sweetly.

"It seems I must"—and his tone was bitter, which seemed rather cool, considering how he'd treated me.

"I'm so glad you're home," I said pleasantly. "I will send you an invitation. I want to have all my loving relatives about me. Uncle Edward would adore you if you'd go one better, and relieve him by giving me away."

Then I know Cousin George said something wicked. I won't repeat it. Then he strode out and slammed the door. And I stood still and laughed to myself, for I'd scored one that time, at any rate. And he deserved it, for a man shouldn't be so changeable.

* * * * * * * * *

I don't believe it was anger after all. I believe it was pure enjoyment.

That's so like a woman, to mistake the core of a thing and realize it when she's wasted herself.

* * * * * * * * *

Poor old George! I've been thinking it over. I don't think I'll send him the invitation, after all.—Lillian Quiller Couch, in the Sketch.

How Fish Breathe.

Fish do not breathe air, but the life-supporting constituent of air—oxygen gas—which is soluble in water to the extent of 3 volumes in 100 at ordinary temperatures and 4 in 100 at freezing point.

The water containing the dissolved oxygen is made to pass over the gills, where it is separated from the blood only by a very thin membrane, through which the gas is able to pass.

Fish in ice-bound rivers have to depend entirely upon this store of oxygen for their respiration, and if it becomes exhausted they are suffocated, just as we should be if deprived of oxygen.

It rarely happens, however, that any considerable area of water is entirely covered with ice, especially in the case of rivers. Holes and cracks are almost sure to occur here and there, by which the oxygen of the air can reach the water and become dissolved in it. During a long frost fish may always be found congregated beneath air holes in large numbers. They are there to breathe.—Pearson's Weekly.

Japan's Commerce Augmenting.

Since the Chino-Japanese war the commerce of Japan has shown a remarkable increase as compared with other periods in the history of the empire. Her imports last year were valued at $44,940,000, an increase of about $5,000,000 over those of 1896; the exports reached $46,059,100, which is an increase of $12,500,000. The share of the United States in the aggregate is set down at $25,050,000, while Great Britain has a little over $30,000,000. Japan's trade with Australia is also improving rapidly, last year's total representing an increase of 33 per cent. on the figures of 1896. There is also noted a tendency of imports to increase and of exports to decrease.

Ferocious Humming Birds.

In the island of Minora, one of the Philippines, the humming birds are pugnacious little creatures. Thousands of them frequently attack huntsmen without the slightest provocation, inflicting sometimes serious wounds on the face and neck.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Burials in Westminster Abbey.

No fewer than 1,173 persons have been buried in Westminster Abbey.

WHICH OF THESE HANDS HAVE YOU?

No. 1. Uncouth Hand—The uncouth, boorish or common hand, is heavy, with very short fingers, which look as though they had a swelling at the ends. The hand has no symmetry. The thumb is very short and the general appearance of the hand is repulsive and obnoxious.

No. 2. Ideal Hand—The ideal hand has straight fingers that run to a point, with pink nails. The thumb has a strong root or base, a very symmetrical form and runs to a decided point. The person with such a hand is self-sacrificing in his nature and would die for an ideal or principle. This hand is that of poets, great reformers and religious enthusiasts.

No. 3. Artistic Hand—The artistic hand has a small and narrow shape. It is fleshy, with short fingers and the muscles are hardly visible. The finger joints are perfectly smooth and fingers tapering. The hand has an effeminate appearance and is that of artists, sculptors and people of remarkably refined tastes.

No. 4. Scientific Hand—The scientific or mathematical hand has the following outlines and characters: The hand should show on the upper surface a flat and broad construction and should have rather long fingers, inclined to be straight, knotty in the joints and round at the point. The thumb has a very strong and determined base, and while being rather long is also rounded at the end.

No. 5. Self-confessed Murderer's Hand—The hand shown in the illustration is that of a well-known murderess, who confessed she had stabbed her husband through love of another man. It is noticeable that the upper part of the hand is extremely short and angular. The index finger is bent in such a shape that it almost overlaps the middle finger. The chief point in connection with this hand is the extreme length of the middle finger. The finger nails are very short and thin, which characteristic indicates weakness, treachery and trickery.

No. 6. Kleptical Hands—The kleptical hand has these characteristics: The thumb is somewhat elongated and varies but slightly in its shape from the root to the tip. The knuckles of the hand are somewhat coarse and the extreme ends of the fingers have an inward inclination. The nails are usually short and thin.

No. 7. Ordinary Criminal—The ordinary criminal's hand has a peculiarly rough shape, the thumb being very plump and short, while the fingers are uneven and heavy. The small finger is turned inward and bluntness is the hand's chief characteristic.

OOM PAUL AT HOME.

Description of an Interview Held with Him by an American Traveler.

Charles Kilpatrick, the one-legged trick cyclist, interestingly describes an interview he had with Ooom Paul, the great President of the Boer republic, Africa.

"President Krueger," he says, "can speak English quite as well as Dutch, but declined to speak to me in my own language, and a Boer named Waldeck acted as our interpreter. After introductions the President said to the interpreter in Dutch: 'Ask him how he lost his leg.' 'Run over by a train,' I replied, and this was translated. 'Tell him he is marvelously expert for a one-legged man,' said Kruger. 'Tell him,' said I, 'that he is very kind to say so.' 'Tell him,' said Kruger, 'that I am always happy to meet an American—one of his great race.' 'Tell him,' said I to the buffer on the fender, or whatever you want to call him, 'that we had two men in America that were greater than any three men that ever set foot on earth.' 'Ask him,' said Kruger, 'who they are.' 'George Washington,' said I, 'and Abraham Lincoln.'

"The old man glared at the interpreter with an awful face. He did not look at me at all, but, to tell you the truth, I was terribly awed. Now, Kruger speaks in a tone that would do considerable credit to a large-sized megaphone. But in making his reply to my last shot he doubled the volume of his voice and almost put me to flight. 'Tell the young man,' roared Oom Paul, 'that I know more about the history of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln than he does.' I thought I had gone far enough after that, and I then made some remarks I thought complimentary to the Boers, and the President made a sign that the interview was over. He was sitting on his porch,

PAUL KRUGER.

and he arose and went within. Waldeck and I turned to leave, but as we were going Mr. Kruger came back and gave Waldeck an English sovereign with instructions to have it properly engraved and presented to me as a gift from the President of the Transvaal. I thoroughly appreciated the gift, and the story was told about town. The next day an English newspaper edited by an Englishman and an Irishman came out with an editorial about the matter, in which it was stated that this was the first time Paul Kruger was ever known to give away anything."

A NEGLECTED TOMB.

Last Resting Place of Zachary Taylor, Soldier and President.

Of all the Presidents of the United States the grave of none is more neglected than that of the hero of Palo Alto, Zachary Taylor. Though only a few miles from Louisville, the place is seldom visited, though a handsome monument marks the place where the remains lie. The place is unkempt and fast going to ruin. It is overrun with weeds. One can barely find the path which leads from the broken stone wall to the tomb, while ivy and long grass have run riot, making walking difficult.

The father of Zachary Taylor was a soldier of the revolution, and came to Kentucky when Zachary was a mere lad. He settled on a farm, which is yet the Taylor homestead, though now occupied by a family in no manner related. The Taylor burying ground occupies one corner of the lot.

The fact that Zachary Taylor, when a lad of 23, left the farm to enter the army as first lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry and remained away from his home until elected to the Presidency, dying soon afterward, may account for the little interest taken in his memory in Louisville, Kentucky saw but little of the soldier, and knowing him little in life worships him less in death.

The monument to Zachary Taylor, which stands in a wild confusion of vegetable growth, is forty-five feet high and is surmounted by a life-sized statue in marble. One inscription reads,

ZACHARY TAYLOR'S GRAVE.

"I have endeavored to do my duty. I am ready to die. My only regret is for the friends I leave behind me."

There are other inscriptions dealing with the events in which President Taylor participated. Some distance from the monument is the tomb in which the President lies buried. It is of brick and faces the rising sun. Spiders have worked a myriad of cobwebs around the door, the corners being hidden. Ivy is banked on either side and extends all over the tomb and for fifty feet in each direction. The grass is more than knee high. On a slab of marble above the door is the simple inscription, "Z. Taylor. Born November 24, 1784. Died July 9, 1850."

Vaccination.

In the German army only six or seven cases of small-pox occur annually, and there can be little doubt that this almost complete immunity from a disease which formerly decimated continental armies is due to the thorough way in which vaccination is carried out. All recruits are revaccinated, and the regulations prescribe that there shall be at least ten punctures in each arm. A further confirmation of this view may be found in the fact that the one soldier who died from small-pox in the period from 1874 to 1887 was a man who was twice unsuccessfully revaccinated when recruited. There can be no doubt that other diseases are sometimes communicated through the medium of the vaccine lymph, but the unprejudiced observer will probably arrive at the conclusion that these form but a very insignificant fraction of the number of small-pox cases which would ensue from the abolition of vaccination. There are, no doubt, many objections to either human or animal lymph, and we look forward to the time when the cultivation of vaccine virus shall take place in a sterilized medium which can transmit no other disease.

A Natural Mud Pie Foundry.

Uncle Sam has a freak artesian well on the Brule Indian agency that is attracting widespread attention, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. It threw a six-inch stream of water when it was first opened, and for several years thereafter, but for about eight months it has been engaged in making mud pies. Since that time an endless chain of blue clay six inches in diameter has been forced up through the pipe, rising slowly above the casing to a height of ten feet, and then toppling over on the ground. The eruption continues night and day, and the amount of clay so far forced up from the bowels of the earth has made it necessary for the Government to employ a man to care for the premises. Very little water comes up with the clay. A noticeable peculiarity of this well is that the clay rises more rapidly previous to the advent of windy weather, resuming its steady, even grind again on the return of pleasant weather.

Darwin's Debt to His Family.

Charles Darwin was so weak in health that but for the wife and children who saved him from trouble and gave him the leisure of a peaceful home he would probably never have made his great discoveries.

Some men drink for the shakes and others shake for the drinks.

WORLD'S ONLY WOMAN JOCKEY

Mrs. Bagwill of Nevada, Rides Just Like a Man.

Carson City, Nev., is famous for its silver mines and for having been the scene of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. Now its citizens are laying claims for further fame, for it is a fact that that city is the home and birthplace of the only woman jockey in the world. The name of this new rival of Sloane and Maher, and she, by the way, is young and pretty, is Mrs. W. A. Bagwill. She has been riding professionally for about a year and rode her last race at Reno, Nev., on Sept. 19. Of the three horses first under the wire the last of the trio was ridden by Mrs. Bagwill, who, sitting astride, plied whip and spur in masterly style, and though her animal was beaten clearly outrode her competitors.

Her experience as a jockey has not been very extensive as yet, she having ridden in five races only; but in proportion to her attempt Mrs. Bagwill's success has been remarkable. Of the five races in which she has ridden twice has her horse come in a winner, and never has she ridden "outside" of the money.

Mrs. Bagwill's first attempt was at Carson City about one year ago. Then she rode third to Coates, sometimes known as "Pizen," and Feathergill. She was greatly elated with this result, even though she did not win, and determined to continue her efforts until she might take rank with the top-notchers in the business.

She is 24 years of age and has been married for five years. She is of medium stature, petite in figure, but well proportioned and weighs 101 pounds. She is very modest, demure and unassuming. When on the street she dresses in plain black, and from her appearance none would imagine that

MRS. W. H. BAGWILL.

she ever assumed the part of a jockey.

In the saddle, when ready for a race, Mrs. Bagwill wears bifurcated skirts, not so wide or loose as to catch too much wind and thereby impede the progress of her horse, but fitting neatly. She rides astride, well forward over the horse's foreshoulders, and with whip, spurs and steady hand pilots her mount like a veteran.

The Price.

Gen. Lefebre was one of Napoleon's generals who rose from the ranks, and was finally made a marshal and Duke of Dantzig. After this elevation he met an old acquaintance, who congratulated him in a rather sneering tone.

"Yes," said Lefebre, readily, "I am Duke of Dantzig and also a marshal, while you are a poor clerk; but if you wish to change places with me I'll accept the bargain at cost price. Do you know how many shots I've been exposed to before I won my epaulettes? Twenty thousand; that's all. I've heard more cannon rear than there are stitches in my uniform. I will place you in the courtyard of my hotel and expose you to the chances of 20,000 shot and shell at a hundred paces. If you escape alive you shall have my sabre, plume, scarf and orders; all my honors shall be yours when you have bought them as I bought them." The clerk begged to be excused.

Patchworth Quilt Up to Date.

Mrs. B. A. Corthell, of Millbridge, Me., has made a wonderful patchwork quilt, the centerpiece of which is a lot of blue bunting from a signal flag saved from the battleship Maine.

Electric Dark Lantern.

Electric dark lanterns have been supplied to the Paris police, enabling them to see 150 feet away.

Numerous crimes have been committed against the helpless oyster in the name of charity.

IN A PORTO RICAN FOREST.

The Wealth of Tropical Fruits and Nuts that Are to Be Found.

By nightfall, after I had ridden up and down some of the most unprepossessing hills, and had got tangled in no end of chaparral, cactus and other thorny undergrowth, which changed a new pongee coat I had bought in San Juan into an old rag, I found myself on a high range of sierra. From a jibaro negress I learned that I was half way between the towns of Quemados and Jaquas, and that I would find a better trail for my horse below. So I rode down a lovely green valley, where plantations of coffee and tobacco lay side by side. As it grew darker, bats flew all about me, and I heard the evening cries of birds which sounded like our whip-poorwills and mockingbirds. At last I struck the trail that the woman had mentioned. I rode on a little way, and took the horse into a clearing, where there was a spring well hidden from view, and there I hobbled his feet to the halter rope, flung myself on the ground, and went fast asleep. The last thing I heard was the beautiful song of the solitaire singing in a copse above me.

I was awakened early the next morning by the screeching of green parrots, quarreling with other birds in the top of a cocoanut palm. I was drenched with dew, but forgot all as I thought of my horse. To my great relief, I found him standing behind a bit of oleander bush red with flowers, crunching the juicy stalk of a prickly pear. I watched him with interest as he took the stalk and with his teeth ripped off the skin with all its thorns. He whinnied as if we were old friends. After bridling and watering him I found the trail, and rode off southward. On the way I ate everything I could find, from green cherries and guava plums to juicy mangoes, which stained the front of my coat, and bell apples, the meat of which suggested mildew. There were also custard apples, a large green fruit not unlike cream puffs inside.

The most astonishing and best of all was a fruit called pulmo—in our language, sour sap. It is about as large as a quart bowl, and so nourishing and full that a single fruit was enough for a good meal, although that did not deter my horse from eating four. Later I found that they are also relished by dogs. Of springs and streams there were so many that I had no fear of dying of thirst. If water was not handy, I could always climb a cocoanut tree and throw down the green nuts, which were filled with an abundance of watery milk, more than I could drink at one time. Other nuts there were in plenty, but many were more curious than edible, even to my willing appetite. One had a delicious odor, I tasted a little, and thought it ideal for flavoring candy. But it soon dissolved in my mouth in a fine dust, absorbing all the moisture, so that I had to blow it out like flour. Nothing ever made me so thirsty in my life, and even after rinsing out my mouth I felt for a long time as if I were chewing punk or cotton. The fruit of the tamarind only added to my torments by setting all my teeth on edge. When we reached the next spring I fell off my horse for fear he would get all the water. Only after I had satisfied my thirst would I let him drink.—Century.

A Mathematical Mule.

A writer in Lippincott's Magazine tells a rather remarkable mule story. The animal in question was used to reenforce the regular teams, being hitched beside them on a certain steep incline on one of the Cincinnati street railroads.

The mule made a certain number of trips in the forenoon (I have forgotten the number, but will say fifty for the sake of convenience), and a like number in the afternoon, resting for an hour at noon. As soon as it completed its fiftieth trip it marched away to the stable without orders from the driver.

To show that it was not guided by the sound of the factory whistles and bells, the following remarkable action on the part of this animal is vouched for by the superintendent of the line:

On a certain occasion during a musical festival, the mule was transferred to the night shift, and the very instant it completed its usual number of shifts it started for the stables. The combined efforts of several men were necessary to make it return to its duty.

At night there were no bells or whistles to inform the mule that "quitting time" had come; it had counted the trips, and having finished its quota, it thought that the time for rest and food had arrived.

Singular Railroad Accident.

One of the most singular of railway accidents was that near Genoa by which a dozen lives were recently lost. The Glori Tunnel, in which it occurred, is very long, and so foul that the windows are shut, leaving the passengers to keep alive on what air is already in the car. But the engineers have no such support, and the accident was caused by the fact that all the drivers and firemen on the three engines needed to haul the train up the heavy grade of the tunnel were asphyxiated. The train consequently slipped back and plunged into a passenger train at the bottom of the incline.

Most Mediaeval Race.

The Spaniards are not the most mediaeval of races. The Svantians, who live in the inaccessible mountain range between the Black and Caspian seas are probably the laziest people in the world. They have made no advance toward civilization in 2,500 years. It is their invariable rule to hold holidays four times a week, with saints' days as extras.

British Dogs.

There are fifty-five dogs in the United Kingdom to every 1,000 inhabitants.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"What do you consider the hardest problem of a man's existence?" "Getting his own consent to crawl out of bed in the morning."

Minister's Wife—Tommy Crowther, you haven't washed your face to-day. Tommy Crowther—Taint Sunday.—San Francisco Chronicle.

"Georgie, don't you see that Jane is taking your candy?" "I don't care. It's the kind that always makes her sick."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Mrs. Wackum—Howdid that naughty boy of yours hurt himself? Mrs. Snapper—That good little boy of yours hit him on the head with a brick.

Algy—You say she only partially returned your affection? Clarence—Yes. She returned all the love letters, but retained all the jewelry.—Tit-Bits.

Goldsborough—You may say what you like about Ricketts, but he's as good as his word. Poindexter—But consider how many bad words he uses.

A Tangled Web.—Tommy—Pa, why are single women called spinsters? Pa—I expect it's because they are always spinning a web to catch a man.—London Fun.

Progress.—"They say the Friday superstition has been exploded in Spain." "Indeed?" "Yes; they've come to think that one day is just as unlucky as another."—Puck.

"He says his soldier life reminded him constantly of home and mother." "How was that?" "They wouldn't let him sleep late in the mornings."—Chicago Evening Post.

"Do you think Boeckle, the tailor, would give me credit on a suit of clothes?" "Does he know you?" "No." "O, in that case he would."—Das Kleine Witzblatt.

Coal dealer (anxiously)—Hold on! That load hasn't been weighed. It looks to me rather large for a ton. Driver—Tain't intended for a ton. It's two tons. Dealer—Beg pardon. Go ahead.

"No," he said, "I don't care for poetry. Fact is I haven't time to read much of anything." "Why," she sweetly asked, "don't you try to learn to roll your cigarettes with one hand?"—Chicago News.

"This dog, madame, would be cheap at one hundred." "I would take him, but I am afraid my husband might object." "Madame, you can get another husband much easier than a dog like that."—Life.

Visitor (to sexton digging grave in churchyard)—Who's dead? Sexton—Old Squire Thornback. Visitor—What complaint? Sexton (without looking up)—No complaint; everybody satisfied.—Tit-Bits.

"Yes," remarked the Widow Tacum, "before we were married I used to admire John because I thought he was so noble. I continued to admire him afterwards; but it was because he was such a splendid humbug!"

Aline—Isn't it sickening the way Miss Up-to-date tries to put on mannish airs? Anna—Perfectly! Pretended to lose her collar button this morning when she knew all the time where it was.—Harper's Bazar.

"I understand you won the blue ribbon, so to speak, in the examination for the civil service." "I—ah—would hardly call it that," answered the mild young man. "Let us say I won the red tape."—Indianapolis Journal.

Tommie—Hullo, Jimmie, what kep' you? Jimmie—Me and the ol' man had an arg'ment. He wanted me to haul some wood into the back yard. Tommie—How did it end? Jimmie—In a draw—I drawed it.—Truth.

"Why is a merchant who does not advertise like a man in a row-boat?" asked the student. "Keeps going backward," guessed his friend. "No; he is trying to get along without sales," said the student.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

She—Before we are married and it is forever too late, confess to me whether there is anything in your past life that you think I might not approve of. He (trembling)—Well, if you must know all, I kept a diary for nearly three weeks once.

Mistress—I saw two policemen sitting in the kitchen with you last night, Bridget. Bridget—Well, ma'am, yez wouldn't hov an unmarried lady be sittin' alone with only wan policeman, would yez? The other wan was a chaperon.—Tit-Bits.

"What did Colonel Stilwell say about the brandied peaches we sent to cheer his convalescence?" "He said he was afraid he was not strong enough to eat the fruit," replied the little girl, "but that he appreciated the spirit in which it was sent."—Washington Star.

"I understand that a fellow has to know a lot to get into office under the District government," said the young man. "Y-e-e-s," replied the old employe. "It's a good idea for him to know considerable, provided he doesn't tell any of it."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Gager—They say our government is at a terrible loss what to do with the Philippines. Mrs. Teller—I know it, and they haven't one of them asked my husband what to do with them. He could solve the difficulty in a minute, for I've heard him say so.—Boston Transcript.

Teacher—Now, children, we all know what the word posterity means, do we not? Pupils—Yes, ma'am. Teacher—Well, then, write a sentence containing the word. (Five minutes later.) "Now, Johnny you may read yours." Johnny—I am sorry for the kids of posterity that will have to learn this war out of a book; we have a regular snap.—Truth.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16 1898

According to reports from the office of the Secretary of State giving an account of the vote cast upon constitutional amendments at the late election, all the propositions submitted to the people on that occasion have been defeated except one. This is the amendment providing for the gubernatorial succession and removing from the Lieutenant-Governor his present disqualification to hold any other office during his term. The amendment authorizing counties to frame their own charters is in doubt. The vote is very close and it is said that the amendment will probably be beaten when the returns are all in. There is no doubt, however, about the others. The amendments relating to the indebtedness of San Francisco, establishing a Court of Claims, exempting cities and counties from State legislation, defining grammar schools, and providing for the adjournment of the Legislature are all snowed under. The majorities against some were as great as 30,000 and none of these were beaten by less than 10,000. We do not know exactly how to interpret this result. Either the people have become very cynical upon the subject of constitutional amendments or they have been misled with reference to these propositions. The newspapers supported every one of them except those relating to the Legislature, county governments, and the indebtedness of San Francisco. Yet the county government amendment came very nearly being adopted and all the others, except one, to which no attention whatever was paid, have been badly beaten. As an exhibition of the capacity of the people to exercise the privilege of legislation these results will prove exceedingly unsatisfactory. There was no sense in rejecting the amendment providing for a Court of Claims, nor the one exempting cities and counties from State legislation. Both these were in the line of reform and should have been adopted. Those who advocate the reference of statutes to the people for ratification should study the result upon these amendments with interest. Evidently the votes have been cast on very much the same theory that some players "copper" cards in a faro table. The people have played against them to win. They did not understand them and so took no chances, voting in large numbers to reject them. There is no way to legislate, and no progress can be made by taking such action upon important subjects.

One of the subjects likely to be considered at the coming session of the Legislature will be the adoption of a statute authorizing tests to be made of voting machines. Several devices for recording votes by means of machinery were submitted at the last session, but the law makers were afraid to adopt them, and even refused to authorize tests to be made at actual elections. But machine voting is destined to be one of the great reforms of the future. The independence of the voter has been secured, and nomination for office is now practically free, but election officers still cheat and ballot-box stuffers still stuff. What the people now want is a machine which will record their votes accurately and which cannot be tampered with except through flagrant violations of the law. A test of voting machines was held at Rochester, N. Y., at the late election. The full vote of the city was announced long before that of any other city in the Empire State, and no complaint whatever has been made of the work of the machines, and no one has questioned their accuracy. Since the election, statistics have been compiled showing that the machines effected a large saving in expense over the cost of the old system of counting. The number of election precincts in Rochester was reduced nearly a quarter, thus cutting off rentals of polling places and the services of a large number of ballot clerks judges and inspectors. Printing was entirely dispensed with, and it is stated that the machines used at Rochester will pay for themselves in five years. The great advantage of machine counting is that it is practically out of the question for anybody to alter the returns. The totals are locked in an iron box, and all the election officers can do is to carry the machine to a central place and exhibit the dial. There is no defective ballots and no false counting.

Nearly every mining commonwealth shows a realization of the importance of appropriate representation at the Paris Exposition of 1900. This week the executive committee of the California State Miners' Association decided to ask the State Legislature when it or if it appropriated money for California's representation to have one-third of such possible sum specially designed for the mineral exhibit. The result of such indeterminate action may not be satisfactory. It were better to settle on some specific amount—$25,000 should be the minimum, twice that would be none too much—and take proper action to have a bill appropriating that amount for the specific purpose named passed by the State Legislature early in the coming session. That amount of money is necessary if any proper exhibit of the mining industry be made, and the way indicated is the best manner of securing the necessary funds. The general advisability of such appropriation is too obvious to need argument.

Another court—this time in Michigan—has decided that express companies must pay the war tax. Against this ruling the companies advance the plea that they don't want to pay it. There does not seem to be much in the plea but so far it answers the purpose, which is that of robbing patrons.

Record of all Votes Polled at the General Election held November 8, 1898.

CANDIDATES.	Round Valley	Lincoln	Laws	Bishop	East Bishop	Poleta	Big Pine	Fish Springs	Taboose	Independence	Citrus	Georges Creek	Lone Pine	Cerro Gordo	Keeler	Olancha	Darwin	Modock	Mountain Springs	Ballarat	Panamint	Totals	Majorities
For Governor of State.																							
HENRY T. GAGE	22	32	21	66	37	10	61	16	9	53	11	17	63	2	12	6	7		2	15	7	478	
JOB HARRIMAN				1	1			1		4	1		2		1						1	11	
JAMES G. MAGUIRE	2	38	1	60	6	7	56	14	7	72	7	21	24	7	9	4	34	5		17	21	50	30
J. E. McCOMAS	1	3		7			1															1	
Lieutenant-Governor.																							
JAMES ANDREW		3		3	5					6			1		1		1					21	
EDWARD J. HUTCHISON	21	25	17	69	54	6	58	12	7	66	7	19	24	7	8	1	32	4	2	15	26	479	
JACOB H. NEFF	2	25	35	64	29	11	61	13	8	58	12	17	6	1	12	1	6		1	16	8	479	1
ROBERT SUMMERS.	1	4		9	3				1			1	1									22	
Secretary of State.																							
CHARLES F. CURRY	20	29	28	71	42	11	60	17	8	49	10	17	54	1	11	5	7			12	7	492	
EMIL LIESS	2	2			2			1					1									19	
R. A. THOMPSON	20	25	19	53	47	5	59	15	7	71	8	20	25	6	10	5	34	5	3	15	21	479	22
J. W. WEBB	1	5		10	4		1		1				1							1		25	
Controller.																							
EDWARD P. COLGAN	20	28	30	65	40	11	62	14	8	40	11	17	56	1	12	5	9			12	7	449	
T. L. HIERLIHY	2	6	1	8	6		1		1				1								1	35	
T. W. MARTES	20	34	18	55	52	7	55	16	6	71	8	19	30	7	9	5	32	5	3	10	21	488	40
JOHN ROBERTSON	1	2		1					1						1					1	1	10	
Treasurer.																							
E. M. DEWEY	1	2		2	3		1	2		7			4		1					1	1	27	
WILL S. GREEN	20	32	19	50	45	7	55	13	7	61	8	19	25	7	9	4	34	5	3	10	2	463	
TRUMAN REEVES	20	29	30	75	43	11	61	16	8	58	10	16	57	1	11	6	7			12		47[illegible]	9
C. B. WILLIAMS	2	6		7	4		4			1		1	1									25	
Attorney-General.																							
H. P. ANDREWS	22	36	20	61	56	6	6	17	6	70	8	21	27	7	10	5	34	5	1	14	20	503	92
J. H. BLANCHARD	1	8		10	2		4			4	1	1	1									41	
TIRY L. FORD	18	27	28	58	52	11	55	12	9	4	9	15	55	1	11	5	7			1	1	416	
A. F. STRAWN-HAMILTON	1	1			—			1							1							9	
Surveyor-General.																							
I. H. MULHOLLAND	24	33	23	78	58	7	64	16	7	73	6	18	33	7	9	5	34	5	1	2	1	549	130
J. GEORGE SMITH					2		2			7		2			1							12	
GREEN SPURRIER		7		11	10		2	1	1	7		1					1					41	
MARTIN J. WRIGHT	17	21	26	43	25	10	48	15	8	44	1	17	43	2	12	5	6			7	7	569	
Clerk of Supreme Court.																							
LEMUEL D. BIDDLE	1	1	1	1	3		1	3		8		1	2		1	1	1			1		26	
W. P. FASSETT	1	7	1	10	6		2		1	1	1	1	1									32	
H. A. McCRANEY	22	35	20	58	50	7	56	16	7	69	7	16	28	7	11	4	32	5		1	10	486	57
GEORGE W. ROOT	18	24	27	58	38	11	60	11	8	55	1	18	50	2	9	6	7			12	8	425	
Superintendent of Public Instruction.																							
P. B. GALLAGHER	1	1	1		4			2		1							1			1		13	
THOMAS J. KIRK	18	23	24	62	34	9	61	12	8	56	1	18	55	2	9	7	7			12	7	459	
FANNY M. PUGH	4	7	3	15	8	1	2			4	1	1	1			1	1				1	56	
CHRISTIAN RUNCKLE	21	32	21	54	49	5	54	16	7	65	8	16	27	7	12	1	32	5	3	15	19	498	36
JANE A. ROTHSON	1	1		1	2		1			8	1	2			1		1					21	
Superintendent of State Printing.																							
LEROY S. ATWOOD	1	4	3	13	5		3	1		1											1	35	
A. CONTI					1										1					1	1	10	
ALFRED J. JOHNSTON	1	27	26	59	37	1	56	15	8	49	11	18	54	2	11	5	1			10	5	4[illegible]	
E. I. WOODMAN	20	28	21	60	54	5	56	15	7	67	7	19	29	7	10	1	36	5	3	15	21	534	79
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.																							
WILLIAM M. CONLEY	19	28	17	52	43	7	49	17	7	57	11	19	19	5	11	3	30	5	2	10	18	474	
THOS. B. McFARLAND	18	26	22	47	37	11	46	12	7	58	7	16	41	1	9	4	4	1	1	9	2	355	
T. M. STEWART	1	7	1	11	5		4			4			2									54	
ROBERT THOMPSON	1	4	1	7	2		5			2			1		1							25	
WALTER VAN DYKE	21	26	22	53	53	6	55	16	6	66	10	17	58	6	11	5	35	5	3	13	19	480	56
WILLIAM CAVAN FLEET	16	17	23	46	22	9	43	11	5	37	1	17	49	2	8	7	6	1		10	5	341	
Representative in Congress.																							
MARION DEVRIES	23	43	28	63	68	10	72	18	7	77	9	20	35	6	11	5	32	5	3	14	19	575	192
FRANK D. RYAN	19	21	21	66	27	7	47	12	7	44	10	18	45	2	10	4	8		1	15	6	384	
Board of Equalization.																							
GEORGE L. ARNOLD	20	2	20	69	41	10	63	15	8	54	1	18	47	1	14	6	1			13	7	453	
T. O. TOLAND	22	33	23	55	48	7	53	16	6	68	8	19	29	5	8	2	35	5	2	15	19	464	6
Railroad Commissioner.																							
NEHEMIAH BLACKSTOCK	18	27	20	63	43	12	60	15	7	55	11	21	54	2	11	6	1			11	6	457	
J. L. DRYDEN	21	34	18	5	52	4	57	14	6	66	7	16	29	7	11	3	32	5		1	20	470	13
State Senator.																							
GEORGE B. McCORD	23	34	23	7	47	1	71	13	8	60	11	18	52	2	12	7	11			19	7	513	
H. L. PACE	21	31	16	53	50	4	47	18	8	66	8	18	28	5	10	3	36	5		15	20	46[illegible]	58
Member of the Assembly.																							
P. H. MACK	22	36	21	69	55	8	52	16	7	73	7	15	26	6	11	5	36	5		12	11	494	7
FINLAY McIVER	23	30	30	64	45	7	62	16	12	58	12	24	59	2	7	5	11			9	7	487	
Sheriff and Tax Collector.																							
A. K. BRIGGS	13	7	2	13	16	1	7	1		2	1	1	8		1	1					1	8	
A. M. GIVEN	20	4	13	69	46	8	61	13	8	63	1	18	41	5	8	3	12			1	1	480	15
J. J. GUNN	1	23	17	51	42	3	54	14	8	66	1	20	38	4	12	6	20	5	1	21	18	464	
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.																							
D. J. HESSION	20	4	21	70	65	10	85	20	8	107	11	23	56	6	14	8	33	5	4	21	21	698	412
J. H. STOUTENBOROUGH	17	18	20	58	21	7	36	4	3	22	1	14	27	5	8	2	6			7	4	285	
Treasurer.																							
W. T. BUNNEY	28	41	28	88	52	8	35	11	11	57	13	24	57	5	10	1	13		1	10	10	50	4
S. G. GREGG	17	23	22	44	47	3	87	20	5	73	6	14	3	4	12	9	20	5	3	13	18	49	
Assessor.																							
DAVID HOLLAND	16	23	31	55	15	10	73	12	8	59	8	22	53	4	14	5	13	2		2	17	4[illegible]	
W. W. YANDELL	30	48	19	88	88	7	45	18	8	77	10	17	34	3	7	1	36	2	5	8	10	75	95
District Attorney.																							
WM. D. DEHY	27	44	44	98	41	7	60	15	8	64	1	25	56	3	14	4	13	1	1	21	19	78	146
P. W. FORBES	18	22	7	57	60	10	59	14	8	63	4	14	32	6	8	1	23	4	2	8	9	4[illegible]	
Superintendent of Schools.																							
W. HAMPTON	17	43	16	69	67	10	65	18	12	71	14	26	32	5	10	7	33	5	4	19	21	57	145
J. U. SHANNON	19	24	26	68	14	7	57	11	4	53	1	12	56	2	11	2	1			11	8	43[illegible]	
Coroner and Public Administrator.																							
J. H. KISPERT	20	1	24	58	58	7	63	17	10	83	10	25	57	4	12	8	11		2	15	9	461	
I. P. YANEY	24	54	26	89	64	1	49	12	5	34	1	12	24	4	7	1	3	5	2	16	18	50[illegible]	42
County Surveyor.																							
W. G. DIXON	30	52	31	90	73	13	95	21	12	93	14	20	56	3	11	8	34	5	3	20	24	703	700
JOS. SEELY										1												3	
Proposed Constitutional Amendments.																							
For Amendment No. 1	6	11	14	27	13	1	1	9	3	1	3	5	16	1	2		1		1	5	6	13[illegible]	
Against Amendment No. 1	15	17	7	57	54	5	56	8	1	4	1	18	34	7	8		1		1	5	1	584	
For Amendment No. 2	17	30	19	43	42	7	57	1	5	1	1	18	40	7	6		1	4	1	9	6	547	
Against Amendment No. 2	8	1	8	35	13	4	55	7	7	4	1	10	17	1	9	6	1		1	4	2	21	
For Amendment No. 3	9	14	5	4	50	7	19	1	1	5	1	18	33	3	4	1	12		1	12	2	2[illegible]5	
Against Amendment No. 3	9	5	1	93	14	5	24			4	1	12	28	4	4	5			1	1	4	18	
For Amendment No. 4	13	18	1	4	17	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	8	1	5		10		1	8	6	185	
Against Amendment No. 4	11	5	5	34	14	3	18	7	7	5	4	12	27	2	6	4	1		1	3	1	28[illegible]	
For Amendment No. 5	9	18	12	4	28	5	28	1	1	6	1	12	18	2	3	4	1		1	9	7	254	
Against Amendment No. 5	10	6	1	88	14	1	28	7	7	5	5	12	24	4	4	5			1	3	1	1[illegible]	
For Amendment No. 6	6	19	29	33	27	6	23	6	1	23	1	11	7	2	2	4	12		2	10	6	22[illegible]	
Against Amendment No. 6	10	6	4	33	17	2	32	6	1	23	4	16	23		4	8	1		1	2	1	197	
For Amendment No. 7	11	14	29	23	24	7	26	11	5	23	2	16	8	3	5	4	12	2	1	7	7	24[illegible]	
Against Amendment No. 7	10	12	7	38	14	2	31	7	7	38	4	11	28		2	5	2		2	4	1	214	
For the Convention to revise Constit'n	1	12	1	30	13	7	11	1	5	23	1	12	12		1	4	3	2	1	4	2	1[illegible]3	
Against Convention to revise Constit'n	7	8	7	30	13	7	31	11	5	23	6	12	13		8	1	4		1	4	2	204	

CANDIDATES.	Round Valley	Lincoln	Laws	Bishop	East Bishop	Poleta	Big Pine	Fish Springs	Taboose	Independence	Citrus	Georges Creek	Lone Pine	Cerro Gordo	Keeler	Olancha	Darwin	Modock	Mountain Springs	Ballarat	Panamint	Totals	Majorities
Supervisor, 1st District.																							
N. J. COOLEY	16	30	18																			64	
T. D. HARGER	18	31	6																			55	
FRANK SHAW	13	12	29																			54	
Supervisor, 3d District.																							
O. I. MAIRS							39	8	6	56	11											120	
JAMES JONES							77	22	8	74	7											188	
Supervisor, 5th District.																							
CHAS. ANTHONY																9	15		2	7	8	41	
T. H. HENERRY																1	27	5	2	24	21	80	
Justice of the Peace, 1st Township.																							
T. H. WOODWORTH	39	53	35	113	81	14																335	
CHAS. JOHNSON						1																1	
Justise of the Peace, 2d Township.																							
A. C. McDONALD							50	16	8													74	
R. ROBINSON							50	9	7													66	
J. S. GRAHAM							16	2														18	
Justice of the Peace, 3d Township.																							
A. V. DAVIDSON										10	13	18										134	
B. RHINE										24	6	13										43	
Justice of the Peace, 4th Towhship.																							
A. C. HARVEY													64	2	10							76	
Justice of the Peace, 5th Township.																							
R. DECKER																6	35	5	2	18	23	89	
J. H. TROTTER																	1					1	
J. M. KING																				14	6	20	
Constable, 1st Township.																							
GEO. L. DRAKE	5	14	5	25	19	3																71	
MILBURN C. HALL	2	14	8	29	9	1																63	
EDWARD SCHOBER	7	22	13	34	40	2																118	
W. E. SMITH	6	21	19	21	26	7																100	
DAVID J. WILKINS	27	4	7	24	7	3																72	
Constable, 2d Township.																							
A. P. SMITH							85	21	10													116	
V. G. SMITH							33	8	5													46	
Constable, 3d Township.																							
JOHN KEEGAN										66	12	17										95	
C. W. ROBINSON										62	6	15										83	
Constable, 4th Township.																							
E. ELDER													61	2	11							74	
Constable, 5th Township.																							
J. W. TROTTER																4	11			12	19	46	
JEREMIAH FITZGERALD																	3					3	
C. DOTY																	2			19	7	28	

GRAND

HOLIDAY OPENING AT

Rhine's

TOYS TOYS TOYS.

A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
July 1	To cash on hand	$12 025 12	
5	cash from A M Given, tax col	539 42	
5	P A Chalfant, co. assessor	1 975 56	
	P A Chalfant assessor	38 10	
	cash from A M Given, tax collect	27 00	
	D J Hession, clerk fees	8 65	
	D J Hession, recorder, fees	62 30	
	J H Shannon lot on State land	33 60	
8	A A Cashbaugh, lot State land	33 60	
9	J H Shannon fines	2 25	
13	Samuel T Black, School money	3,074 06	
18	Jack Mulloy, rent	3 03	
	Joseph Shelly, rent	1 04	
	A V Davidson fines	7 00	
24	E H Edwards lot State land	32 00	
27	Morgan Sanders Big Pine bonds	3,000 00	
		20 762 72	
Aug 1	A M Given, tax col.	2 4 00	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	60 98	
	A M Given, Tax collector	15 00	
	A M Given, sheriff fees	1 50	
	D J Hession, recorder fees	48 15	
	D J Hession, clerk, fees	28 35	
8	Modock C N M & Co redemption	14 55	
30	John B Churchman Lake land	123 16	
	A R Schvely on Lake land	3 8 63	
		21 697 01	
Sept 5	A M Given, tax col	455 20	
	P A Chalfant, co. Assessor	377 79	
	A M Given, Tax collect fees	26 00	
	D J Hession, clerk	31 15	
	D J Hession, Recorder fees	24 20	
	Thos T Smith, state land	48 01	
	Thos T Smith, on state land	48 01	
	David Scott, state lan	25 50	
		22 733 20	

DISBURSEMENTS

July	Lone Pine B'd fund Salary	1 160 00
	Hospital	1 5 7 28
	General Expense	1 68 99
	Bridge	1 795 65
	Road Dist No 1	13 49
	" " " 2	57 00
	" " " 3	267 00
	" " " 4	20 00
	Big Pine Sch'l B'd	124 50
	" " "	1 500 00
	Sunday Sch'l Lib'ry	5 00
	Library	6 00
	Bishop "	8 18
	Irving "	15 00
	Milton "	7 00
	County Sch'l Fund	15 00
		8 571 0
Aug.	Salary	1 021 98
	Road Dist, No 2	5 00
	" " 3	24 00
	General Expense	1 0 4 4
	Hospital	55 50
	Fish Spring	12 00
		10 70[illegible] 9
Sept.	General Expense	11 3
	Salary	1 021 78
	Hospital fund	
	Fish Spring	
	Round Valley	
	Union	
	Milton School Fund	
	Taboose	21 46
	Independence	161 15
	Big Pine Sch'l B'd	1 000 00
	Fish Sp Library	8 00
	County Board	1 500 00
	Cash	8 146 39
		22 733 20

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund	341 99	
County bond		885 38
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 511 29	
General expense		1 151 08
Hospital		259 12
General road	174 80	
Road District No 1	386 39	
" " " 2	297 97	
" " " 3	2 3 17	
" " " 4	83 22	
" " " 5	30[illegible] 51	
Road Poll tax	2 55	
Unapportioned county	167 99	
Bridge	292 87	
Institute	5 00	
Teacher's library	34	
County school	26 85	
Property tax	1 559 58	
Milton school library fund	9 10	
Round Valley	25 10	
Irving	34 82	
Bishop	21 17	
Sation	28 78	
Warm Spring	63	
Big Pine	11 30	
Independence	1 58	
Union	30	
Riverside		64
Lone Pine	22 49	
Fish Spring	1 55	
Library	15 94	
Taboose		2 56
Valley	8 45	
Keeler	11 50	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Sation building fund	20 14	
Big Pine	500 00	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Same (new)	78 65	
Union school bond fund	79 58	
Big Pine	75 31	
Fish Springs	68 76	
Lone Pine	77 60	
Taboose	46 42	
Fish Springs School	121 08	
Riverside	116 71	
Bishop	574 91	
Lone Pine	327 62	
Big Pine	157 95	
Warm Spring	88 99	
Irving	463 17	
Independence	377 90	
Poleta	80 25	
Keeler	80 25	
Station	10 62	
Milton	161 70	
Union	80 29	
Valley	263 65	
Library	28 42	
Taboose	135 52	
Riverside special	96	
Irving special	19 07	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Swamp and overflowed land	481 79	
Round Valley School	120 48	
Cash on hand		8 146 39
	10 425 17	10 425 17

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Oct. 1898.

D. J. HESSION, Cler

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Drafts drawn on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Custom Ice supplied on all points ☞ on the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET.

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miners and Prospectors' supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT. Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
		No. 3.		No. 4.
Hawthorne	0	Lv 6:00 a m		2:25 p m
Kinkead	12	6:27 a m		1:58 p m
Luning	22	7:10 a m		1:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m		1:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:50 a m		[illegible] p m
Rhodes	162	8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	170	8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	175	9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	178	Ar 9:20 a m		3:40 p m
Junction		10:10 a m		2:25 p m
Lesalt	187	11:10 a m		1:25 p m
Summit	197	12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	198	12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Fenton	203	1:20 p m		11:50 a m
Harmill	204	2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 4:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	233	4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbes	243	4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	247	5:25 p m		7:35 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	297	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 38 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 15 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8:00 a. m., for Downieville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, miles, Darwin, 32 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT.

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.	
Reno	Lv	8:15 a m	Lv	1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs		8:37 a m		2:26 p m
Frankstown		9:05 a m		3:05 p m
Carson		9:30 a m		3:15 p m
Mound House		10:12 a m		5:45 p m
Gold Hill		10:55 a m		6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar	11:05 a m	Ar	6:55 p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.	
Virginia	Lv	5:25 p m	Lv	7:45 a m
Gold Hill		6:16 p m		7:36 a m
Mound House		6:48 p m		8:30 a m
Carson		7:10 p m		9:55 a m
Frankstown		7:44 p m		10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs		8:08 p m		11:18 a m
Reno	Ar	8:30 p m	Ar	11:45 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT, CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound over-land trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:30 a m, arriving at Carson City at 9:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening, where connection is made with west-bound passenger train on Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 32 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug5-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16..... 1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10 1898

People vs. Jacob Hodge—Filed information.

Mettler vs. Carthery—Trial of cause postponed without date.

Estate of Frank Fitzgerald deceased—Order setting aside all property of deceased to Marie V. Fitzgerald.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1898.

Estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased—Petition granted setting aside three tons of hay and $75 per month for use of widow.

TUESDAY, Dec 13, 1898.

Boland vs. Lone Pine Water Co. et al—Order substituting David Holland as administrator of the estate of R. Van Dyke deceased for R. Van Dyke.

W. T. Grant and I. J. Woodni vs. Louis de Tourniel—Defendant allowed ten days to file authorities at the expiration of which time motion for new trial to stand submitted.

Methodist Church

Services for Sunday, December 18th, 1898:

Sunday: Lone Pine—Sermon at 11 a. m. by the pastor.

Georges Creek—Sunday-school at 1:30 p. m.; preaching at 2:30 p. m.

Independence—Sunday-school at 2 in the afternoon. Evening preaching service at 7 o'clock.

All are most cordially invited to attend these meetings.

JOHN J. PARDEE, Pastor.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending December 8 1898:

Highest barometer	30.273	13th
Lowest "	30.061	14th
Highest temperature	48.0	12th
Lowest "	29	12th
Mean	24.3	
Average dew point	5.0	
Average humidity	47.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	24 N W	9th
No. clear days	4	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	2	
No. rainy days	2	
Precipitation for week	.20	

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

MARRIED.

CARRASCO—SALAZAR—At Lonepine, December 14, 1898, Cristobal Carrasco and Eliza Salazar.

C. Carrasco and O. Dearborn of Lone Pine were in town last Tuesday.

Henry Giles arrived home last Monday evening from a visit to England.

Thomas Ferguson got back last Monday from a month's visit to Los Angeles.

Charley Walter has gone to Mountain Springs on business for the Sheriff's office.

J. H. Shannon came down from Bishop yesterday and went to Lone Pine to-day.

Judge Lamar has purchased the Fehrman house and he and his wife will make it their residence.

Mrs. H. Levy returned home Wednesday evening from Oakland, where she has been staying for some months past.

The Board of Education holds its regular winter meeting at Independence next week, when candidates may present themselves for examination.

J. C. Crocker and S. G. Gregg were down from Big Pine early in the week on business connected with the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

John T. Erwin died at Camp Independence last Tuesday from Bright's disease. He was an old time prospector and had lived at Fish Springs for many years.

Ed Brown came down from Soda last Monday, and in company with Sheriff Given and John Kispert went up the Valley on a hunting trip next day. The party is evidently meeting with good success judging from the game they have sent back.

Mrs. Castro, wife of Miguel Castro died at Lone Pine last Monday of typhoid fever, after being ill about a month. Mrs. Castro was a very lovable woman, and her death is sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends. Her funeral took place on Tuesday and was largely attended.

George B. Senter, a mining expert who has been employed at Snow's Canyon for the past two months, died at Darwin last Monday of pneumonia. His remains were brought to Keeler and were embalmed by Dr. Woodin, and from there forwarded to Pasadena, the home of the deceased, where he leaves a widow and two small children. His mother lives at Cleveland, O., and is said to be wealthy.

Governor Budd has appointed Thos. Callow, W. H. Uhlmeyer, L. M. Newman, G. W. Dixon, R. W. Thomas and A. M. Given Directors of Agricultural Society No. 18. It is an assured fact that the coming Legislature will pass an appropriation bill, and that the Governor will sign it. It is also a certainty that the State will be re-districted and all the old districts abolished, establishing in their place about half a dozen districts in the State, probably one in each congressional district. Big Pine is wide-awake and on the lookout for anything that will promote the interest of the town, and their enterprise is deserving of encouragement, even if it fails in accomplishing its purpose.

The Land Districts.

The Chamber of Commerce took important action this week when it petitioned the Interior Department at Washington for a rearrangement of the land office districts in Southern California. The changes asked for are of course demanded by the topography of the section and the conditions generally. In one district, for instance, it may be necessary to travel 800 miles for the transaction of land office business, although the location may not be more than eighty miles' distant in a straight line, and the journey may consume from four to six day. This is within the jurisdiction of the Independence office.

The business interests and the lines of rapid communication in the Rand mining district lead to Los Angeles, rather than to Independence. More Los Angeles people are interested in this district than from all the rest of the State together. The land office business should be done here.

The government departments at Washington are consecrated to the sacred use of red tape, and the work of securing the needed change may be a painfully slow process. Still, if they are never asked for they will never be made, and the sooner the agitation is begun the sooner the desired results will accrue.—*Los Angeles Express*

The Los Angeles people, through a couple of shyster lawyers, have been agitating the question of annexing the Randsburg country to the Los Angeles district for the past three years. Of course it is a simple, everyday lie that it is necessary to travel 800 miles from Randsburg to reach Independence. There is a well equipped stage and railroad line connecting both towns and the distance is 120 miles, much less than from Randsburg to Los Angeles. The former land officers of Independence, after much correspondence, preserved the district intact, and it will be necessary for the incumbents to use every effort to head off the present movement, as, should it be successful, it means the absorbtion of the district and the closing of the local office.

Voting by Machinery.

By the report of W. M. Hinton, C. B. Morgan and J. V. Webster, members of the State Commission appointed in 1897 for the purpose of examining, testing and investigating voting machines, the question of adopting some form of mechanical balloting will be brought before the coming session of the Legislature, and it is possible that action may result from it.

A statement of the principles upon which the various machines are constructed is given. The Commissioners say: "It has been our purpose in examining machines to study principles rather than the execution of the devices as most of the machines presented have been imperfectly constructed." It is added that in machines manufactured for use "many existing minor faults could and would be corrected, but that of the hand-made machines submitted for examination only three were made upon a scale to admit of practical tests."

It appears that but two of the inventions submitted to the commission were factory made. These were the "Standard," or the Gillespie patent, and the "American Ballot Company", or the McTammany patent. As a consequence the Commission was unable to report upon the cost of the machines except the two named. It is stated, however, that the price for factory-made machines would doubtless range from $250 to $500.

In conclusion the Commission says: "By the use of the machines the cost of conducting an election would be reduced by the expense for ballots and the lessened number of election officers employed. Doubtless it would prove advisable to retain an inspector, a judge, two register clerks and two poll list clerks. As their services would be required for only a short time after the close of the polls, a reduction in the amount now paid them could be made—thus in San Francisco where twelve election officers are employed in each precinct at a cost of $10 each, the savings in expenses for officers, ballots, tally sheets, etc., would soon cover the cost of the machines. The moral gain in the avoidance of mistakes, and the certainty of the count, would prove of inestimable value and would far outweigh all minor considerations."

Cutting Timber On Public Lands.

Following are two provisions of the law governing the cutting of timber on public lands: "No person will be permitted to fell or remove any growing tree of any kind whatsoever less than eight inches in diameter. This will not be regarded as applicable to black or 'lodge pole' pine growing in seperate bunches upon mineral land. Persons felling or removing timber from public mineral lands of the United States must utilize all of each tree cut that can be profitably used, and must cut and remove the top and brush or dispose of the same in such manner as to prevent the spread of forest fires." The penalty for such violation is in a sum not to exceed $500 or imprisonment not to exceed sixty days, or both.

Thos. Hill and J. H. Coe were at Independence early in the week. Mr. Coe has spent some time prospecting in the vicinity of the old Montezuma mine and believes he has discovered the main ledge. Mr. Hill is associated with Mr. Coe in the ownership of the mine and they have bonded the property to L. F. J. Wrinkle, who will thoroughly prospect the claim. They have six feet of low grade galena ore uncovered, and if the ore body warrants it a smelter or concentrating plant will be erected. The parties own a good mill-site on the river. Mr. Wrinkle is very thorough in everything he undertakes and beyond question will determine accurately the value of the property.

On Wednesday the long threatened storm culminated in a heavy fall of snow in the mountains. It commenced falling Wednesday afternoon and continued until Thursday noon, during which time more snow fell than at any one storm for three years past, and there is now more snow in the canyons than at any time last winter. This will pack into ice and with the further snow which is sure to fall will assure an excellent water season next year.

The Independence Athletic Club will give their second entertainment at their hall next Thursday evening, consisting of bar work, tumbling, high-kicking and other exhibitions, closing with some red-hot boxing bouts. Admission free and a cordial invitation to all. On Monday evening, January 2nd the Club will give a grand ball at Athletic Hall, and no expense will be spared to make it the affair of the season. Special features will be added that will make it especially novel and attractive.

To Whom It May Concern.

My wife, Lydia Willett, having without just cause or provocation, and without my consent, left my bed and board, I hereby give public notice to all whom it may concern that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.

J. C. WILLETT.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Building a Branch Jail at Bigpine.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the board of supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made November 21 1898, sealed proposals will be received for the construction of a branch jail in the town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California to comply with the following specifications: To be 14x16 feet, double walls, double ceiling, double floor and double partitions to be laid on diagonally. The sills 4x4, posts 2x6, ceiling joists 2x4 braced to the roof plates and rafters 2x4; the building to be battened on the outside with 1x6 and on the inside with 1 inch lumber to be surfaced. Three doors 3x6 feet in size in solid walls; the building to be 10 foot walls. Three jail locks. Hinges to be strong T put in with 5/16 bolts. Three hasps to suit the locks. One 12x12 ventilator in each cell. Redwood sashes.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for building branch jail at Lonepine" addressed to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 5th day of Jan., 1899, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the 5th day of Jan., 1899, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Building a Branch Jail at Lonepine.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made November 21, 1898, sealed proposals will be received for the construction of a branch jail in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, to comply with the following specifications: To be 14x16 feet, double walls, double ceiling, double floor and double partitions, to be laid diagonally. The sills 4x4, joist 2x6; ceiling joists 2x4 braced to the ceiling plates and rafter 2x4; the building to be battened on the outside with 1x6 and on the inside with 1 inch lumber to be surfaced. Three doors 3x6 feet in size in solid walls; the building to be 10 foot walls. Three jail locks. Hinges to be strong T put in with 5/16 bolts. Three hasps to suit the locks. One 12x12 ventilator in each cell. Redwood sashes.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for building branch jail at Lonepine" addressed to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 5th day of Jan., 1899, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the 5th day of Jan., 1899, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 8th day of December, 1898, an assessment, No. 27, of ten per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 11, 14th Floor, Mills building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of January, 1899 will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 3rd day of March, 1899 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Mills Building, Room 31, 14th Floor, San Francisco, California.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ANNIE VALENZUELA, Plaintiff,
vs.
IGNACIO VALENZUELA, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, state of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said County of Inyo. P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE People of the State of California send Greeting to Ignacio Valenzuela, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or she will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

(SEAL) 62115

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within Ten Months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at the residence of P. W. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Administrator of the estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Dec 9th 1898.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Edouard Chenot, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of

EDOUARD CHENOT,

deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors, at the residence of P. W. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. SHEPHERD and
W. L. HUNTER,
Executors of the estate of Edouard Chenot deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., November 30th 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal.,
November 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on TUESDAY, December 27, 1898, viz: George Thorpe, for the E. ½ of N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 18, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henderson D. Gill, of Independence, Cal.; John Willet, of Citrus, Cal.; Harry A. Cook and Michael C. Muldoon, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec

P. M. LABERGE,

LONE PINE, - - CALIFORNIA,

BUTCHER
BUTCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK,

HAMS AND BACON.

BEEF delivered at Lone Pine Station for 6c. per lb. by wholesale.

S ZAUN.

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

HORSESHOEING

....AND....

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP. INDEPENDENCE

☞ Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

jo29 tf JOHN CLARKE.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

The Best Time.

No autumn or winter is so good but may be bad for rheumatism. The worst time for it is the best time to buy and use St. Jacobs Oil to cure it, because it cures promptly.

Good Reasons For Giving.

At the meeting of the Fifeshire association held in London Dr. Wallace told a story of a pensioner who used to stand with a placard on his breast enumerating his claims to the coppers he begged. The list ran thus: "Battles, 4; wounds, 5; children, 6; total, 15." This is almost as good as Sir M. Grant-Duff's story of the Irish beggar who prayed, "For the love of God, sir, give me a crust, for I am so thirsty that I don't know where I shall sleep tonight!"—London Globe.

Pure Blood
Good Digestion

These are the essentials of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and stomach tonic. It promptly expels the impurities which cause pimples, sores and eruptions and by giving healthy action to the stomach and digestive organs it keeps the system in perfect order.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

The Owl Drug Co.

1128 MARKET STREET, San Francisco, Cal.
320 S. SPRING STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.
10TH AND BROADWAY, Oakland, Cal.

CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS.

We Save You 25 to 50 per cent on all Drugs, Medicines, Rubber Goods, Trusses. Send for 100 page price list.

FREE! FREE!

On all orders of $1.00 or more, we will include an ounce of Raymond's Fragrant Sachet Powder worth 50c, free of charge, providing you cut this advertisment out and send with order.

We Pay the Freight

On all orders within 100 miles of our store, if order amounts to $5.00 or more and money accompanies the order.

Thompson's Dandelion and Celery Tonic	$ 60
Hood's, Ayer's or Joy's sarsaparilla	70
Paine's Celery Compound	60
Dr. Baker's Honduras Sarsaparilla	75
Scott's Emulsion	70
Carter's or Thompson's Liver Pills	15
New York Elastic Trusses	1 00
Epsom Salts or Sulphur, per pound	10

Write For Catalogue---Free.

KLEENO WASHING POWDER.

Something new. Not made of strong alkalies, but a combination of vegetable oils, and Borax, pulverized as fine as flour. Made in California by white labor, and superior to any Eastern washing powder. Send to us for a sample. For sale by all Grocers.

New England Soap Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
OFFICE—307 SACRAMENTO STREET.

Sole Agency **EQUIPOISE WAIST**
Corset and Cover Combined
Bones can be removed for washing. Something new in baby goods. Send for FREE catalogue and learn how to dress the baby by using Arnold's Knit Goods for Infants. Money refunded if not satisfactory.
MRS. M. H. OBER
34 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Ask your grocer for the celebrated

IXL TAMALES, FRIJOLES, CHILE CON CARNE, CHICKEN SOUP — IN CANS

Manuf'd and Put Up by.... IXL TAMALE CO. (Inc.) 21-23 Tenth St., S. F., Cal.

If your grocer does not sell them write for sample tin at 15c; soup, 25c.

R. THOMPSON
ATT'Y. AT LAW.
OFFICE, 330 PINE ST. SAN FRANCISCO.
BANKRUPTCY A SPECIALTY

25 CTS. **PISO'S CURE FOR** CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. **CONSUMPTION** 25 CTS.

VENOMOUS SNAKES.

The Poison Machinery of the Reptiles and How It Is Operated.

Some years ago a physician undertook a series of experiments on snakes with a view to extracting a sufficient amount of their venom to form a basis for investigation, in order, if possible, to discover some antidote. His laboratory is a curious and somewhat uncanny place and one from which those with unsteady nerves instinctively recoil.

The apparatus for extracting the venom is a most ingenious and yet a very simply one. A bit of chamois is tied over the top of a funnel which leads to a bottle. Everything is secured very firmly. The snake is caught by the back of the neck and placed close to this chamois. He strikes his fangs through it, when tiny jets of venom are thrown from the fangs upon the glass sides of the bottle, trickling thence into the bottle. Again and again the snake is made to strike. If necessary, other snakes of the same species are used until a sufficient amount of the venom is collected.

The relative deadly qualities of the venom of snakes have also been the subject of experiments. It appears that the diamond back rattlesnake is the most to be dreaded. The next in order is the banded rattlesnake, followed by the copperhead and the water moccasin or cottonmouth.

The poison machinery of the snake consists of a pair of needle pointed fangs, which, when the creature is at rest, are folded back in the roof of the mouth. When it becomes angry, these fangs are thrown forward, and in the act of striking a tiny jet of poison is thrown from each. The poison is a thin, yellow fluid which upon exposure decomposes very rapidly. Snake poison, if kept from the air or dried, retains its full force for many years.—New York Ledger.

SHALL WE KEEP THE PHILIPPINES?

While public opinion is divided as to the wisdom of keeping the Philippines, it is, however, all one way in regard to the wisdom of everybody keeping their health. For this purpose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is widely used. This medicine is both preventive and cure for malarial fevers and stomach disorders.

The Grand Vizier was ambitious. "I think," said he, "that my head will be on a medal some day." "Ha!" said the Caliph. "Good idea! I'll have it struck off at once."

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 208-212 Bush street. American or European plan. Room and board $1.00 to $1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to $1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

"The Indians no longer resort to scalping," remarks an exchange. No, the ticket-brokers have monopolized that business.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"Rot" is popularly supposed to be the stuff the other fellow talks or writes, never the stuff the party of the first part talks or writes.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I shall recommend Piso's cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

A Timely Event.

The bell at the parsonage went ting-a-ling, and, as the dominie was in his study and his wife getting the baby to sleep, Master Harold, aged 7, went to the door. On opening it he found a couple, evidently from the country, both young and bashful; but, after looking at the boy a moment, the young man queried, "Is the parson to home?"

"Yes," said Harold. "Do you want to get married?"

"That's just what we're here for," said the prospective bridegroom as he looked fondly at the blushing girl by his side.

"Well, come right in, then," said the boy, ushering them into the parlor, and when they had seated themselves on the edge of two chairs side by side he started off, saying: "I'll call pa, and ma too. She'll be awful glad, for she has all the marryin money, and I heard her tell pa this mornin that she wished some folks would come to get married, 'cause she hadn't 'nough money to buy her new hat."—Chicago News.

Musicians Live Long.

A French writer notes that, though a few great musicians have died young—to wit, Mozart at 35, Schubert at 31, Bellini at 33, Mendelssohn at 38 and Weber when he was but 40—a large number have lived to be very old men. Those who died between 60 and 70 years of age include Bach, Von Bulow and Rubinstein. Living beyond 70 years came Gluck, Gounod, Handel, Liszt, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Spontini and Wagner, while the great age of 89 was attained by Auber and others. Dying at more than 80 were Cherubini, Cramer, Lachner, Palestrina, Rameau, Schutz and Taubert. The average age of musical celebrities is about 67 years.

Tender Flesh.

The more tender the flesh, the blacker the bruise. The sooner you use St. Jacobs Oil, the quicker will be the cure of any bruise, and any bruise will disappear promptly under the treatment of the great remedy.

Her View of Evolution.

When the late Professor Henry Drummond was giving a course of lectures on "Evolution" in the Lowell institute, he overheard two women, evidently much opposed to his views, discussing them. One of them said, "Mary, if what he says is not true, we can stand it, but if it is true we must hush it up."

It is said that there is in Sonora a tribe of Indians with yellow hair and blue eyes.

The three prime essentials in the nursery are fresh air, good food and pure water.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

VETERANS OF THE FUTURE.

What May Be Found in Daily Papers Thirty Years Hence.

"The reunion of the Society of the Survivors of the Battle of Cavite at Madison Square Garden last evening was a most successful occasion from both a social and financial point of view. Over 7,000 members were in attendance, nearly four-fifths of the entire membership, all the accommodations of the hall were strained to the utmost. After the banquet addresses were made by a number of the prominent members, and letters of regret were read from the President and the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico and Cuba. Among those who addressed the meeting were Rev. George Dewey Fitzgibbons, Dewey Manila Brown, Cavite G. Jones, Governor Philippine Olympia Green and Vice President Raleigh Concord Tubb. After the banquet was over dancing was indulged in until a late hour."

"The Patriotic Order of the Sons of Cuban Liberty gave an entertainment in their hall at 1674 Bowery last evening, the receipts of which are to go toward building a monument to the memory of the Cubans who lost their lives in the late war. A fair attendance was present and the musical numbers were rendered by Mrs. Santiago Cortez Coogan, Cienfuegos Murphy, Amphitrite Cook and Matanzas Johnson. Mr. Habana O'Donoghue made quite a hit with his recitation of 'When Gomez Marched to Dinner.' Quite a neat little sum was realized."

"From Sampson, Ky., comes a dispatch which says that John K. Littlejohn, a gunner's mate on the Nashville in the late war with Spain, who claims to have fired the first hostile shot of the war, died in that town on Wednesday. We have no wish to doubt the veracity of the Sampson Bugle, but at the same time Mr. Littlejohn is the twenty-third man to die since the war was ended claiming the honor of having fired the first hostile shot. Isn't this rather overdoing it?"

"Schley J. O'Brien, 28 years of age, was picked up by Officer Good on Bleecker street last night in an intoxicated condition. Before Judge Cooley this morning O'Brien claimed that his condition was the result of discussing the war with Spain in the Maine saloon yesterday evening with two old cronies, Bill Dewey Naughton and Bagley Terror O'Rourke. Judge Cooley declared that in view of the circumstances the prisoner was lucky to offend by a mere plain drunk, and Mr. O'Brien was released."

"A youth giving his name as Augustus Cuba Libre Lightfoot was arrested yesterday while acting in a suspicious manner on Broadway. Lightfoot is thought to be an alias of Hot Shot Smith, a noted sneak thief, who has of late been operating successfully in the neighborhood of Fifth avenue and Thirty-eighth street. The prisoner claims to have been the first child born on Cuban soil of American parents after the capitulation of Havana. He is still in custody."—Puck.

A Day Literally Lost.

Out in the Pacific Ocean, somewhere about midway between San Francisco and Yokohama, is a place where to-morrow is born and the traveler skips from yesterday to to-morrow without being able to get a grip on to-day. One day is absolutely stolen out of his life, for if it be Tuesday on one side of the line it is either Thursday or Tuesday is repeated on the other. No matter which direction the ship may be sailing, the passenger is shy one whole day when he gets to that point. The weekly calendar operates from different sides of the sea and the result is this conflict.

In crossing the Atlantic from London to New York the passenger gains slightly over half an hour a day. From New York to Chicago he adds another hour to the three or four crossing the ocean, another in reaching Denver, and still another on reaching San Francisco. The latter city reckons time eight hours later than London and the better portion of a day later than Shanghai or Yokohama. In crossing the Pacific the traveler comes to the time when he catches up with the procession and drops a whole day out of his life as easily as he glides through the water driven by the ship's powerful screws.

This line of demarkation is not a perpendicular one from north to south. The islands in the Pacific take their time reckonings from the continent with which they do the bulk of their trading. This causes the line to zigzag down the ocean in a very ragged manner. It might happen that the boat would strike an island which clings to San Francisco time, the vessel having already skipped a day. In such a case it would be Monday on shore and Tuesday aboard ship. These features illustrate the ease with which the days get tangled up in the Pacific.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Kink in Human Nature.

Some one has observed that there is one trait peculiar to human nature the world over—the desire to get something for nothing. It is engendered in the hearts of the rich, perhaps even more than the poor, who generally expect to pay for what they get. A good story illustrative of this quality is told of a little boy who went night after night to see a circus and always slept through the performance. He was asked one night why he came when he couldn't keep awake.

"Because I have a pass," he replied, "and must come."

Many instances could be told of the abnormal development of this characteristic. A young man was in great glee one day upon learning that a keeper of a fine restaurant was to serve lunch on a certain day free, provided his guests paid for their drinks. He went and partook of the fine lunch, having forgotten that he had been invited to dine with a friend at home that day.

Ferocious Humming Birds.

In the island of Minora, one of the Philippines, the humming birds are pugnacious little creatures. Thousands of them frequently attack huntsmen without the slightest provocation, inflicting sometimes serious wounds on the face and neck.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Bank of England.

The Bank of England will not take small sums in deposit. It requires private depositors to maintain a balance of £600.

"I DO MY OWN WORK."

So Says Mrs. Mary Rochiette of Linden, New Jersey, in this Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"I was bothered with a flow which would be quite annoying at times, and at others would almost stop.

"I used prescriptions given me by my physician, but the same state of affairs continued.

"After a time I was taken with a flooding, that I was obliged to keep my bed. Finally, in despair, I gave up my doctor, and began taking your medicine, and have certainly been greatly benefited by its use.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has indeed been a friend to me.

"I am now able to do my own work, thanks to your wonderful medicine. I was as near death I believe as I could be, so weak that my pulse scarcely beat and my heart had almost given out. I could not have stood it one week more, I am sure. I never thought I would be so grateful to any medicine.

"I shall use my influence with any one suffering as I did, to have them use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Every woman that is puzzled about her condition should secure the sympathetic advice of a woman who understands. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her your ills.

Sydney Smith's Joke.

Sydney Smith was very happy in his country life, and his children caught his spirit of delight over common things. They loved animals and spent long hours in training them. One little beast, a baby donkey, became under their tuition perhaps the most accomplished of his species and unconsciously gave rise to a quatrain which now belongs to the fame of Sydney Smith. The donkey was a well educated chap. He would walk up stairs, follow the family in their rambles like a dog and when they entered his meadow run to meet them with ears down and tail erect, braying joyously.

One day, when Billy's head was crowned with flowers and he was being trained with a handkerchief for a bridle, Mr. Jeffrey unexpectedly arrived. He joined in the sport and to the children's infinite delight mounted Billy.

Thus he was proceeding in triumph when Sydney Smith and his wife, with three friends, returned from a walk and took in the festal scene. The great man advanced, with extended hands, and greeted his old friend in an impromptu which has become familiar to the reading world:

Witty as Horatius Flaccus,
As great a Jacobin as Gracchus,
Short, though not as fat as Bacchus,
Seated on a little jackass!

—Youth's Companion.

The Death of Coaching.

The coaching system died a lingering, a lamentable death. I can remember something of a few coaches in remote districts which longest escaped strangulation, and memory of those distant days has been sweeter without them. They resemble what Nimrod describes as the obsolete, old fashioned coach of his boyhood, drawn by dispirited, ill fed jades over long stages. One of his paragraphs well describes what used to make my blood boil with impotent fury, imbittering the joy of returning home for the holidays, and deepening the depression of the schoolward journey:

"The four horse whip and the Nottingham whipcord were of no avail over the latter part of the ground, and something like a cat-o'-nine-tails was produced out of the boot, which was jocularly called 'the apprentice,' and a shrewd apprentice it was to the art of torturing, which was inflicted on the wheelers without stint or measure, but without which the coach might have been often left on the road."

No; the last of the road coaches—corruptio optimi—disappeared and left none to mourn them.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Practical Classics.

Mrs. Timkins was taking her son to school for the first time, and, after impressing the schoolmaster with the necessity of his having a thoroughly good education, finished up by saying, "And be sure he learns Latin."

"But, my dear madam," said the schoolmaster, "Latin is a dead language."

"All right," said Mrs. Timkins "He'll want it. He's going to be an undertaker."—London Tit-Bits.

An Awful Sentence.

A celebrated Irish judge once passed sentence in the following manner. The prisoner was a butler who had been convicted of stealing his master's wine: "Dead to every claim of natural affection, blind to your own real interests, you have burst through all the restraints of religion and morality and have for many years been feathering your own nest with your master's bottles."—London Telegraph.

Why He Refused to Pay.

"One dollar, please," said the clairvoyant.

"Not much," he replied. "I'll not pay you a cent."

"Do you think I reveal the future for nothing?"

"I don't care anything about that. You told me I was to marry three times, and I don't propose to put a premium on bad news."—Chicago News.

Pure Tea
in packages
at grocers'
Schilling's Best

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Man.—Religion believes in man as the child of infinite possibilities, born to an edless destiny.—Rev. Jenkin Ll. Jones, Unitarian, Chicago, Ill.

War.—If war is always wrong, then the instincts in human nature need revolutionizing.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Changes.—The virtue of one generation becomes a vice to generations after. Humanity sweeps onward.—Rev. H. W. Pinkham, Baptist, Denver, Col.

The World's Teachers.—Great events, even more than great men, are the world's teachers.—Rev. Dr. Crowe, Congregationalist, New York City.

Your God.—Have you a God? Then what is he to you? Do you know him? Have you tried to know his will?—Rev. J. B. Nies, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

God's Power.—God's power and will are above armies and navies, and on him far more than on armies and navies nations depend.—Archbishop Ireland, Catholic, Chicago, Ill.

Preparations for Heaven.—To prepare for heaven should be our concern. This is only by faith and holy living.—Rev. Mr. Taylor, Presbyterian, San Bernardino, Cal.

Spiritualism.—Spiritualism is not wicked, for Jesus taught it, the disciples preached it, St. Paul wrote of it and gave it his sanction.—Dr. Astor, Spiritualist, San Bernardino, Cal.

Consciousness.—To walk humbly with God involves the consciousness of a definite relationship between the divine spirit and the human.—Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., Episcopalian, New York City.

The Master.—Jesus Christ becomes the moral master of the world by the example of his life and by the self-sacrifice of his death upon the cross.—Rev. Dr. Bristol, Methodist, Washington, D. C.

Courage.—One of the great results of this last summer—a summer in which our country has discovered itself—is the finding that courage has not died out of the world.—Dr. Faunce, Baptist, New York City.

Living for Others.—The people who win the world's love and lasting remembrance are the ones who utterly forget themselves, and live for others.—Rev. Mr. Fisher, Methodist, San Bernardino, Cal.

Christ.—Christ came as a prince of peace, but because he encountered the established religion, the prejudice and vice of his time, the immediate effect was strife and contention.—Rev. R. E. Sykes, Universalist, Denver, Colo.

No Trivial Matter.—The taking of God's name lightly or blasphemously is no trivial matter. The mechanical rattling off of oaths and affidavits in our courts and by our notaries is rather adapted to weaken than to promote a sense of reverence for the name of God. The way the oath is administered makes one feel that God is far off.—Rev. A. E. Myers, Colleglate, New York.

To-day.—There was never a day in the history of the church when it had more reason to rejoice than to-day. This is our day—a day when the Lord has triumphed. His name has been glorified.—Rev. Johnston Myers, Baptist, Chicago, Ill.

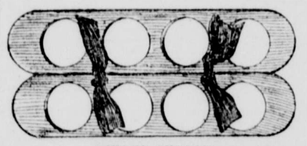
The Church.—Once more has come an era when the multitude has lost its enthusiasm for the church. No longer do the multitude throng and crowd the church, waiting for the doors to open. Rev. N. D. Hillis, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

Visions.—The lives of the men who have left their imprint upon the world show that God has ever used visions for disturbing contentment; visions that inspire aspirations and provoke progress.—Rev. J. F. Carson, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINGER-STOCKS.

Relics of Days When Pain and Knowledge Went Together.

In the old Dames schools in country districts, even so late as fifty or sixty years ago, there was always kept on the desk, side by side with the birch, a pair of finger-stocks. As the children went up in turn to the desk to repeat their lessons, they were each obliged to put on these stocks. The hands were placed behind the back, and the four



FINGER-STOCKS.

fingers of each hand inserted in the holes. With the shoulders brought well back, the child in this position was absolutely helpless, and entirely at the mercy of the old dame, should she be inclined to use the birch or box the ears of any delinquent scholar. These finger-stocks were also used as a mode of punishment, the children having to stand with their hands fixed in them for an hour or more at a time. Although they do not look a very formidable method of torture, it only remains for them to be tried to satisfy the inquirer of their efficacy. The finger-stocks here illustrated are slightly larger than the size of the picture.

"Quarter" on the Battlefield.

The term "quarter," used in warfare, originated from an agreement anciently made between the Dutch and Spaniards, that the ransom of a soldier taken in action should be a quarter of his pay. Probably it meant to "grant conditions." In this sense the expression was commonly used at one time. As a modern warlike term, to give quarter means that the prisoner of war should be sent to the rear of the army and there lodged and fed by the captors until exchanged or released on the termination of hostilities.

There is really only one kind of happiness too deep for words, and that is the kind that has its mouth full of apple pie.

Webster Cowed Them.

William Wetmore Story, the sculptor and poet, was one of the few men who presumed to call Lowell "Jim" to the end, and Miss Mary E. Phillips, in her "Reminiscences of William Wetmore Story," tells, in Story's own words to her, the following tale of the two young men: "James Lowell and I were very angry with Webster for staying in old Tyler's cabinet, and as he was to speak in Faneuil hall on the evening of the 30th of September, 1842, we determined to go in (from the Harvard Law school) and hoot at him and show him that he had incurred our displeasure. There were 3,000 people there, and we felt sure that they would hoot with us, young as we were.

"But we reckoned without our host. Mr. Webster, beautifully dressed, stepped forward. His great eyes looked, as I shall always think, straight at me. I pulled off my hat; James pulled off his. We both became as cold as ice and as respectful as Indian coolies. I saw James turn pale; he said I was livid. And when the great creature began that most beautiful exordium, our scorn turned to deepest admiration, from an abject contempt to belief and approbation."

His Hair In Danger.

A young artist whose pipe, eyeglasses and luxuriant blond hair have made him well known in town went to a garden party not so much for social amusement as for pencil studies of high life. He wore a tall hat, frock coat and lavender trousers and carried a sketching block a yard square. At the party his epigrams, paradoxes and fiendish silvery laugh overwhelmed, as he intended, all the girls in sight or hearing, but he got through with his social duties as speedily as might be, then went and sat down on a distant fence.

Soon pencil studies lay all around him on the grass. Suddenly he felt a gentle tug at his back hair. He thought, "That is some fresh Alec trying to guy me," and he did not look up. The gentle tugging ceased, began again, became much stronger, and then he felt something wet, soft, slimy, on his neck. With a dreadful oath he leaped from the fence and looked behind him. Back there was a smart trap, in which sat two girls and a young man laughing. The horses were close to the fence, and it was one of these that had commenced browsing on the artist's profuse locks. Explanations followed and apologies. "All flesh," the artist said, "is grass, but not all hair."

It's Your Own Fault.

How long have you had lame back? It's your own fault. St. Jacobs Oil would have cured it promptly, and will cure it now, no matter how long it has remained neglected.

The Apparent Difference.

Johnny—Pa, some of the curious people round here they call "odd" and some of the others "eccentric." What's the difference?

Pa—When a man is said to be eccentric, he usually has more or less money. When he is poor, a man is simply odd.

Established 1780.

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celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known **Yellow Label** on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

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ATHLETIC AND GYMNASIUM SUPPLIES.
Send For Catalogue.
WILL & FINCK CO. 820 Market St. San Francisco.

A Beautiful Girl's Affliction.

From the Republican, Versailles, Ind.

The Tuckers of Versailles, Ind., like all fond parents, are completely wrapped up in their children. Their daughter Lucy, in particular, has given them much concern. She is fifteen, and from a strong healthy girl three years ago had become weak and kept falling off in flesh until she became a mere skeleton. She seemed to have no life at all. Her blood became impure and finally she became the victim of nervous prostration. Doctors did not help her. Most of the time she was confined to bed, was very nervous and irritable, and seemed on the verge of St. Vitus' dance.

"One morning," said Mrs. Tucker, "the doctor told us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which he brought with him. He said he was treating a similar case with these pills and they were curing the patient. He began giving the pills and the next day could see a change for

Discussed Their Daughter's Case for Hours.

the better. The doctor came and was surprised to see such an improvement. He told us to keep giving her the medicine. We gave her one pill after each meal until eight boxes had been used when she was well. She has not been sick since, and we have no fear of the old trouble returning. We think the cure almost miraculous."

FRANK TUCKER,
MRS. FRANK TUCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of April, 1897.
Hugh Johnson,
Justice of the Peace.

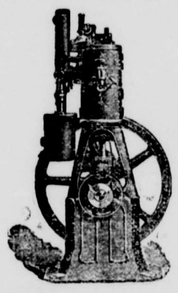
These pills are wonderfully effective in the treatment of all diseases arising from impure blood, or shattered nerve force. They are adapted to young or old, and may be had at any drug store.

BIG G Trade Mark. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right. **Moore's Revealed Remedy** will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

VETERANS If you made a homestead entry prior to June 22, 1874, for LESS THAN 160 ACRES, you are entitled to an additional entry, which is assignable and worth something. Widows and minor orphans of deceased soldiers have same right. Do not waste postage unless you made an original entry as stated above.
JERE COLLINS, Helena, Mont.



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"CALTHOS"—Prof. Laborde's French Cure for Lost Manhood

5 Days Trial Treatment Sent Absolutely Free

by Sealed Mail to all Sufferers

No C.O.D. or Deposit Scheme

The only preparation known to science which really cures Lost manhood is "CALTHOS," the marvelous French remedy discovered by Prof. Jules Laborde. It is controlled in this country by the Von Mohl Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, a concern which occupies a high and honorable place in the world of medicine. It is one of the most responsible houses in Cincinnati, as any one who is acquainted in that city will testify.

The Von Mohl Co., invites all men suffering from Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Varricocelle or weakness of any nature in the Nerves or Sexual Organs, to send their names and receive a five days' treatment. This will prove the wonderful vitilizing powers of "CALTHOS." After using it five days the sufferers will find new vigor in their organs, new force in their muscles, new blood in their veins, new ambition, and rapid progress toward the buoyant feelings and sensations of younger days.

This liberal free offer is genuine. There is no swindling C. O. D. or deposit scheme connected with it. The five days' treatment is sent by sealed mail to all on request, wrapped in a plain package, and printed instructions accompany the medicine, so that each patient becomes his own doctor and cures himself at home.

It doesn't make any difference what caused the weakness—whether bad habits in youth, or excess, or overwork, or business troubles. "CALTHOS" will effect a cure, no matter what big name the disease may be called by doctors.

The Von Mohl Co., treats all correspondence in perfect confidence. Under no conditions will it make public the names of the thousands who have written testimonials telling of their restoration to robust manhood after other medicines proved worthless. "CALTHOS" is regularly used in the French and German armies, and the soldiers in those countries have to come to be perfect models of of strength and vitality. Cures are affected at all ages from 20 to 80 years. There is no case (except where the stage of epilepsy or insanity has been reached) which it will not radically, quickly, and permanently cure. Sexual weakness does not cure itself. It grows worse from week to week. Each day aggravates the mental and physical anguish. Send to-day for the five days' trial treatment. If it helps you, more of the medicine can be purchased. If it does not help, no harm is done and no money paid out. You can send your name with the full knowledge that it will be kept from all. Address applications for trial treatment, etc., to the **VON MOHL CO.**, *171 B Cincinnati, Ohio. Largest Importers of Stardard Preparations in the U. S.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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SWEET ROSE.

Sweet rose, awaking to the light,
Into this fair world born
A little folded bud at night,
A flower at break of morn!
Yet thou a tiny tear of dew
Within thy heart dost bear,
Though earth is glad and life is new,
And thou art sweet and fair!

Sweet rose, unfold thy heart and shed
Thy perfume wider yet;
Though soon the summer hours are fled,
Thy fate, sweet rose, forget!
With fragrance all the garden fill,
That those who pass and see
Shall deem the bright world brighter still
Because of it and thee!

Sweet rose, God made thee fair to take
Thy tiny place and part,
To soothe some spirit like to break,
To cheer some burdened heart.
Weep not for aught that fate may send,
But, ere thy day is spent,
Live out thy life unto its end,
Then die and sleep content!
—Chambers' Journal.

"CUTHBERT'S CRIME."

"THE editor of the Covent Garden Magazine presents his compliments to Mr. Percy King, and begs to return the accompanying MS., which has already appeared in the columns of the Hyde Park Miscellany. The editor would further point out that it is a serious attempt at fraud to submit a MS. concurrently to two publications."

Percy King, with his untasted breakfast before him, sat staring in amazement at this totally unexpected and altogether unpleasant communication. What could it mean? He had not submitted his story of "Cuthbert's Crime" to any other magazine than the Covent Garden, nor was there any apparent possibility of such a thing being done by anyone else. And yet the editor could not be mistaken. In any case, there was that month's Hyde Park close to him, on the writing table, and he could easily prove the editor's statement. He picked it up, hastily turned over the leaves and soon found what he sought.

Yes, there it was: "Cuthbert's Crime; a Tale of the City;" by Percy King. The young author sat down again, tugging viciously at his mustache—a sure index to his present state of mind. When pleased, Percy would slowly fondle and smooth this straw-colored appendage; when thoughtful or concerned, he would twist its long, silky ends; when enraged or excited, he would strive to tear it out by the roots. "Percy's barometer," men had called it at Oxford.

At last he seemed to have made up his mind how to act, for he rose suddenly, upsetting his poor little terrier, who had taken her usual place at his feet. Pollie yelped painfully, and her master swore audibly. "Mrs. Gadd," he called, as he reached the little dingy hall, "I'm going out, and sha'n't be back to lunch."

"Yessir," said the voluble little woman—Percy's friend, Lord, had summed her up once as "voluble, valuable and volume-able""—"but surely you ain't goin' hout without hany breakfast, an' sich a bitter cold mornin', too?"

"Confound the breakfast," growled Percy, and Mrs. Gadd withdrew, in offended dignity—she was a "Plymouth 'sister'"—to her own stuffy little sanctum. Without further parley, Percy swung into the Inverness cape, and, regardless of east wind and sleet, made his way toward the temple. In one of the little streets close by there was a long-unpainted house, the door of which stood wide open, giving free access to an unwashed hall. "Tudor Chambers" was inscribed on the brass door-plate; and "Wm. Lord, Solicitor," was depicted in quite fresh paint over a set of offices on the second floor, one of which Percy now entered.

"Well, old man, and why so early?" was its occupant's cheery greeting. "Halloa! barometer set stormy?"—as Percy jerked at that tell-tale mustache. "Sit down, O 'King Percy,' fill your pipe, and unbosom your crime-laden soul."

"I've re[illegible] worry enough, 'Lord Bill,' without a[illegible] your Surrey drama tags," responded Percy, sinking into the "client's chair" and accepting from his friend's hands a [illegible] jar, well filled with Latakia. He filled and lighted his pipe, and then handed [illegible] the editor's note to the youthful-looking [illegible]. "What do you think of that, Bill? A pleasant pick-me-up?" he queried.

His host read it slowly through twice, and then turned to Percy. "Impudent, of course goes without saying that 'your Majesty' is incapable of such a dirty trick; and I know your methods in business matters too well to imagine that it has happened from inadvertence. Somebody has obtained a copy of your story, and has sent it in to the Hyde Park. When did you write 'Cuthbert's Crime,' and when did you send it in? Give me precise dates, if you can, old fellow."

Percy drew his pocket diary out, and turned over the pages slowly. "I wrote it at Rhyl in September, it was 'typed' at Mme. Citoyenne's on my return to town in October, and was sent to the Covent Garden just before Christmas. I was in Spain, as you are aware, during six weeks, and all my manuscripts were securely locked up during my absence, and apparently untouched on my return. The Garden accepted it January, and the thing has appeared in the March number of the Hyde. Now you have it all."

Lord reflected for a few moments. "It is perfectly plain," he at length said, "that access to the story could be obtained only at two times—when it was typewritten and when you were away. Mrs. Gadd is far too fierce a Cerberus to allow any stranger to touch your room, and her honesty is above reproach. We may say the latter of Mme. Citoyenne also, but it may—I say, may—be possible that not all her typists can resist temptation. May I look at the transcript?"

He eyed it carefully, and then made a minute examination of it, letter by letter. "Look here, Percy," he exclaimed at last, "I have a clew—slight enough, but enough to show if the Hyde copy was 'typed' by the same machine. The capital Q occurs in all nine times; in each case an O has been used instead, and the little tail has been added with a pen. We will now go and call on Hartland, the editor of the Hyde Park.

Making their way through the Temple, they passed through the windswept streets to the corner of Holborn Circus, where the offices of that magazine were situated, and sent in their cards. Mr. Hartland was in, and would see Mr. King and his friend.

"Delighted to meet you, Mr. King," lisped the dapper, bald-headed little man as they entered; "delighted to meet our gifted new contributor."

"I have never in my life contributed to the Hyde Park Miscellany," said Percy, shortly, impatiently pulling the ends of the "barometer."

"You amaze me. Why, surely——" began the other, when William Lord broke in, and in a few words explained the state of affairs, to the editor's manifest astonishment.

"Then you want me——"

"To give us the address of your correspondent, and to allow us to inspect the manuscript."

"Certainly." And the editor opened a drawer and produced a number of filed letters. "Here is the receipt for my check, signed 'Percival King, 3 St. Chad's pl., Westminster.'"

"I always sign as Percy, and I live in Bloomsbury, and that isn't my handwriting," exclaimed the young author, regardless of his friend's warning hand. Mr. Hartland, meanwhile, was shouting through a speaking tube, and a boy shortly appeared with a roll of paper.

"That is the typewritten copy of 'Cuthbert's Crime,' which I received on Oct. 28 and accepted a week later," said Mr. Hartland, consulting a ledger.

Lord closely scanned the paper roll, looking at certain passages very closely indeed. "The method of the fraud is clear," he said at length. "Two copies of my friend's manuscript have been made by a multiplying process. One was dispatched to his address, the other to the Hyde. The paging, etc., are identical, and you may see the pen-corrected 'Q's' in each."

"Yes, that is so," assented Percy and the editor. "What is your next step?" asked the latter.

"We will proceed at once to St. Chad's place, and interview the impostor," answered the lawyer; and, after thanking Mr. Hartland for his courtesy, the two friends withdrew.

They stopped on reaching the street, to consider their method of procedure. Eventually they decided to lunch first, and it was nearly 3 o'clock when a 'bus set them down at the corner of St. Chad's place.

Lord at once called his client's attention to a dusty card in the window of No. 3, which proved to be a small stationer's shop. It read: "Letters received here."

"We must be wary, my boy; it's a deep game. If I try to bluff, mind, you back me up."

A very stout, little old woman, clad in widow's weeds, waddled clumsily in from the tiny parlor beyond the shop. "What do ye want, gen'lemen?" she queried, in a hoarse, asthmatic whisper.

"We must see Mr. Percy King at once," was the solicitor's answer.

"Lor' bless yer, sir, 'e don' live 'ere; 'e on'y calls for 'is letters 'ere," gasped the old dame.

"What is he like?" asked Lord.

"Wy! is the pore feller in trouble?"

Lord drew himself up, and pointed to Percy. "That is Mr. King. Someone has personated him, and obtained money faudulently by using his name. Tell us all you know, or we may regard you as an accomplice."

"All right, then," said the fat woman, more huskily than ever. "My Mr. King is a 'andsome young lidy."

The two men started. Their suspicions were becoming certainties. "She's short, an' she's dark, and she's pretty," the stout dame continued; "an' she wears a navy blue jacket and a queer silver ring on 'er 'and."

"That will do," said Percy; "I know the lady." And he hastily explained that he had noticed a queer silver ring of Indian workmanship on the finger of one of Mme. Citoyenne's typists, when he once called to complain of certain errors in some work which she had copied for him.

"Do you expect an early visit from 'Mr. King?'" asked William Lord.

"Yes, sir; she'll call to-night; leastways, I expect as 'ow she'll, 'cause 'ere's a letter for 'er, wot 'as bin 'ere since Wednesday.

"About what hour does she usually come?"

"About sivin, gen'lemen."

The two friends withdrew. "We will go and have a 'hundred up' at 'pills,' and come back to meet your 'feminine counterpart,'" suggested Lord. Percy agreed, and they departed.

At 7 o'clock they stood within a passage nearly opposite No. 3, St. Chad's place, with collars turned up to their ears, for the sleet of the morning had given place to driving snow. After waiting some minutes, a 'bus passed the corner, and a woman alighted and entered the little stationer's shop. They crossed, and looked through the window. Yes, she answered to the fat lady's description, and they accordingly followed her indoors. Lord addressed her.

"Good-evening, madam. Allow me to introduce you to Mr. Percy King, whose existence you have forgotten, or you would have not made use of his name."

"Wh—wh—what do you mean?" tremblingly asked the girl—for she was little older. The solicitor pointed to the letter in her hand, and sternly asked, "Do you read the Hyde Park Miscellany?"

The woman sank half-fainting into a chair.

"We are waiting for your explanation. Am I to send for the police?" queried William Lord.

"No, no; for heaven's sake, no," the poor child moaned, her voice broken by violent sobs. "It was—I was mad—my mother was ill—the doctor said—wine—and good living—and I earned—10 shillings a week—and it seemed—so easy—and I thought—I could—never—be found out. Forgive—me—and I will—pay you back—the money—every—penny of it. But—don't let—poor mother—know it—it would—break—her heart."

"Call a cab, Bill," whispered the young author, whose soft heart was already melted by the poor girl's penitence and evident distress. "We will get her confession drawn up and signed in your room, to set things right with the Covent Garden, and then, poor child, we'll take her home to her mother."

This was the course he persisted in following, despite the lawyer's opposition. Nor did Effie Gray lose her situation at Mme. Citoyenne's—at least, not then; and yet, as certain "just causes and impediments" were not forthcoming on three recent Sundays, it is perhaps correct that a new typewriter with no defective "Q's" has lately been installed in Mrs. Gadd's front parlor, which will soon be manipulated by Mrs. King's deft fingers.—From London Tit-Bits.

QUEER STORIES

There is to be a new electric lighthouse placed on Fire Island that will have the estimated power of 45,000,000 candles, making it the most powerful artificial light in the world.

The first book printed in the limits of the United States was the "Bay Psalms Book," which was issued in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. Specimens of this publication are extremely rare and command very high prices.

If the inhabitants of the fixed stars had powerful enough telescopes to see us, they would not see us as we are today, but as we were fifty, one hundred years, or even longer ago, for it would take light that long to travel to them.

Mathematical calculations show that an iron ship weighs 27 per cent. less than a wooden one, and will carry 115 tons of cargo for every 100 tons carried by a wooden ship of the same dimensions, and both loaded to the same draught of water.

Three of the best New York Central men testify that they would never under any circumstances reverse their engines in order to bring the train to a stop. When they had to stop a train in the shortest possible distance, they shut off the steam and applied the air, and did nothing else; there was only one quicker way to stop a train, and that was to run into something. They agreed that upon reversing, the back pressure in the cylinders was so great as to lock the drivers and cause them to slide, thus losing the braking power of the locomotive. Neither did they approve of sanding the tracks, for nothing seemed to be gained by it.

Chinese Economy.

No people in the world can exceed the Chinese in the matter of economy. They waste nothing. The old cast-off account book of the merchant is cut into pieces and oiled to serve, instead of glass, in windows or lanterns. A coolie who has a six hours' march with a heavy burden will return to his point of departure without having broken his fast, in order to save the two cents his breakfast would have cost away from home. Nothing is more curious than to see them eat, although, with their famous chopsticks, they do not perform all the wonderful feats generally supposed. Everything is served them in bowls or sauces, and with the chopsticks they raise the pieces of meat or fish to the mouth, with sufficient grace. Each one has a bowl of rice, which he hold near his lips, and with the aid of the chopsticks he pushes the contents into his mouth. It is curious to see them pick up with their chopsticks the grains of rice that fall on the ground. The children are taught this art from their earliest years; nothing must be lost, not even the smallest grain.

When Used to Excess.

Ordinary articles of consumption have a bad effect upon the body if used to excess. Not a few men have had their eyesight permanently affected by smoking too much, and the deafness of a very noted man of letters is to be traced to the fact that he had been for years a tea drunkard. That snuff may produce paralysis is well-known, but it seems almost incredible that a man may go mad through consuming too many eggs. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that to eat too many of them produces a kind of nervous excitement which may lead even to murder. Too much beef for a weak-brained boy tends to make him an idiot, and the number of men whose mental vigor has been sapped by constantly drinking strong coffee is extraordinary.

An Old Work on Mathematics.

The Rhind manuscript, now in the British museum, is the oldest intelligible mathematical work extant that has ever been deciphered.

Odorless Onions.

The Chinese cultivate an odorless onion.

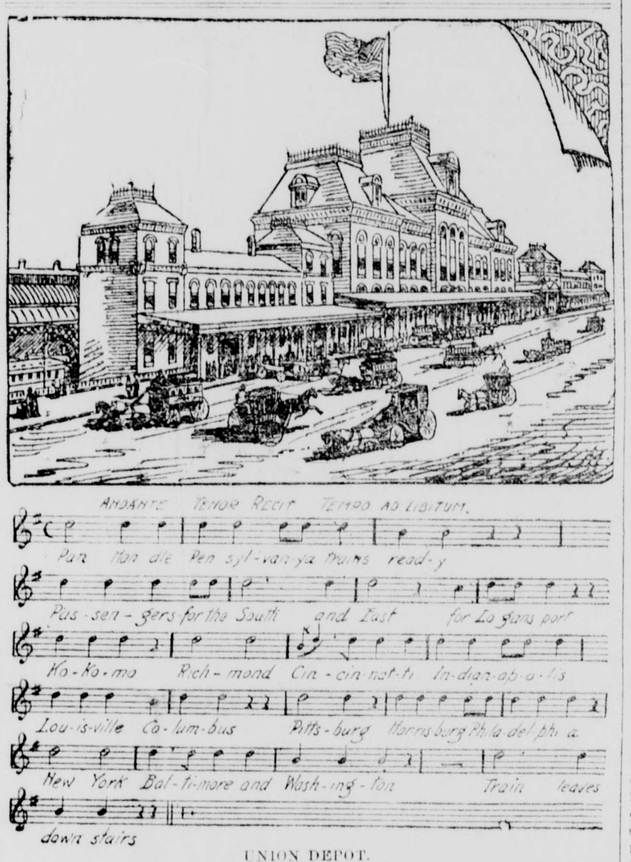
Money is the root of the manufacturing plant.

MUSICAL CRIES OF DEPOT CALLERS.

Chants of Chicago's Railway Station Guards While Announcing the Various Trains.

WHEN the impressarios who manage the great opera companies are out of singers and are looking for a few choice tenors and baritones to stop the gaps in their troupes they might do worse than gather in some of the men who make a living by calling trains in the various railroad depots of Chicago, says the Sunday Chronicle. These have voices of strength and power and penetration, and although they are probably unconscious of the fact their announcements of trains are musical to a degree.

The train caller has a peculiar position, and he is a necessary adjunct to the railroad business only in a city like Chicago, which is the initial point of the trips of all trains. That is, no train arrives at this city and continues on its journey. This is the end of the road for all of them, and passengers wishing to go further in any direction must change cars. This usually necessitates a wait of more or less duration either in the depot at which the passenger arrives or at one in some other part of town to which he is hurried in an omnibus.



UNION DEPOT.

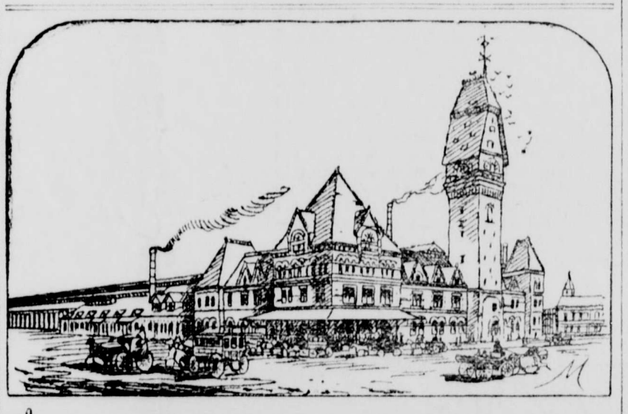
When a man or woman has been traveling a day or two across the country and is dumped in a big noisy depot in Chicago, hustled into a bus with a lot of other tourists and rattled across town to another depot equally large and noisy and confusing, with clanging bells and arriving and departing trains, it is a bit difficult to know just what is going on. The tourist is likely to become confused and not remember over what road the remainder of the journey is to be taken. The time the train is to leave is also a puzzling point, and to guard against mistakes and the missing of trains by inexperienced travelers the train caller is employed to announce every train half an hour or so before it leaves.

When a Chicago man is going on a journey he, of course, knows what road he is going over and what hour and minute the train leaves, and times himself to arrive at the depot a few minutes before train time. For him there is no need of a caller. But it is to the tired traveler who is going across the country, the woman with half a dozen children, the tourist who never before took a journey of over ten miles that the caller comes as a boon and a blessing. After sitting perhaps for hours in a big depot, watching with wide open eyes the hurried coming and going of the crowds of people, the starting of dozens of suburban trains, fearful that each one is the train that he should take, the man who never saw Chicago before and haply never wants to again after his tiresome experiences on the road, sees a man in uniform stroll into the waiting-room, lift up his voice, and in slow resonant tones begin to call out an announcement about the next through train that is to leave.

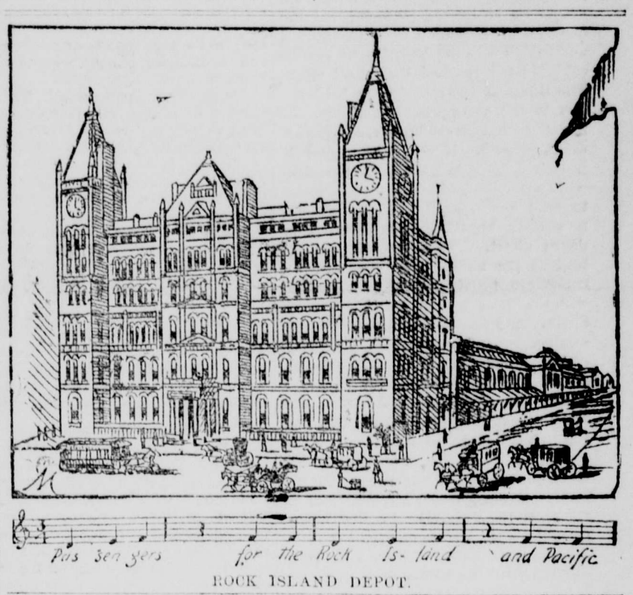
Every word he utters is eagerly listened to by the tourist, who anticipates hearing the name of the road over which he is to travel or the city to which he is bound. If he does not hear them he sinks back in his seat satisfied. That is not his train. He is all right thus far. In half an hour or so perhaps the caller walks leisurely into the big echoing room again, and he is watched and listened to by every one as he begins his slow chant. It is the train of another road this time, and as he announces the name of the road the people who have tickets for that line begin to gather up their effects, straighten out their children and put on their coats. As he concludes with the welcome news that "the train is ready" a small procession hurries out the door toward the train shed and the disappointed ones settle back in their seats to wait the glad moment when their trains shall thus be announced.

Develops a Chant.

In the course of time naturally the announcer develops a chant or song to which he fits the announcements. It comes easier than a plain recitation of the name of the road and the principal stations at which the train will stop. He is obliged to speak loudly and clearly enough to be heard in every part of the waiting-room, and to accomplish this end he causes his voice to rise and fall in regular cadence, and doing this day after day it becomes as natural for him to sing the calls as if he were chanting a popular ditty of the hour. It is largely unconscious music on the part of the caller. He does not stop to think about the tune he is chanting, the key in which he sings or the pitch of his voice. His business is to let people know about the trains and not to beguile their weary moments with song. But he is a picturesque and welcome feature of a very prosaic and humdrum place, the big depot in a big city.



DEARBORN STATION.



ROCK ISLAND DEPOT.

The man who does most of the calling at the Union depot is young and good-looking and possesses a splendid voice. His name is Tom Kennedy, and he seems to be as happy as is possible amid the depressing surroundings of tired passengers, crying babies, missent baggage and late trains which serve to make life miserable for most of the employes around a railroad station. He has four big railroads to keep tab on—the Burlington, Alton, Milwaukee, and Pennsylvania and they manage to send out a good many trains every day and evening. This gives Kennedy little opportunity to make money on the side or tell funny stories to the bus drivers, for he is kept fairly busy watching the clock and remembering what train is next on the list to be announced. Shortly after 8 o'clock every evening he enters the ladies' waiting room of the depot, and in a sonorous monotone he chants this melody:

"Panhandle, Pennsylvania train is ready. Passengers going south and east for Logansport, Kokomo, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington. Train leaves down-stairs gate No. 4."

His voice rings through the lofty room and is echoed from the vaulted ceiling, and as he rests after enunciating the name of each city there is no opportunity of mistaking what he says. The latter portion of the announcement, referring to the train leaving downstairs, is delivered a minor third lower than the other part in a sad, heart-rending way, as if Tom Kennedy deeply regretted the necessity of having that train go out.

In direct contradistinction to Kennedy, at least as shown by the tone of his voice in calling, is the fat, jolly policeman who makes the announcements at the Dearborn Station on Polk street. While the Union depot man sings in a minor the policeman pitches his voice in a major which seems to express fully the content with which he views the world, and even in his position as arbiter of all troubles that come to the traveling public. His job is even more trying than that of the man in the Union depot, for he has more roads to look after. The Erie, Grand Trunk, Santa Fe, Eastern Illinois, Wabash and Monon Roads are under his care, so far as announcing the trains is concerned, but he manages to keep plump and good natured, and it is reflected in his voice.

He has manifold duties, for he is depot policeman in addition to being caller, and when he is not telling people what train to take he is stopping somebody from smoking in the waiting rooms or directing some luckless stranger to a hotel or a theater. He keeps an eye on the clock, however, and never misses his turn at announcing the approach of the time for the departure of a train. When the minute hand reaches the proper hour in the evening he walks to the center of the waiting-room, and, without striking a pose or putting on any grand opera airs, he chants the following:

"Chicago and Erie train—going east, Huntington, Marion, Columbus, Niagara Falls, New York, Boston and all points east."

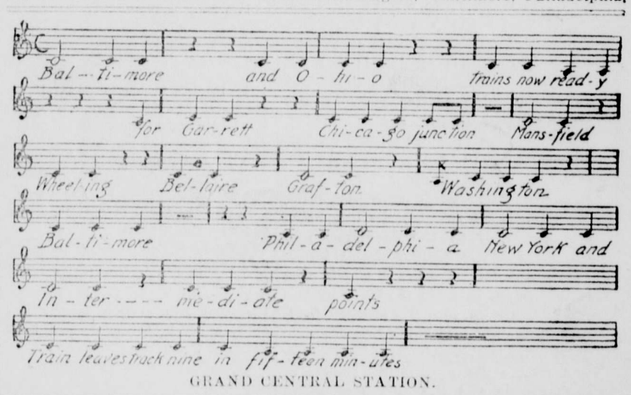
At another time he makes this simple announcement:

"Chicago and Grand Trunk train going east. All aboard."

He does not vary the theme particularly, and while his rendition may be lacking in color it certainly is full of atmosphere. His voice is rotund, and what might be called, for want of a better term, comfortable. He seems at peace with all the world, except probably the farmer who insists on smoking a villainous pipe in the ladies' waiting-room, and for him there is short shrift. The officer says that the number of duties he is called upon to perform as depot policeman and official train announcer hardly leaves time for such a rendition of the train and station obligations as might be wished, but he does the best he can. There are five waiting rooms, and were a man to go to each one and render a long-winded call he would not be half through with the last room before a train would be ready on some other road, and therefore he has to cut them short at times.

But the star caller of the city is at the Grand Central Station, Harrison street and Fifth avenue. His name is George Gimberling, and he has a voice like that of Campanari. The station has probably the loftiest ceiling in the waiting-room of any in the city, and an ordinary voice would soon get lost among the marble pillars and things up there. But not so with Gimberling's. He knows just how to modulate it and throw it and use it so that every one in the depot will know what is going to happen out on the tracks. He has a number of roads on his hands, too—the Baltimore and Ohio, Great Western and Wisconsin Central—and the big waiting-room is generally filled with passengers waiting the calling of their trains. When George goes through nobody has to ask the college graduate policeman what the caller said. They all hear him. He takes his post near the center of the big room and begins like this:

"Baltimore and Ohio train now ready for Garrett, Chicago Junction, Mansfield, Wheeling, Bellaire, Grafton, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and intermediate points. Train leaves track 9 in fifteen minutes."



GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

All this is delivered in a true, clear baritone voice, which he uses well. Every word is pronounced clearly and distinctly, and after the name of every city he rests long enough for the mental impression produced by the enunciation of the name to sink into the minds of the listeners. The voice is full of melody and is under complete control of the caller. Were Gimberling to take up music for a while he would not have to call trains any more.

At the Rock Island and Lake Shore depot the caller does not pay much attention to the musical part of his work. He calls the trains in a jerky way, using one theme, which he makes fit all announcements, regardless of what he says. He does not chant, but rather speaks, and his voice is not musical. It needs cultivation to bring it up to the standard of Kennedy and Gimberling and the big policeman at the Dearborn station. The theme he uses might well be employed for a waltz melody when he makes this announcement:

"Passengers going on the Rock Island and Pacific train. Rock Island and Pacific all aboard."

He does not call loudly and reverberantly, filling the waiting-room with his voice, but prefers to walk to different parts of the room and make the announcement in rather a low tone, which fits well with the subdued hum of voices in the waiting-room.

Altogether the callers at the depots form an interesting study of voice culture, or rather lack of culture. Each of them chants in a different key and uses a different theme from the others, and probably none of them ever stopped to think that he was really singing what he said.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23 1898

At last the treaty of peace has been signed and probably by this writing our Commissioners are homeward bound. The general features of the treaty are already well understood, but the instrument in detail will not be given to the public until the President has received it from the commission.

The question of the assumption of responsibility for the Philippines is now settled beyond recall, so far as Spain's withdrawal is concerned. She has yielded her sovereignty, and we are in practical possession. Spains troops are yet to be embarked for home, and the money consideration is to be appropriated and paid before the negotiations can be said to have reached their final stage. The House of Representatives holds the key to the appropriation question, the Senate to that of ratification or rejection of the treaty. If the latter comes to pass, which we do not expect, the effect will be the dispatch of a new commission to treat again, or the negotiation of a new treaty through diplomatic correspondence direct. The present House, as well as the next to convene, can be trusted to provide the administration with the funds to keep its compact with Spain. Any possible blocking of the Administration policy, therefore, must happen in the Senate. We entertain the belief that the President, with the aid of Democratic and Populist Senators, will have substantial majority for ratification. But if it is found that this is uncertain, the probability is that the treaty will not be communicated to this Senate, but the next, convened under a special call for Congress to assemble. In the meantime the military occupancy of the new possessions must continue. That is to say, until definite action upon the treaty is had, we will hold the islands in the Orient and the West Indies by military power precisely as we are now doing, and will continue to gain the confidence of the people of those possessions, as we are now doing day by day, by our conciliatory but firm and just administration of the affairs of the islands.

It is common knowledge that the public grazing lands of the Western and Pacific States are deteriorating rapidly under the policy which leaves them open to all comers and free from an sort of regulation. In Eastern Oregon, for example, it is easily remembered when tracts now all but barren and worthless were rich with bunch grass and unequaled for the purposes of pasture. It is the same everywhere else—lands which ten or fifteen years ago supported countless herds are now dusty barrens, from which all vegetation has been beaten out, says the Portland Oregonian. First came cattle in countless herds, who ate and trampled out the more luxuriant and nutritious grasses, and after these came sheep, which take not only that which rises above but all that can be dug from beneath the surface of the soil.

Thus a large source of national wealth has been destroyed. In the single State of Wyoming in 1886 there were 1,280,916 range cattle worth $32,022,900; and at the same time 518,416 sheep worth $1,072,199. The figures for the present year are 688,092 cattle worth $16,390,696, and 1,940,021 sheep worth $5,714,332. The cattle interest has fallen off and the sheep interest has expanded; but the balance is one of prodigious loss. The aggregate value of range cattle and sheep together in 1886 was $33,095,053, whereas in the present year it is $22,105,128. The loss in twelve years is $10,990,060, or approximately one-third. There has been no decline in enterprise in the Wyoming stock regions, the loss being due absolutely to the deterioration of the ranges. The country does not now afford subsistence for herds which once ranged there, because the lands are less productive than formerly of stock food. The same statement holds true of public grazing lands everywhere, including Oregon, where the decline in numbers of range cattle and the growth of sheep flocks attest the rapid deterioration in food supply.

California was entering on an era of sugar production from the beet when the annexation of Hawaii with her sugar, made cheap by reason of cheap labor and land adapted so well to the cane, put a check to the enthusiasm. California has vast orange orchards but the acquisition of Puerto Rico and the certain annexation of Cuba, with soil and climate better adapted to the growth of citrus fruit, with cheap labor and cheap transportation, will render these groves almost valueless in a few years. At least we have an end to the planting of orchards on this coast. Tobacco is a profitable production in many of the States, but our island acquisitions will bring in tobacco free and down goes that industry in a short time. Of course we will have many compensating industries grow up, but it will disturb things in some sections in a wonderful manner.

If hero Hobson has any judicious friends, they will advise him to discontinue his hippodrome as a hero and the indecent exhibition of kissing the female portion of the audience which the attraction must call together. It is announced that Hero Hobson is on his way to San Francisco, and has agreed to lecture or exhibit himself as a hero and kiss all the women of the city for the benefit of a hospital. Hobson is one of the legacies of the war, which added to the heroic names on the pages of story Dewey and Hobson. Further exhibition of gate-money heroism and promiscuity in the way of osculation will give us reason to be ashamed of one of them.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

Gold and Silver Out of Date—Brocade and Hand Embroidery In Vogue.

Photograph frames have a new wrinkle this spring. The photograph frame of gold, generally of the empire style, is going out of date, and that of silver has gone out completely. Their places are now taken by photograph frames of rich brocade, which, just brought over from Paris, are beginning to be sold in the shops and have at the moment an especial vogue for the reason that they are not made in this country.

For their decorativeness as well as their novelty these brocaded picture frames are getting to be very popular. Brocades of rich and subdued colors are used, and generally there are tinseled edges. They curve out slightly, being stuffed out so as to stand upon the edge. The favorite color is a tone of greenish gray, brocades of a deep red touch being also in favor.

A novelty in this line is a photograph box without a cover that holds a string of a dozen photograph frames. This string of frames folds up compactly and fits snugly in the box or case. Both box and frames are covered with the same brocade.

Another new photograph frame is hand embroidered. It is being shown in great variety and is exceedingly elaborate. Such frames are done in designs of flowers, bowknots and birds and in all the delicate colors, in tones of pinks, blues and greens. A favorite ground for this embroidery is pink satin, though satins of all other colors are used. Some of these frames show delicate white embroidery on a white satin ground. The entire frame is incased in glass to prevent soiling.

Crape paper frames have a vogue, too, and are highly esteemed for country houses. These styles of the shops, noted by the New York Herald, are particularly pleasing because home-made articles can so easily be fashioned after them.

Polishing a Hard Wood Floor.

Much labor may be saved in caring for hard wood floors by the use of the "trottoir," which is simply a heavy weight covered with carpet, to which is attached a long handle. The American Kitchen Magazine tells that an enterprising little woman, after a journey on the continent, where this implement is in general use, improvised one by covering a brick with carpet and catching it in the clamp with a long handle used for scrubbing brushes. It is unnecessary to buy patent polishes for this process. Melt a quantity of beeswax over the fire and stir in turpentine until it assumes the consistency of a paste. This polish is extremely inflammable, and the greatest care must be taken in mixing it not to allow it to come in contact with the fire. When about to use, melt a portion over the fire and spread a thin layer over the cloth covered brick. Begin at one corner and work sharply, taking an arm's length at a time; let the new row overlap enough to avoid showing a streak.

Novelties In Jewelry.

The Jewelers' Circular notes the following novelties:

Scarfpins for the fashionable bright plaid ascot scarf, which women are expected to wear this summer, are of sporting character, simulating tennis rackets, riding whips, golf sticks, etc.

Gorgeous hatpins are the natural sequence of gorgeous hats and give much employment to the semiprecious stones. Jade, by the way, is high in favor as a talisman and figures in these pins.

Women who possess the large oval miniature brooches of their grandmother's day set around with fine large pearls, as so many of these were, can have them transformed into handsome belt buckles.

Unique and exceedingly rich among new brooches are those for which a bit of the natural pearl formation furnishes the central ornament. The setting is India gold enriched with colored gems.

A diamond tortoise ornament on the bonnet is supposed to bring good luck.

French Fancy In Decoration.

The stiff white linen window shade has had a long reign. Now comes a rival, an accessory much more in harmony with the luxuriously furnished rooms of the present day. In the new shades the design has been to give them a certain elegance and daintiness suitable to their surroundings.

The New York Tribune illustrates one from among latest Parisian importations. The material is embroidered india muslin, with a design of guipure insertion, the bottom, which is cut in three scallops, being draped by a deep ruffle of the muslin and lace.

Receiving Her Husband.

Bachelor—You spend most of your time at home since your marriage?

Benedict (rapturously)—Ah, yes! A pair of blue eyes kept me there. By the way, I haven't seen you of late. Where have you been?

Bachelor—At home. A pair of black eyes kept me there.—Up to Date.

Booting For Success.

Quiet Man (on first night of new piece)—Excuse me, sir, but I don't see any occasion for such violent applause.

Demonstrative Neighbor—I do, my friend. The author is one of my wife's boarders, and he's now over two months behind with his bill.—New York World.

SELECTIONS

YANKEE GUNNERY.

The Tactics at Manila No New Thing In the History of the American Navy.

The old skipper unburdened his patriotic soul the other day on the subject of Yankee genius and valor in naval warfare. He had an audience of youngsters who felt dimly that they were the scions of a great nautical race, and when he got through with his palaver they were quite sure of it.

"In the war of 1812," the old skipper said, "we proved even to the satisfaction of the British admiralty that in a duel of warships noise, smoke, smash and splinters were inferior to skillful maneuvering and quick, strong and accurate firing—otherwise, gunnery. Nelson's tactics, to close in with your antagonist and pound him, went up in the smoke of the Guerriere, the Macedonian and the Java captures, and is now nothing but a tradition. The superiority of American ships, guns and seamen in those days staggered the European naval world. These victories of ours made the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar appear what they really were—brutally stupid.

"When our frigate Constitution met the brave Guerriere and the Java in single combat, it was a struggle of keen intelligence against brute force and arrogant ignorance. The Guerriere was then the crack frigate of the British navy, and the first one in 50 years to strike her flag in a naval duel between single ships. The great disparity of the loss in killed and wounded!—five times as many on the Guerriere as on the Constitution—astounded the naval world. Our sea fights set all Europe thinking, just as our fights in this war may do it was many years, however, before the English acknowledged that the real cause of their defeats in the war of 1812 was the superiority of the gunnery on the American ships. It was their excuse at the time of the war, and many years after, that the British tars had been simply overpowered by the American ships and the weight of their guns. The true explanation was that we were marksmen.

"At the siege of Yorktown in our Revolutionary war the deadly accuracy of Washington's artillery fire astonished the European artillerists. 'Your progress in artillery is wonderful,' said the gallant Lafayette to Major Shaw. General Knox personally superintended the serving of the guns. He was bred in the woods of Maine and was a born artillerist. 'You fire better than the French, upon my word you do,' said Lafayette to Major Shaw modestly protested.

"In all cases except one American gunnery in the war of 1812 was superior to the British. That exception was in the case of the British frigate Shannon, which whipped and captured the American frigate Chesapeake. It was an illustration of stealing an opponent's trumps and playing them back at him. The Shannon's guns were fitted with American sights and her crew were exercised after the American fashion. The commander of the Shannon paid particular attention to gunnery. In fact, he was the only officer in the British navy who did at that time. The brave Lawrence who, as Decatur said afterward, 'had no more dodge in him than the mainmast,' dashed recklessly against the deadly fire of the Shannon. After receiving the Shannon's first broadside the Chesapeake was out of it.

"As late as 1830 the American gun sight was considered the best device known to naval artillerists. It was introduced into naval gunnery by the Yankees in 1771. I have no doubt that in this war with Spain and in any future war that we may have on the sea Yankee ingenuity and intelligence will achieve the success that has always attended them."—New York Sun.

What Is Nirvana?

Rev. Shaku Soyen, having seen in a copy of the Chicago Tribune of Jan. 13, 1896, some quotations from a lecture of the Rev. John H. Barrows, D. D., in which he represented nirvana as "involving the extinction of love and life, as the going out of a flame which has nothing else to feed upon," addressed a letter to Dr. Barrows expressing his disappointment and asserting that "nirvana means extinction of lust, not of love; extinction of evil, not of existence." The contention of Mr. Soyen is that nirvana does not involve extinction even as a remote result, but, on the contrary, he implies that it is a living and conscious immortality.

The question here at issue is, "What is the historic teaching of Buddhist philosophy concerning nirvana?" I may say that as a rule I should be inclined to accept every intelligent man's statement of his own belief and the belief of his countrymen, or at least of his particular sect. But when we come to speak of a system which has undergone many and radical changes in the course of the ages, and a system which has presented important modifications in different lands even in the same age, we can hardly make any one broad assertion which shall cover the whole ground.—Homiletic Review.

GRAND

HOLIDAY OPENING AT

Rhine's

TOYS TOYS TOYS.

A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

CASSAVA CULTURE.

Some Points About a Crop In Which Considerable Interest Is Now Shown.

I prefer cutting my seed canes in short lengths and bedding them on a moderately warm bed, covering very slightly with soil, and on the top of that lay some litter to keep the bed moist. This causes the eyes in the cane to start growing; otherwise it might dry up and the white ant would then take possession of it. It is right at this stage that a great many growers make a failure of getting a good stand because instead of bedding the seed in this way and transplanting to its place in the field when it has made a few inches growth they put it in place in the field right away, and if a few wet, cold days come along there are ten chances to one that the half of it fails to grow, while in the beds as indicated 99 per cent of it will grow, and if properly taken care of will make a crop.

When the soil warms up along in late April or early May is the time to transplant from the bed to the field, and there is so little extra trouble or work in doing this that it is advisable to follow the plan every season if one wants to be sure of a crop.

To get the best returns from cassava the soil must be put in thorough condition. A sharp, narrow subsoil plow should be used for deep subsoiling, plowing both ways and thus opening up the soil and allowing circulation of air in it. The cassava plant sends its feeders away down deep after moisture, of which it requires a considerable quantity; therefore the more open and porous the soil the better. The subsoil must not be turned up in this operation, simply well stirred. This should be done in winter or early spring, and the necessary fertilizers should be applied immediately after, or at least six to eight weeks before the crop is planted.

The cassava plant is a gross feeder, but gives good account of the plant food it continues. On ordinary sandy pine land 1,000 pounds per acre would be none too much. This fertilizer should analyze about 6 per cent phosphoric acid, 9 per cent potash and 3 per cent nitrogen. Analysis of cassava gives 30 per cent of starch, and, like all other starch crops, potash is its chief nutriment.

All farmers should make cassava one of their staple crops. It is excellent food for stock of all kinds, and the yield is so large that it is one of the most productive root crops we have. Twenty tons an acre is quite a common yield (or nearly 700 bushels). Cows increase in milk when fed on cassava, and, in fact, everything on the farm likes it, says a writer in the Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower who gives the foregoing directions.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Building a Branch Jail at Tigpine.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the board of supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, made November 21, 1898, sealed proposals will be received for the construction of a branch jail in the town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, to comply with the following specifications: To be 14x16 feet, double walls, double ceiling, double floor and to hold prisoners to be hereafter designated. The sills 4x4, joists 2x6, ceiling joists 2x4 braced to the roof plates and rafters 2x4; the building to be fastened on the outside with 1x4; 1 of the one inch number to be surfaced; 2 breedloors 3x6 hold as near well; the building to be 10 feet walls. Three jail locks. Hinges to be such as put in with 5/16 bolts. Three hasps to suit the locks. One 12x12 ventilator in each side. Roof to shingles.

Bids must be sealed and addressed "Proposals for building branch jail at Tigpine" addressed to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 5th day of January, 1899, at the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the 5th day of Jan., 1899, and the board here by reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Building a Branch Jail at Lonepine.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the board of supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, made November 21, 1898, sealed proposals will be received for the construction of a branch jail in the town of Lonepine, County of Inyo, State of California, to comply with the following specifications: To be 14x16 feet, double walls, double ceiling, double floor and to hold prisoners to be hereafter designated. The sills 4x4, joists 2x6, ceiling joists 2x4 braced to the roof plates and rafters 2x4; the building to be fastened on the outside with 1x4; 1 of the one inch number to be surfaced; 2 breedloors 3x6 hold as near well; the building to be 10 feet walls. Three jail locks. Hinges to be such as put in with 5/16 bolts. Three hasps to suit the locks. One 12x12 ventilator in each side. Roof to shingles.

Bids must be sealed and addressed "Proposals for building branch jail at Lonepine" addressed to the clerk of the board of supervisors, these must be received not later than the hour of 10 a. m. on Thursday, the 5th day of Jan., 1899, at the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the 5th day of Jan., 1899, and the board here by reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending sept. 30th, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
July 1	To cash on hand	$12 025 12	
5	Cash from A. M. Given, tax col	539 41	
5	Cash from Chalfant, co. assessor	1 875 76	
	Cash from A. M. Given, tax col	28 40	
	Cash from A. M. Given, poll tax	27 00	
	Cash from Hession, clerk fees	8 65	
	Cash from D. J. Hession, recorder, fees	62 30	
	Cash from J. H. Shamel, tax col	33 60	
8	Cash from A. C. Shaunessy, int State fund	31 60	
	Cash from J. H. Summers	2 25	
13	Cash from F. H. Clark, Sundry money	3 074 06	
18	Cash from Jack McCoy, rent	3 00	
	Cash from Joseph Stellpflug, rent	1 00	
	Cash from W. Davidson, fines	7 00	
24	Cash from Edwards Lit State co.	32 00	
27	Cash from Sanders Big Pine co.	3 010 00	
		20 162 72	
Aug 1	Cash from A. M. Given, tax col	2 400	
	Cash from Chalfant, Co. Assessor	6 018	
	Cash from A. M. Given, tax col	15 00	
	Cash from A. M. Given, sheriff fees	1 50	
	Cash from D. J. Hession, recorder fees	43 15	
	Cash from D. J. Hession, clk. fees	28 35	
8	Cash from Modesto & M. K. Co. exemption	14 55	
30	Cash from Churchman & Kelly	123 16	
	Cash from A. R. Schivelbon, lake land	3 863	
		21 091 04	
Sept 5	Cash from A. M. Given, tax col	455 00	
	Cash from Chalfant, Co. Assessor	377 39	
	Cash from A. M. Given, tax col fees	2 00	
	Cash from D. J. Hession, clerk	51 15	
	Cash from D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	24 20	
	Cash from Thos. T. Smith, state land	48 01	
	Cash from Thos. F. Rowlands, state land	48 01	
	Cash from David Scott, state land	25 50	
		22 733 20	

DISBURSEMENTS

July	Lone Pine Bd fund	1 160 00
	Salary	1 57 28
	Hospital	1 08 99
	General Expense	1 795 65
	Bridge	13 49
	Road Dist No 1	57 00
	" " " 2	267 00
	" " " 3	2 00
	" " " 4	121 50
	Big Pine Sch'l Bd	1 500 00
	" " " "	5 00
	Sunday Sch'l Library	6 00
	Library "	5 00
	Bishop "	15 00
	Irving "	7 00
	Union "	7 00
	County Sch'l Fund	15 00
		8 500 00
Aug.	Salary	1 021 18
	Road Dist, No 2	5 00
	" " 3	24 00
	General Expense	1 063 41
	Hospital	65 50
	Fish Spring	12 00
		10 090 59
Sept	General Expense	11 3
	Salary	1 024 78
	Hospital	21 46
	Fish Springs	161 15
	Independence	1 100 00
	Fish Springs	8 00
	Cosper Bird	15 00
	Cash	8 146 3
		22 733 20 22 733 20

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund	341 99	
County bond		885 38
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 511 29	
General expense		1 151 08
Interest		2 50 1
Road District No 1	174 80	
Road District No 2	396 39	
" " " 3	197 00	
" " " 4	5 3 7	
" " " 5	87 22	
Poll tax	30 1	
Unapportioned county	2 5	
Irrigation	167 90	
Hospital	29 87	
Bridge	0 0	
Teacher's library	3	
Property tax	26 80	
Library	1 59 08	
Mono school library fund	9 13	
Round Valley	25 10	
Irving	3 2	
Bishop	21 17	
Swall	28 8	
Warm Spring	63	
Big Pine	11 30	
Independence	1 8	
Union	30	
Laws		64
Lone Pine	22 49	
Fish Springs	1 55	
Others	15 94	
Tobacco		2 50
Valley	8 45	
Keeler	11 50	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Saline boarding house	29 11	
Big Pine	5 0 60	
Bishop school bond fund (gold)	71 02	
Saline (new)	58 65	
Union school bond fund	79 58	
Big Pine	75 31	
Fish Springs	48 56	
Lone Pine	77 60	
Tobacco	46 42	
Fish Springs School	111 08	
Riverside	116 71	
Bishop	57 01	
Lone Pine	387 61	
Big Pine	157 95	
Warm Spring	88 19	
Irving	463 17	
Independence	377 90	
Poleta	80 25	
Keeler	80 25	
Statler	10 62	
Milton	161 70	
Union	80 29	
Valley	203 65	
Library	78 42	
Tabose	135 52	
Riverside special	96	
Irving special	19 07	
Round Valley special	1 19	
Swamp and overflowed	481 70	
Round Valley School	120 43	
Cash on hand		8 146 30
	19 425 17	19 425 17

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Oct. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Filed Oct. 7, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor

Approved Oct. 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, between June 30th and Sept. 30th, 1898:

Total warrants drawn		11 521 81
General expense fund	2 811 41	
School "	382 75	
Hospital "	1 190 29	
Sinking "	3 597 14	
Road District No 1 fund	57 00	
" " " 2 "	232 00	
" " " 3 "	22 2	
" " " 4 "	121 50	
Bridge "	13 49	
Salaries and wages	2 596 00	
	11 921 81	11 921 81

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. as it was on last quarter.

Total indebtedness	6 910 55	
Bonds issued		60 000
Outstanding indebtedness		9 0
	6 910 55	69 190
Inyo county total indebtedness	6 910 55	
Cash in treasury		8 146 3
Remaining indebtedness		52 44
	60 910 55	60 910 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed Oct. 5, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved Oct. 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

J. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Office in Court House.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug-4-tf

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelso, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Shorter, L. J. Woodin, as administrator of the Estate of Thos. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, sole heir, and Todd, W. B. Staples, and Savings Bank of California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said County.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelso, as administrator of the Estate of J. F. Glaser, deceased, J. S. Shorter, L. J. Woodin, S. Anthony, administrator of the Estate of Thos. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, W. B. Staples, and Savings Bank of California (a Corporation), Defendants.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the complaint in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment for the recovery of the sum of $1,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 1st day of Jan., 1896, upon sundry promissory notes, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the court may deem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, State of California, this 3rd day of December, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

(SEAL)

Rooy, Campbell & Meyer, Chicago, Ill., and P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiff, vs. Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment for the recovery of the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N. 1/2 of Sec. 30, township No. 12 south, Range No. 31 east, M. D. M., and cancelling, annulling and holding for naught the certificate of purchase thereof, and for the recovery of the sum of $1,232 for the rent of said premises from the date of purchase, amounting to $8.20, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 3rd day of December, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

(SEAL)

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiff, vs. J. M. Keeler, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment for the recovery of your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N. 1/2 of Sec. 30, township No. 12 south, Range No. 31 east, M. D. M., and cancelling, annulling, and holding for naught the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 12,851, from the State of California, for non-payment of interest amounting to $34.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands, and the certificate of purchase thereof, aforesaid, then and now unpaid and delinquent for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

(SEAL)

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING..... 25 to 50 cts
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. L. MAIRS. - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and south.

jy7-tf O. L. MAIRS

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draws direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ On the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET.

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE.
630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT. Hawthorne, Nevada

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:55 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	43	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	48	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Ellis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m

STATIONS.	MILES.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	0	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:35 p m
Sinkead	13	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Yerington	22	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	27	7:27 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	33	7:50 a m	5:30 p m
Rhodes	44	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	54	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	58	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	65	Ar 9:20 a m	4:0 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:20 p m
Lucky Boy	76	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	79	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	88	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	93	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	104	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	124	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	139	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Hibbs	153	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	167	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	181	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	190	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	198	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:0 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5:00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 40 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT.

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:16 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:39 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:05 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe Steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23..... 1898

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDIKGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1898.

Estate of John Kewley deceased—Petition to lease certain real estate.

Valenzuela vs. Valenzuela—Decree of divorce granted.

Methodist Church

Services for Sunday, December 25th, 1898:

Independence—Sunday-school at 2 in the afternoon. Evening preaching service at 7 o'clock. Special Christmas-tree sermon and music appropriate to the occasion.

All are most cordially invited to attend these meetings.

JOHN J. PARDEE, Pastor.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending December 22 1898:

Highest barometer	30.261	29
Lowest "	1.82	20
Highest temperature	61.	20
Lowest "	23.5	21
Mean "	41.4	

Average dew point..... 34.6
Average humidity..... 47.2
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.... 40 N 21
No. clear days..... 5
No. part cloudy days..... 2
No. cloudy days..... 0
No. rainy days..... 0
Precipitation for week ...Trace

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

John L. Collins is visiting with friends at Independence.

Mrs. J. J. Morton is visiting with relatives at Independence.

A. V. Davidson arrived home Wednesday from a visit to San Francisco.

Miss Minnie Allen is visiting at Independence with her cousin, Mrs. Bertrand Rhine.

Mrs. J. Schowalter is visiting relatives at Independence and will remain for the holidays.

J. J. Gunn has gone to Modock, where he will personally superintend operations at the Minietta mine.

George Thorpe and Harry Cook came down from Mazourka yesterday and will remain for the holidays.

F. E. Densmore, who has been spending the past week in San Francisco, is expected home to-night.

Make all your arrangements to fit the New Year ball. It will be the grandest affair of the kind given for years past.

Clifford Baxter arrived home on Wednesday from Berkely, where he is taking a college course. He will remain visiting with his parents until after the holidays.

Will Calloway came in from Ballarat recently and spent some time in town. He says that the Phebys have been at Ballarat for a couple of weeks and that a sale of the Tuber Canyon property will probably be effected.

J. C. Roeper of the Independence Market has made arrangements to receive every week a supply of fresh fish and oysters, which he will sell very cheap but for cash only. It is a difficult matter to get much variety of food here and Mr. Roeper's enterprise will be appreciated.

Mrs. J. C. Roeper will arrive home from Los Angeles this evening, coming via Reno by rail. Since the Carson and Colorado people established the rate of $25 from Los Angeles to all points in Owens Valley nearly every body travels by rail instead of the stage.

The Athletic Club will give grand ball at the Pavilion on the Monday evening following New Years. No expense will be spared to make it an elegant affair and the success of last night's entertainment will convince everybody that when the boys undertake anything they mean to make a success of it.

The annual Sunday-school Christmas tree will be held at the church on Saturday evening, December 24th, Christmas Eve. A cordial invitation is given to all to unite with the Sunday-school in this service and bring such things as they desire to put on the tree. There will be some one at the church all day to receive presents and put them on the tree. Come and give the little ones a treat like you had when you were young.

Kervin on Silver Peak.

The Virginia Chronicle says: Superintendent Kervin has returned from Silver Peak where he inspected the Blair and Chiatovich properties. Mr. Kervin went well equipped for a thorough examination of the mines, and was accompanied by Martin Little, an experienced miner and W. Morah, the well-known civil engineer. Mr. Kervin brought back a large lot of ore samples, which he will have assayed at the Con. Virginia assay office. He says in the Drinkwater tunnel the ore vein is 75 feet wide by careful measurements, but he cannot give an estimate of its value until he receives returns from the samples now being assayed. He says lack of water is the most serious drawback to the prosperity of the district, but this will be overcome when the property is acquired by progressive capitalists, as water can be brought to the mines from the White Mountaind, about 18 miles. The mill belonging to the company eight miles from the mines and is fully equipped with 30 stamps. The report that Mr. Kervin's trip was made in the interest of John Mackay was unfounded, the inspection not being made in the interest of any particular individual.

ELECTION CONTEST.

Finley McIver has filed a contest against the election of P. H. Mack as Assemblyman of the 60th District, comprising Inyo, Mono and Alpine counties. Mr. Mack received a majority in each of those counties. The full text of the contest affidavit is herewith given, and it will be noticed that no charge of fraud is made. It is based wholly upon technicality and is an effort to defeat the wishes of the people plainly expressed. As far as Mr. Mack is concerned it is a matter of small moment to him. From a financial standpoint there is nothing in the office. He has all the honor of the election, and even should he be unseated by petty methods, he has the pleasure of knowing that the majority of the people of each of the three counties are with him. Had Mr. Mack seen fit to fight the case he could have more than offset the difference by the throwing out of Taboose precinct, which was as technically illegal as the one in Alpine county, and for exactly the same reason. But he is too much of a gentleman to stoop to such petty devices, and furthermore, by so doing, he would have ousted from office a Republican who was duly elected by the expressed will of the people, and established a bad precedent. Should Mr. Mack lose, which is very doubtful, it will be the people's loss and his gain financially, and he has all the honor in any event. A commission to take testimony in Alpine County on January 4th has been issued to Frank Smith and to A. C. Harvey and A. V. Davidson, at Independence on January 9th.

THE AFFIDAVIT.

Now comes Finlay McIver, a duly qualified voter of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complains and contests the election of P. H. Mack, as Assemblyman of the Sixtieth assembly district of the State of California, and for cause of contest alleges as follows:

I.

That on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1898, the officers authorized by law to issue certificates of election in the County of Alpine, State of California, issued to the said P. H. Mack, a certificate of election whereby and by virtue thereof the said P. H. Mack was by the said officers of Alpine County duly declared elected to the office of Assemblyman from the 60th assembly District of the State of California for the ensuing term.

II.

That said certificate of election was improperly issued, that said P. H. Mack was not duly elected as such Assemblyman, by reason of the following facts, to-wit: That in the 3rd voting precinct of the County of Alpine the election was held contrary to law, in this, to wit: the polling place in said 3rd precinct was in the town of Woodford in said County, and at noon of said election day the election officers declared the polls closed for one hour. When the returns from that precinct were examined by the Board of Supervisors of said County, there were two tally lists in the package, and no copy of the Register. The Chairman of the Board made an affidavit stating the case and asking the Court to require election officers to deliver to the County Clerk of ssid County said Register as required by law. The Court made the order, and the following day the Register was delivered to the Board of Supervisors by a member of the election Board. The Register was not delivered to the County Clerk as required by law or by order of the Court, neither was it under seal or signed, as required by law, neither delivered by the election officer chosen by the Board of Election to deliver the returns.

III.

That the tally lists when canvassed by the Board of Supervisors of the said County did not correspond in several instances, and in some cases the tallies written and and figures in the same list did not borrespond. A member of the Board of Supervisors moved to throw out the returns, but was voted down. The canvass was then made by taking one vote from one tally list to make it agree with the other tally sheet. The vote in that district stands P. H. Mack, 22 and Finlay McIver, 7, leaving a majority for P. H. Mack of 15.

IV.

That in the County of Inyo in the said 60th Assembly District there were two precincts, viz., Modock and Mountain Springs, voting precincts which gave the said P. H. Mack a majority of 5 each in both of which the election was illegally conducted, in the following respects, to-wit:

That in each of said precincts there were an insufficient number of voters to hold an election according to law; that there were only in each of said precincts five voters duly qualified by law to vote or to exercise the elective franchise; and that the returns as received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, were only signed by one judge and one inspector from each of said election precincts; nor was there but one political party represented on either of said Boards of election, all of which is contrary to law.

Wherefore, the said Finlay McIver prays that this Clerk of the Court issue a commission directed to two Justices of the Peace of this County, that they may take depositions respecting the facts in this contest, and to examine witnesses thereon, and that they meet at a time and place specified in said commission, and that they do all in and about the premises as required by law.

And your petitioner will ever pray,

FINLAY MCIVER.

On Monday evening Carl Schuman will give an Edison Projectiscope Exhibition in Independence Pavilion. I carry a 1,500 power calcium light, and guarantee my scenes as natural in motion as life itself, and as brilliantly illuminated as in the large cities. If, after the exhibition is over any one is not satisfied, step up and I will cheerfully refund your money. Respectfully,

CARL SCHUMAN.

Athletic Entertainment.

The Independence Athletic Club gave their first public entertainment at their hall last evening, and it was a complete success in every respect. The establishment of the Gymnasium was one of the best things ever undertaken here. The Club has a fine large hall, well supplied with various athletic appurtenances. The entertainment last night was very interesting as showing what can be done with a little practice. The Club proposes to give an extensive exhibition about a month hence, when much greater improvement will be shown. While very well worthy of it, the programme is too long to give special notice to each feature. Suffice to say that all the participants acquitted themselves most creditably.

PROGRAMME:

1. Song ..... Quartette
Norm. Mairs, Julian Eibeshutz, J. Hodge and Lester Laird.
2. Tumbling ..... Boy's Class
Jesse Herndon, Howard Mairs, Philip McLean, David Wills, Jas. Horton, Milt. Levy.
3. Boxing ..... Three Rounds
Charles Rose, Lester Laird.
4. Ring Work—Jos. Allison and Ivan Bunney.
5. Bag Punching—Charley Mulholland, Chas Rose, G. P. Doyle.
7. Club Swinging—M. H. Naylor, Chas Rose.
8. Dumbbell drill ..... Little Girl's Class
Helen Gunn, Frances Vermilyea, Lulu Moffett, Lottie Peace, Hazel Chaney, Ruth Mulholland.
9. Bar Work—Jos Allison.
10. Song ..... Quartette
Mairs, Eibeshutz, Hodge, Laird.
11. Wrestling ..... Two Falls
Frank Willis, Jesse Lawrence.
12. Cat Wrestling—Julian Eibeshutz and G. P. Doyle, Lester Laird and Carl Walter.
13. Wrestling ..... Catch as Catch Can
Carl Walter and Julian Eibeshutz.
14. Glove Contest ..... Four Rounds
M. H. Church and Tom Harper.

Tribute for Sheepmen

It looks as though the sheep would have to stay out of the mountains for sure, says the Tulare Register. Superintendent of the reserves, Chas. S. Newhall, who devoted last summer to investigating the sheep question, has taken strong ground against allowing a sheep in the reservations, and it will be hard for sheepmen to get into them without having a row with Uncle Sam and a row with Uncle Sam is likely to be expensive. That is the situation and the sheep industry will probably have to be put on a different basis or no basis at all. A national policy will not be permanently set aside out of sympathy for sheep or sheepmen. It is a hard blow, but there will be no avoiding it, and sheep men will have to raise their own feed. This ought to make alfalfa and cheap grazing lands of value.

Board Meets

Board of Education met December 19th, 1898 with all members present. Mr. J. H. Shannon was unanimously elected president of the Board for the coming year.

Grammar grade certificates were granted to Miss Florence Williams of Fish Springs and Miss Lucia R. Harper of Taboose, on credentials.

The questions for Diploma Examinations were compiled and filed.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that it is the sense of this Board that teachers of this County aid Mrs. M. Austin in her efforts to secure children's impressions of nature, for the use of the State Pedagogical department, in conformity with outlines furnished by her.

To Whom It May Concern.

My wife, Lydia Willett, having without just cause or provocation, and without my consent, left my bed and board, I hereby give public notice to all whom it may concern that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.

J. C. WILLETT.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

W. F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.

☞ First-class work at lowest living prices.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of directors, held on the 8th day of December, 1898, an assessment, No. 22, of 50c. per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 21, 14th Floor, Mills building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 26th day of January, 1899 will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 23rd day of March, 1899 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE—Mills Building, Room 21, 14th Floor, San Francisco, California.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within Ten Months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at the residence of P. W. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Administrator of the estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Dec 9th, 1898.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Edouard Chenot, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of

EDOUARD CHENOT,

deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors, at the residence of P. W. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. SHEPHERD and
W. L. HUNTER,
Executors of the estate of Edouard Chenot deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., November 30th 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal., November 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on TUESDAY, December 27, 1898, viz: George Thorpe, for the E ½ of N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, sec. 13, Tp. 12 S., R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henderson D. Gill, of Independence, Cal.; John Willet of Citrus, Cal.; Harry A. Cook and Michael C. Muldoon, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

" ..... May 28th
" ..... July 2nd
" ..... July 30th
" ..... August 27th
" ..... September 24th
" ..... October 22nd
" ..... November 26th
" ..... December 24th

THOS. C. ROLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

P. M. LABERGE,

LONE PINE, - - CALIFORNIA,

BUTCHER BUTCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK, HAMS AND BACON.

BEEF delivered at Lone Pine Station for 6c. per lb. by wholesale.

S ZAUN.

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00
☞ All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - . Cal.

HORSESHOEING

...AND...

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP, INDEPENDENCE

☞ Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS. Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Lines stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. je29 tf JOHN CLARKE.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

WHAT CUBA'S LOSS MEANS TO SPAIN.

The loss of Cuba means to Spain the loss of every sustenance of the nation. In the same way the loss of your appetite means starvation to your body. If any reader of this notice wants to fully enjoy hearty meals, we can recommend Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, dyspepsia, and constipation.

The Elliott surveying party, which left Klamath Falls a month ago to survey the boundary lines of the Klamath reservation, went as for north as Mount Scott and were there turned back by the snow.

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 208-212 Bush street. American or European plan. Room and board $1.00 to $1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to $1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

Reports indicate that the yield of dry wines throughout California will be about 8,000,000 gallons as against 27,000,000 last year. Sweet wines show about half the product of last year.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Sam Jackson, a Simcoe on the Yakima reservation, is a good Indian, and he is not dead either. He is industrious and law-abiding and harvested a large wheat crop this season.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, LTD., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

Hard on the Gentler Sex.

There is much of the slave and the tyrant hidden in the nature of woman. Thus woman is not yet capable of friendship, but only of love.

In the love of woman is injustice and blindness to all that she does not love.

There are two things a true man likes—danger and play. He likes woman because she is the most dangerous of playthings.

A man should be reared for the vocation of a warrior; a woman for the recreation of the warrior. All else is rubbish.

A woman's principle of honor is to love more than she is loved, so as not to be second.

In any game where love or hate is not at stake women play a mediocre part.

All women behind their personal vanity cherish an impersonal contempt for woman.

As a rule, a mother loves herself in her son more than the son himself.

The chief danger that besets artists of genius lies in woman. The worshiping woman is their ruin. Hardly one has character enough to resist his ruin when he finds himself treated like a god. Man is a coward in face of the ewig weibliche, and no one knows it better than the small woman.

Women indulge in literature as they commit a little sin, glancing round to see if any one is looking—i. e., to attract attention.—Henry Nietzsche in Academy.

He Wasn't Afraid.

Little Tommy and his younger sister were going to bed without a light. They had just reached the bottom of the stairs, when Tommy, after vainly endeavoring to pierce the darkness, turned round and asked:

"Ma, is it polite for a gentleman to precede a lady when they have to walk in single file?"

"No, my son," replied the mother, "the lady should always take the lead."

"I thought so," said Tommy delightedly; "go ahead, Sue."—Pearson's Weekly.

Badly Named.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree relates an amusing story about a boisterous voyage from New York. He was lying in his cabin. The luggage and fittings were flying round. The vessel was rolling terribly. Suddenly there was an extra special lurch. Mr. Tree was knocked to the floor by a heavy weight and lay half stunned. On fully recovering his senses he looked to see what it was that had felled him. It was an admirable contrivance and was marked, in bold letters, "Life Saving Apparatus."—London Globe.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Neuraliga.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Lumbago.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Sciatica.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Sprains.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Bruises.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Soreness.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Stiffness.
St. Jacosb Oil cures Backache.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Muscular Aches.

A Spoiled Child.

"What are you crying about now, dearie?" asked the fond mother. "Is there something mamma's sweetest wants?"

"Yes."

"What is it?"

"I—I don't know! That's what I'm crying about!"—Indianapolis Journal.

The Morning Meal.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "what do you call the meal that you eat in the morning?"

"Oatmeal," promptly responded a number of the class.—What to Eat.

Scrofula
In the Blood

Scrofula lurks in the blood of almost every one and unless its poisonous taints are thoroughly expelled from the system, it is liable to break out at any time in sores, eruptions, hip disease or some other painful form. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula promptly and permanently.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

CORONATION OATHS.

Solemn Promises Made by Rulers on Ascending the Throne.

On Sept. 6, 1898, the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland occurred, when she took the following oath:

"I swear to the people of the Netherlands to always maintain and observe the constitution of the kingdom. I swear to defend and preserve with all my power the independence and integrity of the territory of the kingdom, to protect the public and private liberty and the rights of all my subjects, and to employ for the maintenance and progress of public and private prosperity all the means which the laws may place at my disposal, as a good queen ought to do. So help me God."

Before the king of Belgium takes possession of the throne he swears in the presence of the united chambers "to observe the constitution and the laws of the Belgian people, to maintain the national independence and the integrity of the territory."

The king of Denmark, in the presence of the council of state, swears to observe inviolably the constitution of the kingdom. And the king of Italy, before the essembled chambers, swears to observe loyally the present constitution.

In Portugal the sovereign oath is: "I swear to be faithful to the Catholic, apostolic and Roman religion; to preserve the integrity of the kingdom; to observe, and cause to be observed, the political constitution of the Portuguese nation, the other laws of the nation, and to provide for the general good of the kingdom, to the best of my ability."

"I promise and swear to govern the kingdom of Norway in conformity with the constitution and the laws. So help me God, and His holy word." This is the oath which the king of Norway makes before the storthing.

The President of the United States, before he enters upon office, takes the following oath of affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Finally, to quote but one other example of royal oath taking, there is the oath which our most gracious sovereign took at the time of her coronation.

This ran as follows:

Archbishop—Madam, is your majesty willing to take the oath?

Queen—I am willing.

Archbishop—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dominion thereto belonging according to the statutes in parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

Queen—I solemnly promise to do so.

Archbishop—Will you to your power cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all your judgments?

Queen—I will.

Archbishop—Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel and the Protestant reformed religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof, as by law established within England and Ireland and the territories thereto belonging? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland, and to the churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do, and shall, appertain to them, or any of them?

Queen—All this I promise to do. The things which I have herebefore promised I will perform and keep. So help me God.—London Mail.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Massachusetts claims to have more different kinds of native trees than any kingdom in Europe, the number exceeding fifty, among them being nine large oaks.

In order to preserve the colors of plants it is necessary to kill the specimens quickly, and this can be effected by plunging them for a few seconds in boiling water. If a plant is allowed to die slowly, the colors of its leaves and flowers will gradually fade. A writer in Meehan's Monthly says that some succulent plants will live for months after being placed between the drying leaves of an herbarium, and finally dry up and turn black.

A new form of electric lamp, from which important practical results are anticipated, has been devised by Prof. Nernst, of the University of Gottingen. It has a filament composed of magnesia mixed with rare earths in place of the ordinary carbon filament, and no vacuum is needed as in other incandescent lamps. But the filament is non-conducting when cold, so that it must first be warmed before a current will pass and cause it to glow. The chief practical difficulty is the original warming of the filament.

In northern Russia the month of October is characterized by features so remarkable that it is reckoned as a fifth season, coming between autumn and winter, and called the rasputnya season. It is nearly coincident in time with our Indian summer, but is more regular in its occurrence, and lasts longer. The word "rasputnya," says Mr. Trevor-Battye, a recent traveler in Russia, means "the separation of the roads." During the season bearing this name the country is impassable, owing to the thawing of the first frosts and the blocking of the streams with broken ice. The land resembles a quagmire, and even the government postal service is suspended for a month.

The idea of Admiral Makaroff, the Russian explorer, that a powerful steamer can be forced directly to the north pole is rather startling, yet it has a basis of experience. Ice-breakers have been used since 1864 in Russia, and, in their improved American form, with two screws at the stern and one at the stem, have been made very powerful, so that the Ste. Marie, of three thousand horse power, easily sails through ice two and one-half feet thick, piercing ice-walls fifteen feet high. Admiral Makaroff believes that an ice-breaker of twenty thousand horse power should penetrate to the pole in twelve days from latitude 78 degrees north, forcing a passage through ice from four to seven feet thick.

In consequence of some experiments made in England, shopkeepers are warned of the danger of allowing inflammable goods to get into contact with the bulbs of incandescent electric lamps. The wide-spread notion that such lamps are practically free from heat is erroneous. A sixteen candle-power electric lamp immersed in half a pint of water will cause the water to boil within an hour. If buried in cotton-wool it will set the latter aflame. Celluloid placed in contact with an electric lamp bulb was set on fire in less than five minutes.

THE KAISER OFF DUTY.

Insight Into the Private Life of the Emperor.

The imperial family have been leading a delightfully quiet, unconstrained life at Wilhelmshohe, rare enough event, and just what the Kaiser and his wife enjoy. His Majesty has even been wearing civilian's dress, a thing he hardly ever does. He wore alternately a black serge suit and a knockabout pepper-and-salt jacket suit of rough tweed, with a collar a la Prince of Wales, and a large navy plastron tie. The Kaiser sported a plain straw hat with black band generally, but occasionally chose a small soft black cloth hat, and in this every-day attire he was frequently passed in Cassel unrecognized, to his intense amusement.

Almost at break of day the German ruler and his family were up and about. The Kaiser only allowed himself twenty minutes for his toilet, and punctually at 7 all met for morning coffee in the dining room, the Kaiserin pouring out for her husband and sons like any other hausfrau. After breakfast the Kaiser rode with his sons, or took a long walk till luncheon; then his Majesty superintended the swimming or riding lessons of the younger boys, frequently standing in the center of the riding school with a long whip, a la circus manager to assist in taking the jumps. In the afternoon the Kaiser and his wife went arm-in-arm round the farm, where her Majesty fed the chickens and pigeons with the assistance of princesschen, inspected the dairies and tasted the butter. The young princes looked for eggs, helped to gather fruit and enjoyed their holidays like any farmer's sons home from school.

Dinner was at 6; before and after the meal the Kaiser retired to his study for an hour or two to settle the affairs of the fatherland, while the Kaiserin drove her pony carriage, with her small daughter at her side, into Cassel, where she did shopping. Every evening was devoted to music. The Kaiserin, who is a very fair pianist—though not the magnificent performer the women's papers say she is—played Wagner and Bach to her husband, and accompanied her eldest son, who is becoming an excellent violinist. At 10 o'clock the eldest boys retired, and by 11 o'clock all the lights were extinguished in Schloss Wilhelmshohe.—London Society.

"Style" in the Klondike.

Mrs. Nellie Humphrey, of Spokane, invested $2,000 in dainty feminine apparel and took it to Dawson over Chilcoot Pass. She spent a month there, selling her stock at such high prices that she really surprised herself. Shoes brought $50, dresses $200 each, and hats from $10 to $150. Her trip netted her about $10,000 above expenses.

Not satisfied with this, Mrs. Humphrey purchased another assortment of lingeries, laces, and silks, and started again for the Klondike metropolis. She told friends just before starting that she expected to return in four months with a sack containing $65,000 in gold dust, which she should receive, judging by her former experience.

Mrs. Humphrey said that when she arrived in Dawson the streets there, contrary to her expectations, were thronged by stylishly dressed women, many of them being just as refined as any in the States. All were very particular regarding their personal appearance, the only thing that bothered them being that there was not enough finery to go around until she arrived with her stock. She expects to come out over the ice early next year.—Tacoma Correspondence San Francisco Call.

An Honest King.

Whoever reads the following must own to a feeling of respect for the honest king. King Frederick VI. of Denmark, while traveling through Jutland, one day entered a village school, and found the children lively and intelligent, and quite ready to answer his questions.

"Well, youngsters," he said, "what are the names of the greatest Kings of Denmark?"

With one accord they cried out, "Canute the Great, Waldemar and Christian IV."

Just then a little girl, to whom the schoolmaster had whispered something, stood up and raised her hand.

"Do you know another?" asked the king.

"Yes; Frederick VI."

"What great act did he perform?"

The girl hung her head and stammered out, "I don't know."

"Be comforted, my child," said the king; "I don't know, either."

A Strange League.

Young China has formed a strange league, but a sensible one. It seems that certain up to date young men have come to the conclusion that the "lily feet" which have so charmed susceptible young men for centuries past in the Celestial empire are not really admirable—in fact, that they are nothing more or less than a hideous deformity.

Having arrived at this conclusion, they have banded themselves together and taken a vow that they will not marry girls with compressed pedal extremities. As a Chinaman's great ambition is to marry off his daughters as speedily as possible, the wishes of eligible Ah Sins respecting the size of ladies' feet will certainly be considered, and no doubt in the future large-footed brides will be plentiful enough.

A married man watched a couple going to church to be married. "I wish," he said, "I had what they are going to throw away."

Beauty may be only skin deep, but it invariably manages to get a seat in a crowded car.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

The Minnow Trap.

The minnow trap used for catching minnows for bait is of glass, shaped like a jar or a bottle without a neck and of a capacity of six or eight quarts. The bottom of the trap rises in a cone, like the bottom of a champagne bottle, but instead of being solid the top of the cone is cut off, making an opening in the trap. The top of the trap has over it a metal cap on a hinge. The cap is perforated with a number of holes to permit of the circulation of water through the trap.

The minnow trap is slung horizontally in a wire holder, which has a handle on top, to which a rope is made fast. Suitable bait to attract minnows is placed in the trap, which is then lowered into the water. The cone with the opening at the inner end in the bottom is in effect like the opening into an eel or fish trap. It is easy for the minnows to get through it into the trap in search of the bait, but hard for them to get out. When the trap has been raised, the captured minnows are got out by opening the cap at the other end of the trap.—New York Sun.

Vegetarian Crocodiles.

A report by George Hoare, one of the officials of the British Central Africa protectorate, summarized in the local gazette, contains some curious details of the crocodiles of Lake Chiuta. They would seem to be strict vegetarians, for not only have they never been known to attack the men fishing in the lake, but their tracks were shown by the natives to the writer at a distance of several miles from its shores, whence they are said to travel overland in search of roots. This is contrary to the habits of all known species of crocodiles, which are, in the first place, purely carnivorous, and, in the second, so helpless on land from their inability to turn, except in a large circle, that they never leave the immediate vicinity of their watery or muddy home. Efforts will accordingly be made to obtain a specimen of this abnormal type of the formidable amphibian.—London Tablet.

Cold weather is just as apt to affect the nerves as any other part of the body, and Neuralgia sets in. St. Jacobs Oil is just as certain to cure it as it cures all the pains and aches of the body.

The Pony Express.

W. F. Bailey contributes to The Century an article on "The Pony Express," between St. Joseph, Mo., and San Francisco. Mr. Bailey says:

At first the schedule was fixed at 10 days, an average of 8 miles an hour from start to finish. This was cut down to 8 days, requiring an average speed of 10 miles. The quickest trip made was in carrying President Lincoln's inaugural address, which was done in 7 days and 17 hours, an average speed of 10.7 miles per hour, the fastest time of any one rider being 120 miles, from Smith's Creek to Fort Churchill, by Pony Bob, in 8 hours and 10 minutes, or 14.7 miles per hour. Considering the distance and difficulties encountered, such as hostile Indians, road agents, floods and snowstorms, and accidents to horses and riders, the schedule was maintained to an astonishing degree. The service created the greatest enthusiasm not only among the employees, but also in the ranks of stage employees, freighters and residents along the route. To aid a "pony" in difficulty was a privilege, and woe be to the man who would so much as throw a stone in the way.

The Neapolitan and His Horse.

The Italians are not remarkable for kindness to animals, but rather the reverse. They have, however, a story of a Neapolitan driver notorious for his ill treatment of his horse. After death the man presented himself at the gate of paradise, but was refused admittance. He was recommended, however, to apply at the neighboring paradise of animals, if haply he might find favor there. The driver did so, and, lo, the door was opened to him by the very same poor, starved, wornout old hack on which he had been wont to shower his blows and curses, now transformed into a celestial steed of wondrous beauty. But, alas, the horse had not yet learned forgiveness, and here, too, the driver met with rejection.—Westminster Review.

What He Had on His Mind.

He—There is something I have wanted to say to you for a long, long time.

She (demurely)—Well, don't—don't you think this is as good a time as—as any to say it?

He—That mole on the left side of your nose—I know a surgeon who can remove such things without a bit of danger.

They adjourned sine die that evening.—Chicago News.

A QUEER CALCULATION.

The Power That Would Be Required to Move the Earth.

Statisticians sometimes have queer ideas. One of them has amused himself by calculating how much energy, water and coal it would take to move the earth a foot, supposing that it was subjected throughout its mass to a force equivalent to terrestrial gravitation. This is a gratuitous supposition, for in spite of its enormous mass the earth weighs nothing.

Starting with the fact that the earth's mass is about 6,100 million-million-million tons, our statistician calculates that we should require 70,000,000,000 years for a 10,000 horsepower engine to move our globe a foot. The boiler that should feed this engine would vaporize a quantity of water that would cover the whole face of the globe with a layer 300 feet deep. The vaporization of this water would require 4,000 million-million tons of coal. This coal carried in cars holding ten tons each and having a total length of 30 feet, would require 400 million-million cars, which would reach 80,000,000 times around the earth. This train, moving at the rate of 40 miles an hour, would take more than 5,000,000 years to traverse its own length. It would require for storage a shed that would cover 1,000 times the area of Europe.

If we realize that this fantastically huge amount of energy is nothing at all compared with what the earth possesses in virtue of its rotation about its axis, its revolution about the sun, and its translation in space with the solar system, of which the earth is but an infinitesimal part and which itself is but an infinitesimal part of the universe, we may get some idea of the importance of man in the universe and estimate his incommensurable pride at its just value.—Nature.

Women Guides In Berlin.

A Berlin paper thus speaks of the women guides employed in that city:

"They are partly elderly, partly middle aged ladies, with a certain amount of knowledge of the world, some acquaintance with languages and an assured and amiable demeanor, to whose care lone female travelers or the lady traveling parties recently imported from Scandinavia and America intrust themselves. Most of these resolute persons are Russians or Austrians."

When They Knew Him.

"There are plenty of women who would be glad to get me," he said.

"Very likely," she replied pointedly, "but none of them would care to keep you after she once had you."

He went outdoors to say what he wanted to say after that thrust. He felt that he couldn't do justice to it in the house.—Chicago Post.

Caughey—Who on earth is trying to play the piano, Caroline?

Mrs. Caughey (proudly)—It is Arabella. She is learning to read music.

Caughey (testily)—Well, ask her if it is necessary to read it aloud.—Stray Stories.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

Cheap Injury.

Casey—Shure, an it's th' unlucky mon Oi am!

Clancy—Unlucky be dom'd! Hov'n't yez kim out av th' wreck wid only a broken arm?

Casey (sarcastically)—An for which Oi only git foive hundred dollars! Thim fellies thot wor kilt git foive thousand.

A crop of sprains and bruises is harvested from outdoor sports. The cure is the crop St. Jacobs Oil delights in as the triumph of the season, the one that beats the record.

A Type of His Class.

"I see you've still got your old office boy."

"Yes."

"Improves with age, does he?"

"Well, he seems to get fresher every day."—Philadelphia Record.

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is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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How to Get Strong

A system which has become run down by the trying weather of the past summer is not in a condition to meet the severe winter of this climate and will easily fall a prey to disease unless a proper tonic is used.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best medicine in the world for building up and strengthening an enervated system.

Do not confuse these pills with ordinary purgative pills: They do NOT act on the bowels, thereby further weakening the body. They build up the blood and strengthen the nerves.

Major A. C. Bishop, of 715 Third Ave., Detroit, Mich., is a well-known civil engineer. He says: "When I had my last spell of sickness and came out of the hospital I was a sorry sight. I could not regain my strength, and could not walk over a block for several weeks. I noticed some articles in the newspapers regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which convinced me that they were worth trying and I bought two boxes. I did not take them for my complexion but for strength. After using them I felt better, and know they did me worlds of good. I am pleased to recommend them to invalids who need a tonic or to build up a shattered constitution."—*Detroit Free Press.*

At all druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Price fifty cents per box.

DANGEROUS PIGS.

The Peccary Is Wholly Fearless and Will Fight Man or Beast.

A writer in the St. Louis Republic says that the most vicious and fearless member of the brute creation is the peccary, or wild hog, of Mexico. This animal seems utterly devoid of fear and displays an intelligence in fighting man strangely at variance with its apparently complete lack of mental attributes.

Their ability to scent men is particularly marked. The only thing to do when they get after you is to run away from them as fast as a horse can carry you, and then there is no certainty that they won't catch you. They are nearly as swift as a horse, and their endurance is as great as their viciousness.

A friend of mine encountered a drove of them in a wild part of Mexico a few years ago, and his escape was almost miraculous. He very foolishly shot and wounded a number of them. Then he took refuge in a tree.

The peccaries kept him in the tree all that day and through the night. They circled round the tree, grunting and squealing their delight at the prospect of a feast. He soon exhausted his ammunition and brought down a peccary at each fire, but this had no terrors for the beasts.

Toward morning they began to eat those he had killed, after which they formed in line and trotted off. If they had not had some of their own number to devour, they would have guarded that tree until my friend, through sheer exhaustion, dropped from his perch and allowed them to make a meal of him.

The wildcats and tigers that infest the Mexican wilds flee from the peccaries with instinctive fear, and even rattlesnakes keep out of their path.

A Bit of London Weather.

Our weather is grown decidedly good for the last three days—very brisk, clear and dry. Before that it was as bad as weather at any time need be. Long continued plunges of wet, then clammy, glarry days on days of half wet (a kind of weather peculiar to London, and fully uglier than whole wet)—a world of black sunless pluister [a soft mixture, neither one thing nor another], very unpleasant to move about in! The incessant travel makes everything mud here, in spite of all that clats [a clat, a wooden scraper] and besoms can do. A kind of mud, too, which is as fine as paint and actually almost sticks like a kind of paint. I took, at last, into the country, with old clothes and trousers folded up. There the mud was natural mud, and far less of it; indeed little of it in comparison with other country. We dry again in a single day of brisk wind.—Carlyle Cor. in Atlantic.

Not Very Pathetic.

An Ohio woman visiting Boston for the first time has been doing the sights. "I had my greatest thrill down at Copp's Hill burying ground," she said.

"Yes, that's just the place for the historic emotions," commented her interlocutor. She smiled.

"As soon as my sister-in-law and I got into the place," she said, "I found myself almost stepping upon a grave with an inscription on a queer little iron cover sort of tomb. I jumped back, feeling the way you do when you step on a grave, and read the inscription, just three initials, no name or date. 'Isn't it pathetic?' I said to my sister-in-law. 'Oh, I don't know,' she answered, 'B. W. W. means Boston Water Works.'"—Boston Transcript.

Hourglasses In a London Church.

Nearly everybody is aware that at one time it was the custom in many churches to regulate the length of the sermon by an hourglass, which stood on the pulpit immediately fronting the preacher. Quite a number of these curious relics are preserved in various ecclesiastical edifices throughout the land, but the British and Foreign Sailors' church, situated in what was formerly Ratcliff highway, is the only one possessing four. They are in perfect preservation, and are fixed all together in a framework of solid brass.—London Tit-Bits.

Colored Cotton.

Peruvian cotton grows in 12 different colors, running from white to a rich dark red. Each color produces when the seed is planted the same color.

It is said that 95 per cent of Chinese children suffer from throat worms, which is attributed to bad weather and eating vegetables raw.

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Mrs A L Conklin

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1898.

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TWO ISLANDS.

Two islands lay within a lake at Munster,
And scarce three leagues of water flowed between;
On one Death came and went, but on the other
The shadow of his presence ne'er was seen.

Glad were the dwellers on one happy island,
For youth was there, high hopes, and lightsome hearts;
They built fair dwellings where they sang and feasted,
They bought and sold within their busy marts.

The years went swiftly by, almost uncounted,
Till marks of age were seen on many a face,
Till forms grew bent, and eyes grew dim and wistful,
Till life seemed weariness, and death a grace.

Disease grew rife, and pain was close companion,
Burdens pressed heavily, joys ceased to be,
Gain lost its charm, no more they cared for feasting,
And men grew tired with immortality.

And longingly they looked toward the island
Where sorrows ceased, and pain and all unrest,
Where cares could be laid down, at once, forever,
And deemed that island most supremely blest.

And lovers who in youth exulted, knowing
That in their future could no partings lie,
At last grew weary, and with solemn pity
Grieved for each other that they could not die.

And, though they spake no word, with furtive glances
They looked across the water's shimmering plain,
Unto those quiet fields of grass-grown hillocks,
And craved their utter, blissful rest to gain.

And, so the legend says—full many a shallop
Slipped from its moorings by Life's fair green isle,
And bore these heartsick ones to Death's own island,
To gain the boon denied such weary while.

—Utica Globe.

THE NEW TEACHER.

SCHOOL District No. 19, over in McComb County, had the reputation of being a very rough place for a young teacher, and no place at all for an old one.

It is a curious fact that any kind of a teacher can get along in some districts. The people are so kind; the children so apt and gentle; the schoolhouse so cosy and well furnished, and the salary paid so promptly and graciously, that teachers are never changed unless they marry or go into some other business.

I regret to say that model school districts are by no means in the majority; they are not nearly so plentiful as good teachers, for often all the success of a school depends largely on the hearty co-operation of the parents.

School 19, over in McComb County, was constantly changing its teachers. Every new teacher was perfection the first month; simply human the second, and if he or she remained through the third month the children were in rebellion at the instigation of their parents, and the brains of the gossips were busy concocting slanders which their tongues did not hesitate to utter.

Robert Cole had just graduated with honor from a well-known college, and by way of recruiting his health, replenishing his pocket-book and getting started in his legal studies he determined, in the absence of anything better, to teach school for a year.

The superintendent of schools for McComb County was Robert Cole's friend, and to him the young man applied.

"There is only one district in this county that has not a teacher engaged to open school at the end of the present holidays; it pays the largest salary in the county, and the money is sure, for the district is rich; but then——"

"But what, Mr. Moore?" asked Robert Cole, seeing that the superintendent hesitated.

"It is a hard district."

"How so?"

"Well, they slander the female teachers, particularly if they are pretty; and the big boys have a fashion of thrashing the male teachers."

"I should rather like to try a school like that," said the young man, with a laugh.

"Oh! I am sure, Mr. Cole, you could manage the boys, but the parents and older brothers interfere. Why, last year a young man taught in No. 19; he was a powerful fellow and a fine teacher, and he maintained order. Of course, he did some flogging, particularly with the Dooks, but a lot of the men folk lay for him one night, and after beating him they threw him into the pond, and if he hadn't been an expert swimmer he'd have drowned. As it was he escaped, and the very next day he resigned," said Mr. Moore.

"Who are the Dooks?"

"It is a large family; they are related in some way to nearly every one in the district, and I believe—yes, I am sure—two of them are trustees at this time."

"Are there no good people in the district?" asked Robert Cole, feeling a bit discouraged, yet anxious to undertake the school for its very difficulties.

"Oh, my! yes; indeed, a majority of the people mean to do right and would change matters if they could; but they are a quiet, law-abiding folk, who need a leader and dread to act for themselves. If you say so, I can get you the school," said Mr. Moore.

"I shall be thankful if you do. I have a theory of my own about managing hard boys, and I should like to try it," said Robert Cole.

The superintendent said "Very well," and within a week Robert Cole had met the trustees and was engaged for the ensuing school year.

He was a well-built, handsome young fellow, and during the ten days that elapsed between his engagement and the time when school was to open he visited all families that had children, and did his best to create a good impression. In this he was successful, and when he opened school the inhabitants in No. 19 felt that they had at last got the teacher they had been looking for years and years.

The doctor and the clergyman and a few other observant people shook their heads and said one to the other:

"Young Mr. Cole is certainly an accomplished gentleman, but his refinement and culture are all so much against him. The Dooks will either drive him out, or he will leave in disgust, as others have done, long before the term is out."

Robert Cole's plan was to do his work conscientiously; to treat all alike, and never to give an order which he had not well considered, and which he was not prepared to enforce. He determined to keep his temper, and to require prompt obedience from the very start.

It was often remarked that School 19 always began the new term with a new teacher, on which occasion the building was always packed; but as the term wore on the attendance grew less, until at the close there were neither scholars nor teacher.

Before getting to work Robert Cole made a quiet little speech to the children, and while he was talking he noticed a shock-haired lad of 17, with a hair-lip, who persisted in tickling the ear of a little boy in front of him with a straw.

Robert stopped, and pointing to the culprit he asked:

"What is your name, sir?"

The culprit looked about him with a laugh, as if he expected some one else to answer.

"Come up here, sir," said Robert, sternly.

The culprit again looked about him and laughed.

He was still looking about him when he felt a hand on his collar, and before he knew what was up he was jerked into the aisle and dragged up to the platform, where the teacher picked him up and set him against the wall.

"What is your name, sir?" Robert asked again.

The boy with the hair-lip stammered: "My name's Bill Dook."

"Bill Dook, I have heard of you, but I was not prepared to see you begin your devilment before I began my school. Now, I should prefer to get along well with you and with every other boy and girl in school, but I want you to know that you must do as I say from the very first, or else I shall flog you and put you out of school."

"My father's a trustee," gasped Bill Dook.

"I don't care if he is fifty trustees. You must promise to do as I say or I shall fling you out of school now; you understand?"

"Ye—yes," said Bill Dook.

"Say 'yes, sir.'"

"Yes, sir, I understand."

"Good; go back to your seat."

Robert Cole resumed his inaugural address just as if nothing had happened.

Beyond lecturing a red-headed girl of 16 till she cried—she was also a Dook—nothing unusual occurred during the rest of the day.

Robert examined his scholars, praised the bright ones, encouraged the backward and got them all classified.

Up to this time the oldest inhabitant of District 19 could not recall a teacher who began operations after Mr. Cole's manner.

He had not been there long enough to have his qualifications as a teacher called in question by the gossips; they did not know him long enough to make charges against his character, so even the Dooks had to confess that, while the young teacher had rather queer notions to start with, he meant right.

Robert Cole got his school well organized; he treated all alike, and while during study hours he never relaxed his discipline, at noon and recess he went out and played with the children, and so prevented rude conduct and vulgar language.

Bill Dook was on his guard and took care not to offend again, though hitherto he had been the terror of all the teachers; from his dogged manner, Robert Cole saw that the fellow harbored revenge, and that sooner or later he would try to gratify it.

As the winter came on Ned Dook, a young man of 20, who had left school "for good" two years before, took it into his head to attend again.

Ned Dook was a heavy, powerful fellow, and had the reputation of being the best wrestler in the county.

One of Robert's friends hinted to him that Ned Dook's object in coming to school was to make trouble for the teacher rather than to get instruction from him, and Robert soon saw that his friend was right.

The teacher, not a bit alarmed, determined to carry out his one rule for all. He would not let the big boys smoke or chew tobacco either in the schoolhouse or on the grounds.

"Edward Dook, are you chewing tobacco?" asked the teacher, the day after the big brother had entered the school.

"Yes, I am," said Ned Dook. And to prove it he spat on the floor.

"You cannot chew tobacco here; apart from the example you set the younger boys, I cannot stand such filth in the schoolroom."

"I've chawed for years," laughed Ned.

"I don't care what you have done; you can't use tobacco in this schoolhouse. Go to the door and throw that stuff in your mouth out."

Ned Dook laughed and threw the quid on the floor.

"Pick that stuff up and throw it out," said the teacher, calmly and firmly.

"Throw it out yourself, Mr. Teacher, but I won't," said Ned Dook.

"It is ten minutes to noon, but I shall dismiss school now and call it ten minutes earlier. The school will all leave but Edward Dook."

With alarm in their faces, the children went out, and some of the bigger boys, among them Bill Dook, with a look of satisfaction on his ugly face, looked in the windows.

Edward Dook tried to smile when the teacher locked the door and came back to him, but his trembling lips showed that his confidence in himself was somewhat shaken.

"Will you do as I told you, sir?" said the teacher, coming so close that he might have laid his hand on the other's arm.

Ned Dook's reply was a fierce oath and a savage blow.

"You licked my brother, but you can't lick me!"

Robert Cole saw his tack and knew his man. He threw off the blow with his right hand, and before Ned Dook, who was as clumsy as he was powerful, could recover a blow planted between his eyes sent him in a heap to the floor.

Quick as a flash, Robert dragged his rebellious pupil to the platform and set him on his feet.

The young savage struck another blow and again was knocked down. Then Robert seized a short pointer, and he applied it to the fellow's arms and shoulders till he roared with pain.

"Will you do as I say, Ned Dook?"

"Yes," howled the beaten cur.

"Then pick up that tobacco and throw it out. Quick, or I shall take off your coat and wear out another pointer on you."

Ned Dook picked up the tobacco, and when the teacher opened the door for him to throw it out he ran bare-headed like a deer in the direction of his home, followed by his frightened brother.

During the rest of the day Robert continued as if nothing had happened, and his school was a model of order.

School had just been dismissed for the day, when Ned Dook's father and Ned Dook's uncle, both trustees and powerful men under 50, came to the school and demanded an explanation.

Robert saw that these men meant fight, but that they were made of the same material as the younger bullies. He explained, and said in conclusion:

"If either of you men came to my school I should expect you to obey me."

"But if we didn't do so?" asked Ned's uncle.

"Then I should make you."

"Do you think you could?"

"I don't know whether you intend coming to my school or not, Mr. Dook," said Robert, "but I know pretty well why you and your brother are here. Your family has been a curse to this district, but they must not stand in my way." Here he rose, and, locking the schoolhouse door, he put the key in his pocket and said as he came back: "If either of you, or both of you together, imagine that I cannot flog you as quickly as if you were boys, I'll undertake to undeceive you."

The Dooks exchanged glances. They were flogged without striking a blow. They offered their hands to Robert and called him a brick, and told him to do as he pleased from this time on and they would stand by him.

Robert took them at their word, and District 19, from being the worst, became the very best in the county.

A lady succeeded Robert Cole and she said she had never met with better pupils or nicer people.

Robert practiced law near by, and the Dooks became his clients, not that they had a high admiration for his intellectual acquirements, but because they believed that the ability to resist was a primary qualification for a lawyer, and Robert had that quality in perfection.—New York Ledger.

There are four States in which mules are very numerous—Missouri, Texas, Georgia and Tennessee.

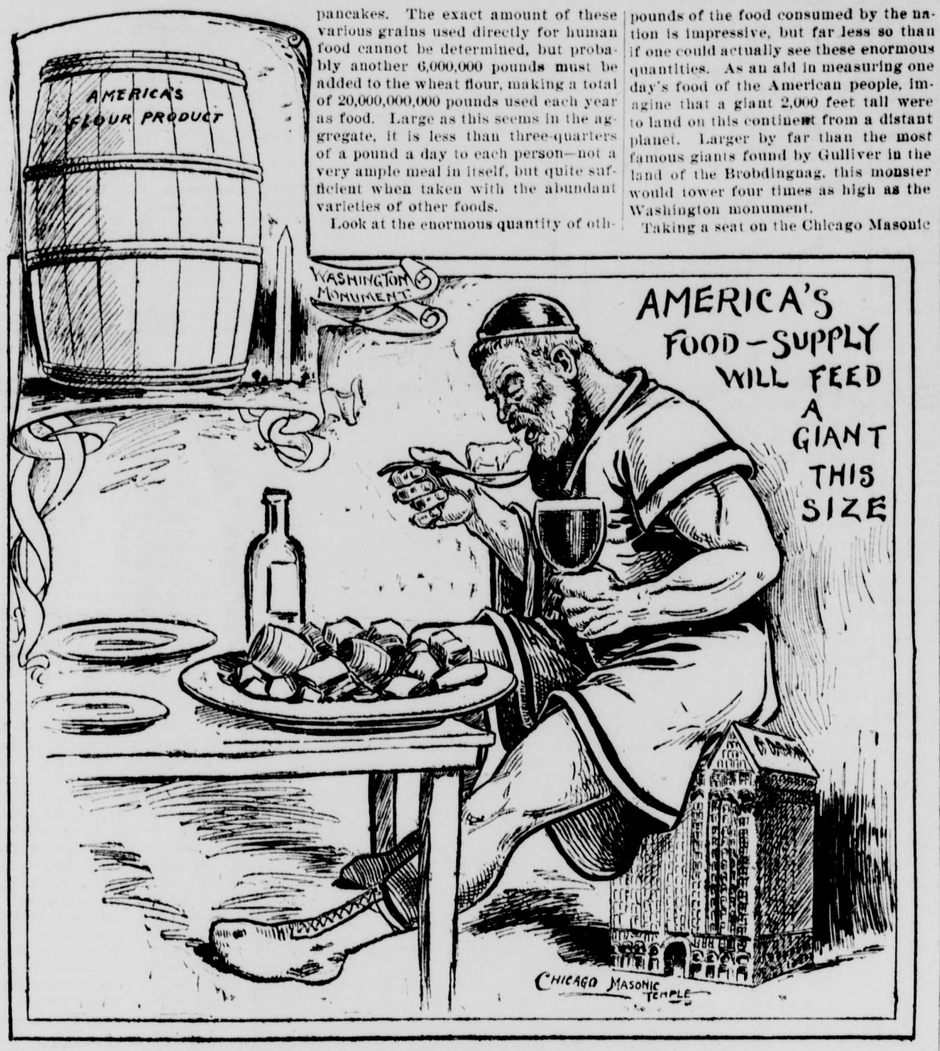
Probably few people who visit London are aware that one of the most novel sights of the great city is that of the pigeons round the public buildings.

The cries of sea birds, especially sea gulls, are very valuable to sailors in misty weather. The birds cluster on the cliffs and coast, and their cries warn boatmen that they are near the land.

Natal's hippopotamuses are extinct. The last herd was protected by the government on a reservation near Durban, but did so much damage to the surrounding sugar plantations that orders were given to have it destroyed.

An effort has been made to determine the pulling strength of elephants, horses and men. Attached to a dynamometer, Barnum & Bailey's largest elephant registered a pull of two and a half tons on the second trial, but a smaller and more active elephant gave a record of five and a half tons—whether as the result of a steady pull or a sudden jerk appears to be uncertain. A pair of powerful horses registered a ton and a fifth, while it required the strength of eighty-three men to equal the pull of the smaller elephant.

AMERICA ALONE CAN PREVENT THE WORLD FROM STARVING.



IF the strength of a country be measured by the abundance and nutritive value of its food, then the United States stands easily at the head of the dominant nations of the world. Not only can the farmers, the meadows and the orchards supply the needs of our own citizens, but there is left an immense surplus to be shipped to other countries.

Take wheat, for example, one of the leading staples. During the past ten years the nation's wheat crop has averaged about 465,000,000 bushels, ranging from less than 400,000,000 bushels in 1893 to over 600,000,000 two years earlier. The average yearly exports of this wheat for the same decade were 140,000,000 bushels, leaving 325,000,000 for home consumption. Excluding the wheat used for seed and for purposes other than human food, the present consumption is estimated to be a little less than one barrel of flour per capita, or 70,000,000 barrels for the nearly 75,000,000 population. That means an annual consumption of 14,000,000,000 pounds of flour—a bulk which, put into a single receptacle, would require a barrel twice the height of Washington monument and correspondingly big in circumference. Were all this flour made into bread it would yield 20,000,000,000 pound loaves. Reversing the metaphor of the sermon on the mount and "giving bread for a stone," these loaves would pave a roadway 36 feet wide and extending around the world. If bakery wagons were loaded each with 1,000 of the loaves, 20,000,000 would be needed to move the bread. They would make a procession over 60,000 miles long of 18 abreast from ocean to ocean. Of course, not all the flour is made into bread, since millions of pies, cakes and other products of the cook's art come from these 70,000,000 flour barrels.

Last year the farms of the country raised wheat sufficient to supply this enormous demand at home, besides sending 143,000,000 bushels to other countries. Of this export two-thirds went to Great Britain and less than a tenth to the rest of Europe. Six bushels in 100 went to our neighbor on the north and nine more to the other American countries. Australia and Asia took 10,000,000 bushels and Africa 4,000,000 bushels. But unless the nation's farms yield a larger wheat crop less will be exported in the future. At the present rate of consumption the increased population will demand the entire product in another decade.

The American Corn Crop.

But, while wheat is the staple, Americans do not live by bread alone. The corn crop is about four times as large as that of wheat, and about 1,700,000,000 bushels remain for consumption in our own country. But only a fraction of this reaches the stomach of man direct. For the most part it is taken in the pork, beef, milk, butter, eggs and other products of animals that fatten on its substance. In recent years, apparently, the direct use of corn for man's food is increasing in the form of "mixed" flour, patent food preparations, brown bread, corn dodgers and like cookery. Whole regions of the South use corn almost exclusively in preference to wheat flour.

Of the other grains which are partly used for food there is the oat crop, averaging 700,000,000 bushels, most of which remains in this country. Then there is the barley crop of some 70,000,000 bushels. And the usual yield of rye yearly is 8,000,000 bushels, very little of which is exported. But barley and rye are largely reduced to fluid form before the American consents to take them into his stomach. Some 15,000,000 bushels of buckwheat enter each year into the composition of American pancakes. The exact amount of these various grains used directly for human food cannot be determined, but probably another 6,000,000 pounds must be added to the wheat flour, making a total of 20,000,000,000 pounds used each year as food. Large as this seems in the aggregate, it is less than three-quarters of a pound a day to each person—not a very ample meal in itself, but quite sufficient when taken with the abundant varieties of other foods.

Look at the enormous quantity of other favorite American food products. The average potato crop in recent years has been about 225,000,000 bushels. Some 45,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes are raised for the annual consumption. The yield of peas is 6,000,000 bushels, of beans 8,000,000, and of onions 2,500,000. More than 500,000 bushels of Spanish and Bermuda onions are imported each year. Half of the 300,000,000 pounds of rice used during the year comes from other countries.

The consumption of sugar reaches the astonishing total of 5,500,000,000 pounds, but only one-eighth of this is raised at home. Dairy products play a most important part in the food supply. To spread the bread, make the pies and concoct other appetizing dainties requires an annual supply of not less than 1,350,000,000 pounds of butter. Cheese is used to the extent of 230,000,000 pounds yearly. Made into one gigantic cheese it would measure 450 feet in diameter and half as many feet in height. The milk supply amounts to no less than 7,000,000,000 quarts annually, yet this is only half a pint a day to each person. Of this supply of milk Chicago takes 46,000,000 quarts and greater New York 634,000,000 quarts. Then there are the eggs, of which 850,000,000 dozen are used each year. Placed end to end they would girdle the world twelve times at the equator. But the egg supply is not excessive, since it allows less than three eggs a week to each person.

No people in the world eat as much meat as the Americans. The Secretary of Agriculture places the annual meat bill at $900,000,000. Figures can only be approximate, yet a fair estimate places the beef consumed at 5,000,000,000 pounds, pork at 4,000,000,000 and mutton at 800,000,000 pounds. With poultry and game the total meat eaten annually cannot be less than 10,000,000,000 pounds, which is nearly two pounds a day for each family of five persons. The exports of meat products are enormous.

Then there is the drink question. Last year Americans drank 1,200,000,000 gallons of coffee and 1,100,000,000 gallons of tea. To these must be added beer, 1,200,000,000 gallons, wines 25,000,000, and distilled spirits, such as whisky, brandy and rum, 90,000,000 gallons. This gives a grand total of over 3,600,000,000 gallons, or about forty-eight gallons for each man, woman and child. If you add the cocoa, "soft" drinks, mineral waters, etc., the total, not including plain water used for drinking purposes, is easily swelled to 4,000,000,000 gallons, or more than a gallon a person per week of liquids other than clear water. On the average a person drinks his own weight of these drinks every three months.

Vast Food Consumption.

All told, the consumption of solid food by this one nation during the year amounts in its raw state to some 90,000,000,000 pounds, or a little more than three pounds a day for each person. This means that the people eat their own weight of food about once in each month. The total cost must be placed at not less than $3,500,000,000 a year, to which must be added another $1,000,000,000 for drinks, making the total for food and drink more than could be purchased by the entire gold supply of the world. Of this expenditure, roughly, $1,000,000,000 goes for meat and fish, $700,000,000 for eggs and dairy products, $500,000,000 for wheat and other grains, an equal amount for fruits and sugar, and $300,000,000 for vegetables.

The 90,000,000,000 pounds of food consumed is about 1,200 pounds a year for each person. On a fair average the Americans may be considered a well-fed people. The statement in billions of pounds of the food consumed by the nation is impressive, but far less so than if one could actually see these enormous quantities. As an aid in measuring one day's food of the American people, imagine that a giant 2,000 feet tall were to land on this continent from a distant planet. Larger by far than the most famous giants found by Gulliver in the land of the Brobdingnag, this monster would tower four times as high as the Washington monument.

Taking a seat on the Chicago Masonic Temple roof, suppose he were to call upon the nations to supply him with food. He would need an amount equal to that consumed by 75,000,000 people. Set his daily supply before him and see what it would be. On a bread plate half as big as a city block would rest a loaf of bread 300 feet long and half as broad. Beside it would stand a pie as large as a gas house. From a saucer the size of a tugboat he would sip his oatmeal, with a spoon whose bowl would hold a trolley car. A smoking piece of beefsteak would be twenty-five feet thick and extend over an area equal to ten city lots; a covered dish contains three mammoth white potatoes and a sweet potato, each 100 feet long. His pat of butter would measure 100 feet in diameter. By his side is a glass of milk as large as the tower of the North Side water works, an egg 100 feet long, an apple of equal height and a 600-foot cube of sugar, making up most of the day's food.

But this giant does not forget to ask for drink. Besides two or three glasses of water, each the height of a tall office building, he drinks half the beer from a bottle which towers above a twenty-story structure, takes a sip of wine and two (giant) fingers of whisky. A mammoth cup of coffee and another nearly as large of tea are disposed of during the day. Yet all this food and drink represents only the quantities of these articles that disappear down the throats of the American people every twenty-four hours.

WEST POINT OF MEXICO.

One of the Most Picturesque Military Academies in the World.

Mexico has a West Point, which is one of the most picturesque as well as best military academies in the world. One of the sights of the capital city is the cadet in his neat, tasty uniform, with his erect military bearing and general air of superiority. The academy is in the ancient castle of Chapultepec, where Mexico's young men are indoctrinated in the art of war. All but the north end of the castle, facing the city, is devoted to the school. The north wing is the summer home of the President.

THE WEST POINT OF MEXICO.

The cadets receive frequent leaves of absence from school duties, a favor which they accept with eagerness. They usually go to the city in pairs and pose in little groups about the streets and paseos. Their uniforms are attractive, as all uniforms are, and the young fellows are as well versed in the cognate arts of war and flirtation as are the young men who attend the academy on the banks of the Hudson.

The castle makes an ideal, healthful place for the school. The view from the broad court in front is magnificent, covering the entire valley and including the two great snow-capped mountains to the east. The school buildings are being added to and improved.

The records do not show that any one was ever sensible enough to give a bride a cook book for a wedding present.

"Is Hobbs a man of fads?" "I'm inclined to think so. He has a fifth wife.

Harvey—George said he kissed you. Did he? Flora (ambiguously)—Not much.—Boston Transcript.

Teacher—Mary, make a sentence with "dogma" as subject. Mary (after careful thought)—The dogma has three puppies.—Ex.

"Did you say the man was shot in the woods, doctar?" "No, I didn't; I said he was shot in the lumbar region."—Yonkers Statesman.

Footlight—Who is the most promising person in your company? Sue Brette—Oh, the manager, by all means.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Snagsby is the most devoted golfman I ever met. The only meat he eats is sausage." "Ball?" "No, links."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"There's a young woman who makes little things count." "How does she do it?" "Teaches arithmetic in a primary school."—Boston Globe.

"What a sanguine man Cooper is!" "Sanguine? He advertised for a middle-aged typewriter girl and expected to get applications."—Mexican Herald.

"Tommy," said the teacher to a pupil in the juvenile class, "what is syntax?" "I guess it must be the tax on whisky," replied Tommy.—Chicago News.

Blister—I'd like to see that new device of yours for preventing the theft of a watch. Kister—Can't show it. It was stolen from me yesterday by a pickpocket.

"Mary, there's dust on the piano at least six weeks old." "But, Missis, that's the fault of the last maid—I've only been here three weeks."—Fliegende Blaetter.

The lady in the sunbonnet—Oh, I guess you think whatever you say goes. The lady in the curl papers—If you hear it, it does; it goes all over the neighborhood.

Student—Fellows, the sheriff came to my rooms to-day. He seems to me just like a child. All—How so? Student—He wants everything he sees!—Lustige Blaetter.

Stranger—Is your society here very select? Arizona Al—See them graves over thar? They was all filled by fellers who came to our dances without invitashuns.—Brooklyn Life.

Miriam—Did you take the picture of the young man on the mantel? Mildred—Yes. Miriam—Friend of yours, I suppose? Mildred—Well, he was before I took the picture.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Soldier's Mother—I got a letter from George to-day, and he is grumbling about the victuals in the army. The Soldier's Wife—I am glad to hear that he is making himself at home.—Indianapolis Journal.

Reelman (to guest)—Oh, I assure you that I never make a business of fishing; I merely fish for recreation. Mrs. Reelman—Yes, and that's about the only thing I ever knew him to catch.—Richmond Dispatch.

Smith (the good father)—When I say anything in the presence of my children, I am very careful to have it accurate. Jones (the wretched bachelor)—Yes; I suppose they'd call you down if it wasn't.—Detroit Journal.

A wag the other day asked his friend: "How many knaves do you suppose live in this street beside yourself?" "Besides myself!" replied the other; "do you mean to insult me?" "Well, then," said the first, "how many do you reckon including yourself?"

Ex-servant—My husband's been beatin' me again, Miss Mary, and I'd twenty minds to have him arrested. Miss Mary—Why didn't you? Ex-servant—Well, I was thinkin' too, with me so lame, and him not workin', how'd I ever get money to pay the fine!—Life.

A little girl who had been told not to ask for anything to eat at a neighbor's came home with a face very suggestive of lunching. When asked by her mother why she had asked for something, she said: "But, mamma, I didn't ask Mrs. G. I just looked at her and said, 'Can't you see how hungry I am?'"—Truth.

Farmer Whiffletree—You say you want a job and would work for a cent a minute? Why, that is sixty cents an hour, six dollars a day, thirty-six dollars a week, a hundred and—— Weary Willie (faintly)—Hold on dere, boss! Call it half a cent a minute, den. I only want ter do five cents' worth.—Judge.

"I suppose," said the farm hand, who was looking for a job, "that you believe in the eight-hour system?" "That's what I do," replied the farmer. "I work eight hours in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon, but along about haylin' and harvest time I occasionally put in two or three hours extra."

"I saw a sign-painter barely save himself," said the student boarder, "by catching as he fell the sign he had finished. He was suspended twenty feet from the sidewalk." "He is not the first man," said Asbury Peppers, "who hung breathless on his own words when no one else did."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sammie had just returned from Sunday school, and his mother asked him if he had been a good boy. "No; not very," was the truthful reply. "Then you didn't get a good behavior card?" queried his mother. "Oh, yes, I did," replied the precocious youngster, "I saved the money you gave me for the heathen and bought two from the other boys."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30 1898

The greatest travesty on justice in California is the acquittal of Rosser, the Tennessee volunteer who shot and killed a young married man named Hildebrand in a San Francisco market stall. The murder was entirely without provocation. The assassin was drunk and seeking a victim. Two trials were had; in the first the jury disagreed. In both the defense was that the liquor drunk by Rosser had been drugged and that he was therefore not responsible for his acts. On that plea he was acquitted and at once hurried out of the State. Thus a new method of evading punishment for murder has been devised. It is only necessary to get crazy drunk on cheap whiskey and take the trail for a victim. It matters not if no provocation is given, it will only be necessary to state that the liquor was drugged in order to go scot-free. The whisky drunk by Rosser just before he murdered Hildebrand was undoubtedly very bad, but it does not appear that proof of drugging was offered, nor has there been any attempt made to reach and punish the wretches who are supposed—for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice—to have doctored the miserable stuff absorbed by the murderer. If the precedent established by this case is to be followed, no man's life is safe. The home and the place of business may be invaded. Women and children are in danger if they walk the streets. California will reap a bitter harvest if she continues to sow such seed. This State has the reputation of being foremost in theoretical reforms. Some of our laws are radical in the extreme, yet in the practical administration of justice we have achieved but a sorry fame.

Some shrewd attorneys—and it is the business of attorneys to be shrewd—have persuaded the boards of supervisors of nearly all the counties of the State to give them half what they can collect from the State on a claim that the State ought to pay its proportion of the commissions allowed for collecting taxes on personal property, the whole of which the counties have been paying. The whole sum amounts to some million and a quarter of dollars. Now suppose they collect this of the State? The State will be short that much, and these same counties will be called upon to pay right back into the State treasury the amount they get plus the amount the attorneys get. This is certainly a very shrewd financial operation. Nobody can blame the attorneys. Each county that gets five hundred dollars will have to pay a thousand dollars into the State treasury next year. Awfully shrewd! Almost crafty! If the suit is decided in favor of the counties the half dozen that are not in the machine will get the full amount, but will have to pay it right back in the shape of increased taxes. Who makes any money?

Wells, Fargo & Co's reply to the suit against it to compel it to pay the war tax on packages instead of saddling it on its customers is amusing. The company pleads that a decision compelling it to bear the cost of a stamp for each and every package forwarded would mean "a dead loss to the company of $510 a day or 160,000 a year." It would be no dead loss. The money would go toward paying the expenses of a war by which the company gained as much as the rest of the country. Everybody is contributing more or less. That the company has to contribute $160,000 a year shows how well it can afford to pay it. Could the patrons of the company plead that they ought not to pay any of its charges for carrying letters or parcels, because such charges represented a dead loss to them?

The Call is just now engaged in the task of showing up the unworthiness of U. S. Grant, Jr., to be a Senator for California. It is charged that he used money to elect legislators, and he is further accused of having been a free silver advocate in 1896. The Call ought to be careful about fixing the date in 1896 when it was treason to advocate the free and independent coinage of the white metal, for the columns of that paper in May and June of that year will testify that John D. Spreckels was as enthusiastically in favor of silver as the supporters of Bryan were in the last presidential campaign.

If Congress desires to save the Government many thousands of dollars in revenue, they had better rush that bill extending our customs and navigation laws to Hawaii. A nice little scheme, hatched by the shrewdest class of men in the world, the importers and exporters of America and Europe, has just been discovered. They plan to import vast quantities of merchandise into the Hawaiian Islands at the low tariff that now prevails there and at their leisure dump the goods into the United States with a clear gain of 40 per cent. ad valorem. Such business acumen would be worthy of admiration if directed against the revenues of some other Government.

Ex-Secretary of State Day is a thrifty individual. He resigned a seat in the cabinet where he was receiving a salary of $8,000 per annum to become one of our peace commissioners at Paris. He worked 93 days at this job, counting traveling and entertaining as labor, and for this is to receive $100,000. Whitelaw Reid, a New York editor, will get a like sum, and the secretary of the commission, James Bassett Moore, will have to be satisfied with $50,000. The United States Senators on the commission will get nothing but their expenses, since they did not resign their seats in the Senate.

DRESS AND FASHION.

EVENING DRESSES AND COIFFURES—A PRINCESS CLOTH GOWN.

Satin and Velvet Ribbon Profusely Used For Garniture—Perpendicular Line Trimming, Fringes and Silk Cord Lacing—The New Padded Decoration.

Happy the woman whose "bonny brown hair" looks all the prettier for "the knot of blue ribbon," for blue is a favorite tone of the moment in evening gowns. The lovely shades of turquoise blend with primrose and show off gold and diamond embroidery with which most of them are bedizened. And it seems that with this particular shade

BUTTERFLY AND HIGH COMB COIFFURES.

of blue the medici collars from the shoulders look better than with almost any other tint, especially when worked in gold; for gold run lace is one of the extravagances of the day.

Apropos of evening dress may be mentioned some new evening coiffures. In one of these the hair is dressed with the high comb now so greatly in vogue, the arrangement being carried out with a cluster of curls above the comb. A second coiffure, from its clever arrangement of wings or loops, has gained the name of "the butterfly."

Satin and velvet ribbons figure once more as fashionable dress trimmings. The skirt of a gray veiling dress is trimmed with innumerable rows of narrow black velvet, requiring some dozens of yards to make it what it should be. At the hem many rows follow the outline of the skirt, but above they are put on in rounded form, the two arrangements divided by a space.

Perpendicular line trimming of colored ribbon in groups of three lines on skirt and bodice affords the simple but distinguished garniture of some of the finest imported cloth gowns. Green on black and blue on gray represent some of the combinations.

Pink evening gowns in the fashion are pretty sure to show a touch of black somewhere. Black ruches in soft chiffon fall over the sleeves or hem the edge of the skirt, and with this there often appears an admixture of lightest dove color, a shade much in vogue and noticeable also in the newest light tinted cloth gowns.

Silk fringe and colored cord lacing furnish newest garnitures for skirt and bodice of house dresses. For example, an opening cut out showing a contrasting color underneath will have a lacing of cord across.

Much interest at present is centered in a new form of dress decoration

PRINCESS GOWN WITH PADDED DESIGN.

which may best be likened to the padded stitching employed by saddlers. It is as though a conventional design or "motif" were stitched out in broad lines and the intervening space filled with padding. The extreme originality of this and the difficulty of its production will probably reserve it for the exclusive few. The second cut exploits the charms of this new decoration and also shows a simulated princess effect started by a box plait at the waist and continued below the band down the center of the skirt.

HOME MIXED FERTILIZER.

Items From the Ohio Station About Fertilizing Materials and Their Cost.

For several years the Ohio station has been using a mixture of equal parts of tankage and acid phosphate, with a small addition of muriate of potash (200 pounds to the ton), with most satisfactory results, but in order to make a more direct comparison of this mixture with factory mixtures the station began a year ago a comparative experiment in which four brands of factory mixed fertilizers, bought direct from four of the oldest fertilizer manufacturing firms in the state, are being used side by side with four home mixtures, made from the materials named, in such a way as to give approximately equal percentages of ammonia, total and available phosphoric acid and potash in the home mixtures to those claimed in the factory mixed brands.

The general outcome of this test to date is that home mixtures of similar chemical composition, made from the materials named, have given an equal increase of crop when used on corn with standard brands of factory mixed fertilizers, and at a reduction of more than 40 per cent in cost.

Acid phosphate is the basis of the phosphoric acid in practically all factory mixed fertilizers. It is a fossil bone, found in South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee, which is ground to a fine powder and mixed with sulphuric acid in order to make its phosphoric acid more easily soluble. The northern markets are supplied chiefly from Baltimore, where it may be bought at prices ranging from $10 per ton for single sack lots down to $7.50 per ton in carloads in bulk for a grade analyzing 14 per cent soluble phosphoric acid. In the experiments made at the Ohio experiment station a pound of available phosphoric acid in acid phosphate has apparently been as effective as a pound of phosphoric acid in bone.

Tankage is made at all the great slaughter houses. It contains both phosphoric acid and ammonia and is variable in quality. Different grades are classed as 6 and 35, 7 and 30, 8 and 20, 9 and 20, etc., meaning that they contain 6 per cent ammonia and 35 per cent bone phosphate or 7 per cent ammonia and 30 per cent bone phosphate, etc., the term bone phosphate meaning that combination of phosphoric acid and lime which is found in bone and of which it is 46 per cent is phosphoric acid. The lower grades shade off below into raw bone, which might be called a 3 and 50 tankage, and above into dried blood, which contains 10 to 14 per cent ammonia with 2 or 3 per cent or only a trace of phosphoric acid.

A 7 and 30 tankage has been sold in Cleveland for several years at the uniform price of $17 per ton in single sacks or carloads. The latest quotations in Chicago range from $12.50 per ton for 6 and 35 tankage up to $15.50 for 9 and 20 tankage, this being the standard grade.

Muriate of potash is a product of the Stassfurt mines in Germany, and its sale is controlled by a German syndicate. It may be bought in New York or Cleveland at about 2 to 2½ cents per pound. Both acid phosphate and tankage are fine, dry meals, in perfect condition to be used in the fertilizer drill, and mixing them does not alter their condition. Muriate of potash resembles common salt in appearance, except that it is usually somewhat yellowish in color. In its commercial condition it is about half actual potash.

A Business Method.

The cut, from The Farm Journal, tells it own story. The owner of this device is going to know hereafter just what each cow is doing. He will weigh each cow's milk as it is drawn, and then put it down on the paper in black and white—the milk record for each week. The prosperous farmer makes use of business methods. He knows what each animal is doing, and whether she gains or loses on particular kinds of feed. Guesswork is poor business on the farm, as elsewhere.

WEIGHING THE MILK.

And in this connection it may be mentioned that the pleasing, cleanly and economical practice of delivering milk in glass bottles is steadily increasing.

Sending Flowers by Mail.

It is always a trouble to know how to send flowers any distance to keep them from bruising and withering. A bunch of violets which was sent into the city the other day must have been in a close box for 36 hours before being taken out and put into water, and at the end of that time the flowers looked as fresh as if they had just been picked. They were tied up tightly in a bunch with a little maidenhair fern surrounding them, as such a bouquet is made, and then wrapped in oiled paper and placed in a square box the corners of which were filled in with the oiled paper to prevent them from tossing about.—New York Times.

FASHION AND FABRIC.

French ecru is the fashionable tint in laces this season.

White pongee is one of the materials used for yachting gowns.

The hat which turns back from the face is the latest Parisian fancy.

Rumor says that white skirts will soon oust the silk ones from favor.

Red and dark heliotrope forms one of the season's combinations of color.

A sash of black spangled tulle is very effective on a gown of some pale tint.

The gray faded shades of blue, red and brown are the popular colors for gowns.

A Roman sash with silk hose to match will add much to your white organdie costume.

Sapphire blue velvet and turquoise blue silk are used in combination to form the vest of a tan cloth gown.

Some of the newest coats are quite long in the back, rounding down from the front, and fastened a little to one side.

Black silk coats made by the tailors and stitched and pressed in the most approved fashion are one of the Parisian novelties.

The daintiest petticoats for summer wear are made of pink and blue batiste, with embroidered flounces for trimming.

White barege over white taffeta and trimmed with white satin ribbon and white chiffon makes a lovely summer dress.

The latest linen collar has pointed tab ends standing up at the back and a turnover finish in front, which folds down over the cravat.

Silk muslin is the material for the hot weather shirt waists, which are made with the inevitable tucked chemisette and collar band of mull.

The Greek peplum is revived in a modified form for the tea gown and demidress costumes, and transparent materials which display the figure to good advantage are favored.

The latest thing in belts to wear with shirt waists is a soft taffeta ribbon, five inches wide, made tight enough to wrinkle into half that width and fastened with a pretty silver gilt buckle.

The mushroom hat with a low crown and a brim that curves down all around is one of the many shapes which have some merit as a protection for the eyes. It is trimmed simply or elaborately with flowers and is charming on a young girl.—New York Sun.

Chinese Generals in Jail.

The death has occurred in the prisons of the Chinese Board of punishment of another of the generals confined there on the charge of cowardice during the late war with Japan and awaiting the execution which never came through the liberal distribution of the never failing silver cycee. The general whose death is now reported was Huang Shihlin, who deserted his brigade at the time of the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese army, but was eventually captured, disguised as a Buddhist priest, somewhere near Canton. There now remain three others of these generals in prison.—North China Herald.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Building a Branch Jail at Bigpine.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the board of supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made November 21, 1898, sealed proposals will be received for the construction of a branch jail in the town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California to comply with the following specifications: To be 14x16 feet, double wall, double ceiling, double floor and double partitions, to be laid diagonally. The sills 4x4; joists 2x6, ceiling joist 2x4 braced to the roof plates and rafters 2x4; the building to be battened on the outside with 1x4; all of the one inch lumber to be surfaced; three doors 3x5 double as inside walls; the building to be 10 foot walls. Three jail locks. Hinges to be such as put in with 5/16 bolts. Three hasps to suit the doors. One 12x12 ventilator in each cell. Redwood shingles.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Building Branch Jail at Bigpine" and addressed to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 5th day of January 1899, and opened by said board on the first day of January, 1899, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Building a Branch Jail at Lonepine.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made November 21, 1898, sealed proposals will be received for the construction of a branch jail in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California to comply with the following specifications: To be 14x16 feet, double walls, double ceiling, double floors and double partitions, to be laid diagonally. The sills 2x4; joist 2x6; ceiling joists 2x4 braced to the ceiling plate and rafter 2x4; the building to be battened on the outside with 1x4; all of the one inch lumber to be surfaced. Three doors 3x6 double as inside walls; the building to be 10 foot walls. Three jail locks. Hinges to be such as put in with 5/16 bolts. Three hasps to suit the doors. One 12x12 ventilator in each cell. Redwood shingles.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for building branch jail at Lonepine" addressed to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 5th day of Jan. 1899 and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on that 5 day of Jan., 1899 and the board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Respectfully submitte I,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1898			
July 1	To cash on hand	$12 025 12	
5	cash from A M Given, tax col	539 42	
5	P A Chalfant, co. assessor	1 875 56	
	P A Chalfant assessor	38 10	
	cash from A M Given, tax collector	27 00	
	D J Hession, clerk fees	8 65	
	D J Hession, recorder, fees	62 30	
	J H Shannon, int on State land	33 60	
8	A A Cashbaugh, int State land	33 60	
9	J H Shannon, fines	2 25	
13	Samuel T Black, School money	3,074 06	
18	Jack Mallory, red	3 00	
	Joseph Shively, red	1 00	
	A V Davidson, fines	7 00	
24	E H Edwards, int State land	32 00	
27	Margaret Sanders, Big Pine bonds	3,000 00	
		20 762 72	
Aug 1	A M Given, tax col.	2 400	
	P A Chalfant, Co. Assessor	60 98	
	A M Given, Tax collector	15 00	
	A M Given, sheriff fees	1 50	
	D J Hession, recorder fees	48 15	
	D J Hession, clerk, fees	28 35	
8	Modock Co. in M & Co redemption	14 55	
30	John Richardson, Lake land	123 16	
	A R Schivland, Lake land	3 8 63	
		21 697 04	
Sept 5	A M Given, tax col	455 00	
	P A Chalfant, co. Assessor	377 79	
	A M Given, Tax collector	2 00	
	D J Hession, clerk	31 15	
	D J Hession, Recorder fees	24 20	
	Thos T Smith, state land	48 01	
	Thos T Smith, on state land	48 01	
	David Scott, state land	25 50	
		22 733 20	

DISBURSEMENTS

July	Lone Pine B'd fund	1 160 00	
	Salary	1 5 7 28	
	Hospital	1 68 99	
	General Expense	1 795 65	
	Bridge	13 43	
	Road Dist No 1	7 00	
	" " " 2	267 00	
	" " " 3	2 00	
	" " " 4	124 50	
	Big Pine Sch'l B'd	1 500 00	
	" " " "	5 00	
	Sunday Sch'l Lib'ry	6 00	
	Library "	8 10	
	Bishop "	15 00	
	Irving "	7 00	
	Milton "	15 00	
	County School Fund	16 00	
		8 5[illegible] 00	
Aug.	Salary	1 024 38	
	Road Dist. No 2	5 00	
	" " 3	21 00	
	General Expense	1 064 44	
	Hospital	65 50	
	Fish Spring	12 00	
		10 703 90	
Sept.	General Expense	11 30	
	Salary	1 021 38	
	Hospital fund		
	Fish Spring		
	Round Valley		
	Union		
	Milton School Fund		
	Tabosse	21 40	
	Independence	161 15	
	Big Pine Sch'l B'd	1 000 00	
	Fish Sp. Library	8 00	
	County Bond	1 500 00	
	Cash	8 146 39	
		22 753 20	22 733 20

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund	311 99	
County bond		885 38
Bishop school special	5 13	
State general	1 541 29	
General expense		1 154 08
Hospital		259 15
General road	174 80	
Road District No 1	386 39	
" " " 2	297 97	
" " " 3	243 77	
" " " 4	83 22	
" " " 5	367 51	
Road Poll tax	2 55	
Unapportioned county	167 99	
Bridge	292 87	
Institute	5 00	
Teacher's library	31	
County school	26 85	
Improving tax	1 559 58	
Mono school library fund	9 10	
Round Valley	25 10	
Irving	3[illegible] 52	
Bishop	21 17	
Benton	28 78	
Warm Spring	63	
Big Pine	11 30	
Independence	1 58	
Union	30	
Rovere		64
Lone Pine	29 49	
Fish Spring	1 55	
Liberty	15 94	
Tabosse		2 56
Valley	8 45	
Keeler	11 50	
Independence school building fund	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Big Pine	500 00	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	70 02	
Same (new)	78 65	
Union school bond fund	79 58	
Big Pine	75 31	
Fish Springs	68 76	
Lone Pine	77 60	
Tabosse	46 42	
Fish Springs School	121 08	
Riverside	116 71	
Bishop	57[illegible] 94	
Lone Pine	327 62	
Big Pine	157 95	
Warm Spring	88 99	
Irving	463 17	
Independence	377 90	
Poleta	80 25	
Keeler	80 25	
Statham	10 62	
Milton	161 70	
Union	80 29	
Valley	203 65	
Liberty	28 42	
Tabosse	131 52	
Riverside special	96	
Irving special	19 07	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Swamp and overflowed land	481 79	
Round Valley School	120 48	
Cash on hand		8 146 39
	10 425 17	10 425 17

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Oct. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Filed Oct. 7, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor

Approved Oct. 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1898.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, between June 30th and Sept. 30th, 1898:

Total warrants drawn		11 921 81
Gen. Expense fund	2 811 49	
School "	382 75	
Hospital "	1 795 49	
Salary "	3 597 24	
Road District No 1 Fund	77 00	
" " " 2 "	272 00	
" " " 3 "	228 25	
" " " 4 "	124 50	
Bridge "	134 18	
Big Pine Bldn'g "	2 500 00	
	11 921 81	11 921 81

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	69 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
	69 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	69 990 55	
Cash in treasury		8 146 39
Remaining indebtedness		52 844 16
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed Oct. 2, 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved Oct. 8, 1898.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. M. GIVEN,

Sheriff and Tax-Collector,

Independence, California.

J. F. WILLIS, - Under-Sheriff.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney, Inyo County, Cal.

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Independence, Inyo Co., California.

Office in Court House.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

P. H. MACK.

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

Attorney-at-Law,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug-4-tf

---

JOHN D. LEWIS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles Anthony, Plaintiff, vs. Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Ginser, deceased; J. S. Stoller, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of T. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Sarlene Todd, W. H. Raipke, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

ACTION brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county of Inyo.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Frank C. Young, Frank M. Kelsey, as Administrator of the Estate of J. F. Ginser, deceased, J. S. Stoller, I. J. Woodin, as Administrator of the Estate of T. M. Todd, deceased, H. M. Todd, Sarlene Todd, W. H. Raipke, and Savings Bank of Southern California (a Corporation), Defendants:

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court forever quieting the plaintiff in his title and possession of the recreation mines, mill sites and water right described in the complaint, on file herein, to which reference is here made, against all claims thereto by the defendants, or either of them, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this second day of August, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

[SEAL]

Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff; P. H. Mack, of Counsel.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs. Lorenzo D. Matthews, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Lorenzo D. Matthews, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment for quieting all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The N½ of Section 36, Township 22 south, Range 37 east, M. D. M., and cancelling and annulling and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 11,232 from the State of California for non payment of interest amounting to $6.[illegible], due and unpaid to the State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said state school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, if forfeited, then and now unpaid and delinquent for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 3d day of December, A. D. 1898.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, Plaintiffs, vs. J. M. Keeler, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said county of Inyo, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to J. M. Keeler, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior court of the county of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment for quieting all your right, title and interest in and to all the following described state school lands of the State of California, situate, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, to wit: The East ½ of NW ¼ of Section 4; also the E ½ of Section 5, Township 17 south, and the E ½ of SE ¼ of Section 31, Township No. 16 south, Range No. 38 east, M. D. M., and cancelling, annulling, and henceforth rendering null and void the certificate of purchase thereto, No. 9,075, from the State of California, for non payment of interest amounting to $8.40, due and unpaid to the said State of California on the first day of January, 1896, upon said State school lands and the certificate of purchase thereof, if forfeited, then and now unpaid and delinquent for two dollars cost of publication, ten dollars attorney fee and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court of the said county of Inyo, State of California, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

SEAL.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Watch this space for

Rhine's

New announcement.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

——x——

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

——x——

THIS FIRST CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
je27-tf O. I. MAIRS

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

-- -X- --

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by. In fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Drafts drawn on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of parties.

NATHAN RHINE.
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SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Custom respectfully solicited on all points ☞ On the C. & C. Railroad. ☞

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
630 Commercial St., San Francisco.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO.

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES	From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m		4:00 p m
St. Churchill	26	12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	4[illegible]	1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	46	2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
		No. 3.		No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar	7:35 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m		[illegible] p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m		[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:20 a m		3:[illegible]0 p m
Junction		10:10 a m		3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:11 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	176	12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:20 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	229	4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	233	4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	237	5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	297	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8:00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, [illegible] miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—ere soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv	1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m		2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m		3:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m		3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m		5:15 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m		6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar	6:55 p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv	7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m		7:56 a m
Mound House	6:45 p m		8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m		9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m		10:29 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m		11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar	11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT, CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.....1898

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending December 29, 1898:

Highest barometer	30.623	
Lowest "	29.822	
Highest temperature	68.0	28
Lowest "	22.0	24
Mean "	41.7	
Average dew point	9.3	
Average humidity	29.6	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	66	N W 29
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23. 1898.

Estate of R. Van Dyke deceased—Order of sale of personal property.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1898.

People vs. Jacob Hodge—Defendent arraigned and pleaded "Not Guilty." Trial set for Tuesday, January 31, 1899.

Methodist Church.

Services for Sunday, January 1st, 1899:

Independence—Sunday-school at 2 in the afternoon. Evening preaching service at 7 o'clock.

All are most cordially invited to attend these meetings.

JOHN J. PARDER, Pastor.

Don't miss the ball Monday night.

Supt. Hoskins of the Reward was in town yesterday.

Abe Diaz was up from Lone Pine one day this week.

The Marx brothers are spending the holidays at Independence.

Dr. Doyle spent a couple of days at Bishop early in the week.

Miss Minnie Collins spent Christmas with her sister, Mrs. Bert Rhine.

Thos. Williams of Round Valley was a visitor in town early in the week.

T. C. Boland and J. A. McKenzie came up from Lone Pine last Saturday.

Sam Gruber has been quite ill for the past two weeks and is unable to be out of bed.

A party of Independence boys left for Big Pine this morning to attend the New Year ball.

Charley Summers came down from Bishop last Monday and spent several days in town.

S. E. Vermilyea, Esq. came down from Bishop last Friday and spent Christmas at Independence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Harvey of Lone Pine were visitors at Independence on Saturday evening last.

H. Levy has his new hotel nearly completed, and has received a lot of new and elegant furniture.

Arlie Mairs and Charley Houle have gone to Ubaheba to perform assessment work on the copper mine.

On Wednesday night we were treated to a 66-mile an hour gale, and the weather has turned quite cold.

Supervisor-elect Henebry came in from Ballarat Wednesday and will remain until after the coming session of the Board.

J. C. Roeper received a fine lot of fish on Wednesday's train consisitng of fresh salmon, flounder and sea bass. Try some.

Jim Woods, an old time prospector, came in from Darwin Wednesday for medical treatment. He is suffering acutely from rheumatism.

James Harry spent several days in town early this week settling up the estate of Robert Harry deceased. He returned to Darwin on Wednesday.

Lem Myers came down from Big Pine last Monday and consulted Dr. Woodin for an ailment he has been suffering from for some time. The doctor pronounced it rupture.

Carl Schumann gave an interesting entertainment at the Pavilion on Monday and Tuesday evenings. He has an Edison projectiscope and some really good views.

Harry Cook and George Thorpe have gone back to Mazourka and resumed operations on the big tunnel. George made final proof on his homestead on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Densmore arrived home last Friday evening from a visit with Mrs. Densmore's parents at Redlands. They spent a week at San Francisco on their way home.

It looks now as though another dry year was inevitable, and if so there will be great suffering in Southern California. There has been scarcely any rain south of Tehachapi, and there is no present indications of any.

The Independence Athletic Club have about completed arrangements for their New Years ball next Monday evening. The boys intend to make it an occasion that will be long remembered and are sparing no expense.

Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. elected the following named officers last Saturday evening: John S. Gorman, W. M., James A. McKenzie, S. W., T. C. Boland, J. W., O. I. Mairs, Treasurer, P. H Mack, Secretary. An open installation will be given some time next month.

The Christmas Tree.

A crowd of happy, restless children filled with joyful anticipation, accompanied their beaming elders to the church Christmas eve. All of Independence and vicinity were there. The little ones viewed the beautiful tree with round eyes and could scarcely repress their impatience for the arrival of Santa Claus while the following programme was rendered.

Opening Chorus.....Glad Greeting.
Scripture Reading .....Prophecy.
Prayer .....
Chorus.....Angel Voices.
Scripture Reading.....Fulfillment of Prophecy.
Solo.....He Shall Lead Us.
Irma Webb.
Recitation.....Lester Gorman.
Christmas Carol.....Choir.
Dialogue.....Dora Schabbell, Edith Gorman.
Chorus.....Christmas Bells.
Recitation and Song...We Are Four Little Girls....Frances Vermilyea, Ruth Mulholland, Helen Gunn, Lulu Moffatt.
Recitation.....Mr. Guian.
Chorus....Glory to God in the Highest.

During the singing of the last piece Santa Claus popped in through an open window and fat, rosy and smiling shook hands with them all. Then came the happiest part of the evening while amid squeals, hand-claps and inarticulate gasps they received their presents. Much credit is due those who assisted in preparing the programme and the heavily laden tree. We may congratulate ourselves that one more bright spot is left in the children's memories.

That Coyote Bounty.

In the estimate given by Controller Colgan for the expenses of the next two fiscal years, he says:

"I have again included in my estimate the amount due to creditors of the State for bounty on coyote scalps. The greater part of these are legitimate claims and the State is morally and legally responsible for their payment. I have no doubt that there are many that are fraudulent, but these may be segregated from the honest claims and the latter should be paid without further delay." Of course they should be paid. Who ever heard of such an outrage. The State after having offered this bounty refuses to pay because there is representation that foreign scalps were being imported. This no doubt was so, and the State had a right to repeal the act if it saw fit. But it had no right to say they would not pay those legal claims arising under their bounty law. Ultimately the claims will be paid, but it is a long time to wait for some that have claims. The present legislature should, and no doubt will see that an appropriation for this purpose is passed.

A New County.

There has been considerable discussion in the press lately about the formation of a new county. The following is taken a Southern California paper:

"It looks like Kern county might be divided and another county formed by taking off a slice of the southern part of Inyo county and the western and eastern parts of Kern county. The suggestion is good. Randsburg would naturally be the county seat, and by taking off another slice of San Bernardino county would materially decrease the annual expense of that county also. Let's call it Gold county and see how it sounds,

Randsburg,
Gold County,
California.

To Whom It May Concern.

My wife, Lydia Willett, having without just cause or provocation, and without my consent, left my bed and board, I hereby give public notice to all whom it may concern that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.

J. C. WILLETT.

Quite an excitement was caused in town late Wednesday night by a fire in the corral back of the Burney residence. A very high wind was blowing at the time and carried the fire into the sagebrush. A large force of men managed by hard work to keep it within bounds, and it soon burned itself out. Fortunately the fire caused no damage and it serves as a warning to everybody to be extremely careful.

The Board of Supervisors will meet next Tuesday in regular session, when the new members, Messrs. Cooley, Jones and Henebry will take their seats.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

W. F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

☞ First-class work at lowest living prices.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 7th day of December, 1898, an assessment, No. 32, of 15c. per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 21, 13th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 26th day of January, 1899 will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 3rd day of March, 1899 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Mills Building, Room 21, 13th Floor, San Francisco, California.

TEMPTING RECIPES.

Chicken Saute, Garnished With Carrots, Parsley, Etc.—Asparagus and Eggs.

Cut a chicken, dressed, into ten pieces. Have a small quantity of fat tried out of fat salt pork heated. Dredge the joints with flour, season with salt and pepper and saute to a delicate brown in the hot fat. Drain the fat from the frying pan, add half a cup of cream and the sauted chicken and set into the oven to cook until tender. In the meantime cook balls cut from carrots, or new carrots cut in quarters, and two green peppers cut in thin strips, separately, in boiling salted water. Just before serving add the carrots and peppers to the chicken, with another half a cup of cream, and cook five or six minutes.

To serve, place the legs upon the platter and over them, at right angles, the two pieces forming the body of the chicken. Above these place the second joints.

At right angles to these place the breast, with the breastbone between the drumsticks and the "wishbone" resting against the second joints. Arrange the wings above the second joints and the pinions at the two ends of the body pieces. If two chickens are used,

CHICKEN SAUTE, GARNISHED.

repeat the arrangement on the other side of the dish, thus forming a diamond shape on the platter. Season the cream with salt and pepper and pour it over the chicken. Garnish with the peppers and carrots. Sprinkle the whole with parsley, chopped fine. If the chicken be more than 4 or 5 months old, cut into joints and steam until tender and then saute. In this case it need not be cooked in the oven.

Cut the tender portions of the stalks of one large bunch of asparagus into pieces about the size of peas and cook in boiling salted water until tender; drain and keep hot while making the sauce. For one cup of asparagus use two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, one-fourth a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and one cup of the water in which the asparagus was cooked or use part cream. Add the asparagus and turn into a buttered baking dish. Break three or four fresh eggs over the top, season with salt and pepper and a grating of nutmeg, if desired. Set the dish in another containing hot water and place in the oven until the whites of the eggs are set. Serve in the baking dish. The foregoing recipes and illustration are from the Boston Cooking School Magazine.

The New Stationery.

Stationery is gayer than ever. One could almost hear a letter coming on the newest paper, it is so loud. In plain paper, pale yellow, burned orange, cerise and a peculiar shade of brown are the leading tints. The paper is of heavy quality in both rough and smooth finish and is decidedly ugly, but it is the thing, and therefore sells like hot cakes. Fancy papers are being used again, and dealers say that they will grow more and more in favor as summer advances. One style looks very much like alligator skin in color and texture, and if a fastidious person should receive a letter on it he or she would instinctively feel that it was about as tough looking. A pale gray moire paper is dainty and pretty and, as one pretty girl put it, "makes just any old writing look well." One style is covered with large white chrysanthemums having green centers and bright pink edges. The colors blend and the design would be lovely for an organdie or muslin, but it is hopeless for note paper.

A woman's stationery is and should be indicative of herself. If she is truly refined in her taste, she will no more use loud paper than she will wear loud boots or gloves. And, in conclusion to the foregoing, the New York Sun opines that it is, if possible, even worse for a man to use highly colored and decorated paper than for a woman.

An Easy Pudding.

A quart of flour sifted with a teacupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix in a stiff batter with sweet milk and bake about half an hour. When done, slice, put in sauce dishes and serve with a warm sauce made as follows: A pint of hot water and half a cupful of sugar. Stir into this a heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch wet with cold water. Let it cook on back of the stove for half an hour, stirring occasionally. Put in a pinch of salt and flavor with vanilla, lemon, cinnamon, a tablespoonful of vinegar, or any flavoring you happen to have. Also add a tablespoonful of butter to this sauce just before serving.—Good Housekeeping.

Fashion's Echoes.

The hue of the season is blue, but yellow is almost equally prominent in millinery.

Green and lilac is a favorite color combination for light wool costumes.

Crimping, plaiting, every kind of treatment produced by heat which can transform fabrics, have been made to play their part in the novelties of the day.

Large ostrich feather fans are once more to the fore.

Entire dresses of butter colored lace made up over silk are likely to have a run this season.

Guipure lace is very fashionable and used on the thinnest dress materials.

The up to date woman must have among her summer gowns at least one in some of the transparent nets or gauze materials now in vogue.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within Ten Months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at the residence of P. W Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Administrator of the estate of R. Van Dyke, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Cal., Dec 9th, 1898.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Edouard Chenot, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of

EDOUARD CHENOT,

deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors, at the residence of P. W. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. SHEPHERD and
W. L. HUNTER,
Executors of the estate of Edouard Chenot deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., November 30th 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Independence, Cal.,
November 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on TUESDAY, December 27, 1898, viz: George Thorpe, for the E ½ of N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 33, Tp. 12 S., R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Henderson D Gill, of Independence, Cal.; John Willet of Citrus, Cal.; Harry A. Cook and Michael C. Muldoon, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

" .....May 28th
" .....July 2nd
" .....July 30th
" .....August 27th
" .....September 24th
" .....October 22nd
" .....November 26th
" .....December 24th

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

P. M. LABERGE,

LONE PINE, - - CALIFORNIA,

BUTCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK, HAMS AND BACON.

BEEF delivered at Lone Pine Station for 6c. per lb. by wholesale.

S ZAUN.

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00
☞ All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

HORSESHOEING

....AND....

General Blacksmithing

J. C. HODGE,

AT THE GUNN BLACKSMITH SHOP. INDEPENDENCE

☞ Horseshoeing a specialty. Prices reasonable.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

ACTIVITY OF VESUVIUS.

Much anxiety has been caused in Naples by the renewed activity of Mount Vesuvius. There is little likelihood that it will do any serious damage. On the other hand thousands die daily from stomach disorders, who might have survived had they resorted to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the greatest tonic known for stomach and digestive organs.

"Bobby, won't you give a penny to help build Lafayette a monument?" "No'm, not unless we get his birthday fer a holler-day."

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 208-212 Bush street. American or European plan. Room and board $1.00 to $1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to $1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

"My imployer is so queer; I can't tell when he's pleased." "Well, you can tell when he's displeased, can't you?"

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Boston is to have free ice water fountains in all parts of the city next summer.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE LTD., 931 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

The Golden Gray Eye.

I might pile Ossa upon Pelion in the way of description of gray eyes culled from fiction. There is, however, one type of gray eye whose appearance in story I have not yet noted, says Nina Allen in Lippincott's.

We have had gray eyes which "resembled nothing so much as moss agates." Sea gray eyes are not uncommon. Amelie Rives has bestowed upon Ilva, in "The Witness of the Sun," great violet gray eyes, "like rain washed amethysts," while Mr. Paul Leicester Ford has recently introduced us to a pair of slate colored eyes.

But at the present writing I have yet to meet with golden gray eyes in fiction. They are to be found, however, in nature, the most luminous of all eyes, I think, the iris about the edge a soft old gold or golden brown, gradually melting toward the pupil into a warm gray. This lovely color I have seen in the eyes of a dog and of a child—the eyes of the dog wistful, appealing, pathetic with unutterable things; the child's speaking of a soul as yet undarkened by shades of the prison house and splendid with the light that never was on sea or land.

To the novelist desiring something new in eyes I would respectfully recommend the golden gray.

Verdi and the Priest.

Verdi, when a boy, had a gift for Latin, and the village priest advised him to become a priest. Meanwhile the lad became an office boy in Barezzi's wholesale grocery store, and for a little over $7 a year played the organ in the church at Roncole, but one day it happened that Rev. Dr. Seletti, who had decided that the boy should be a monk, was officiating at mass while Verdi played the organ. The priest was struck with the unusual beauty of the music, and at the close of the service expressed a desire to see the organist. Verdi appeared, and the priest recognized him as the pupil whom he had sought to turn from music to theology.

"Whose music were you playing?" asked Seletti. "It was beautiful."

Verdi said shyly that he had brought no music with him that day and had been improvising. "So I played as I felt," said he.

"Ah!" exclaimed Seletti. "I advised you wrongly. You must be no priest, but a musician."

After that the way was easier. The priestly influence on his side opened many a door to him.—Youth's Companion.

Have It Handy.

He cried out in agony, and they ran to the neighbors for help. Sciatica was torturing him. Better run for St. Jacobs Oil, or have it handy. It is known to cure the worst cases, and cure effectually.

The Moki Indians in Arizona are sun worshipers, and their Christmastide festival is a sun dance. It is much like the snake dance of the midsummer season.

Most of the Hessians taken prisoners during the Revolutionary war became settlers in Virginia.

Catarrh
In the Head

Is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nasal passages. It is caused by a cold or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. The way to cure it is by purifying and enriching the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine cures catarrh when all other preparations fail. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Ask your grocer for the celebrated

IXL TAMALES, FRIJOLES, CHILE CON CARNE, CHICKEN SOUP — IN CANS

Manuf'd and Put Up by.... **IXL TAMALE CO.** (Inc.) 21-23 Tenth St., S. F., Cal.

If your grocer does not sell them write for sample tin at 15c; soup, 25c.

BASE BALL, FOOT BALL.

ATHLETIC AND GYMNASIUM SUPPLIES.

Send For Catalogue.

WILL & FINCK CO. 820 Market St. San Francisco.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

A SAGE BRUSH : : : : : : NIGHTINGALE.

KITTY MIMS is not a common name, nor can it truthfully affirmed that it is at all suggestive of romance. Yet Kitty Mims was a remarkable young woman, but this was due as much to her unusual surroundings as to her undoubted personal charms.

Simon Mims, Kitty's father, was the landlord of the Aurora Hotel, the only tavern in the mining town of Experience, Nevada, that agreed to furnish accommodations for man and beast and kept its pledge to the letter.

Simon Mims was known far and near as "the doctor," and he felt not a little proud of the title. "I ain't never graddyated, as ye mout say," he would explain to strangers who came for a prescription, "but thar's two pains I set on relieving every time, and they're the pains that most troubles folks in these diggings—they're hunger and thirst. Are you troubled that way, friend?"

The population of Experience was mostly transient and largely composed of rough miners, many of them foreigners, who seemed to have acquired the English language in a very profane atmosphere.

The gentler sex was not well represented. Four sets of cotillons exhausted the supply.

But had the ladies been represented by the usual proportion, and had Experience been many times more populous, still Kitty Mims must have been the belle.

Her education was limited to a not very familiar acquaintance with the three Rs. But the miners, one and all, were ready to wager their "bottom dollar" that as a singer "Kitty Mims could give the odds to Neilson, Patti and the hull caboodle of 'em, and then come out many lengths ahead."

Judged by the effect of her efforts, no prima donna that ever trod the boards could surpass her when she sang "The lone starry hours give me, love," which was always followed by a storm of "angkores."

But she came out the strongest in "'Way Down Upon de Swanee Ribber" and "Home, Sweet Home," songs that invariably produced a great deal of coughing on the part of her bearded auditors, and the use of handkerchiefs—just as if they were troubled with sudden colds or dust in their eyes.

Of course Kitty Mims had suitors, and of course she was the cause of much heartburning among her many admirers, for it must be confessed she was not ignorant of her charms, and she used her charms with a fascinating tyranny against which the strongest did not dare revolt.

Rufus Ford, the superintendent of the mine, was a confident, fine-looking fellow, and he boarded at the Aurora Hotel. Up to the time of his meeting Kitty he was in profound ignorance of poetry as an art. But his soul was touched so that he attempted to compose a song in which he designed having "darling Kitty Mims" at the end of every stanza. He failed miserably in the effort, as a more practiced rhymer might have done.

"If the name had only been Ford," he said, "I'd had no trouble with it. There's 'adored' and 'floored' and 'gored' and—and——"

"And 'swored,'" said Tom Reed, coming to the foreman's aid.

Mr. Ford refused any assistance in this direction that savored of profanity, and it may be added that he had no admiration for the young man who volunteered his help.

Tom Reed was a tall, well-built man of six and twenty, "bashful as a gal," his companions said. He was the only man in Experience who neither drank nor gambled.

It was Rufus Ford's privilege to sit at the table on which Kitty Mims waited. He was always Kitty's first partner at the dances, and the very first time a buggy drove down the one street of Experience Kitty sat in it beside the young superintendent.

The older men joked with Simon Mims, and though the landlord was non-committal, he gave the impression that he would not object to Rufus Ford as a son-in-law.

The younger men gradually dropped off one at a time, reluctantly leaving the field to Rufus Ford; the only exception was Tom Reed.

It might be said, however, that Tom Reed was never really in the field. He did not board at the Aurora Hotel.

KITTY MIMS MOUNTED A CHAIR AND SANG THE FAVORITE SONGS.

Kitty had never "sweetened his coffee by looking into it"—a plan that was thought to save her father much sugar. He had never danced with her, though once when he did muster up courage to ask her hand for the next set she was engaged.

Tom Reed spent many of his spare hours at the hotel, watching for Kitty Mims and pretending not to see her when she came in sight.

On her 19th birthday Tom sent her a bouquet of wild flowers he had gathered in the hills that morning—in honor of the occasion the whole camp took a holiday—and in the center of the flowers he hid a golden heart which he had himself rudely fashioned from a nugget he had long kept by him.

It was rumored that Rufus Ford had sent to 'Frisco for a "dime-ant ring," and that Kitty would wear it at the dance that evening.

As often before, the dining-room of the Aurora Hotel did service as a ballroom that night, and from the crowded doorway Tom Reed looked at the dancers, and he caught the flash of a jewel on Kitty's hand.

After the dancing had progressed some time the men about the walls began shouting:

"A song! A song from the sage brush nightingale!" Having no cold to urge as an excuse, and being as willing to oblige them as they were anxious to have her, Kitty Mims mounted a chair amid great applause and sang the favorite songs.

During the evening Kitty managed to get near to where Tom Reed was standing, and she whispered:

"Thank you, Tom."

His eyes did not deceive him. Some of his flowers were in her dark hair, and the golden heart hung from a chain that encircled her smooth, white throat.

Tom Reed did not wait longer, but went to his cabin up the mountain side and lay down, but it was not to sleep. He could not define his feelings, could

THERE STOOD KITTY, WHITE-FACED AND EXCITED.

give, if questioned, no adequate cause for the tumultuous joy at his heart. He was too happy for reason, too much excited for rest.

It was near daylight when he fell into a doze, but in his dreams he still saw the blossoms in her hair and the heart of gold upon her breast.

She was calling his name—louder—louder. She was beating on the door.

"Tom Reed! Tom Reed! For God's sake come out! The mine is on fire!"

He sprang up and threw open the door.

There stood Kitty, white-faced and excited.

"See, Tom! see! There are eight men in the shaft and all of them married——"

Tom Reed did not wait to hear more. He saw the pillar of smoke shooting up from the mouth of the mine, about which the people crowded, the bravest not daring to descend the fatal opening. Even Rufus Ford had lost his head and seemed paralyzed.

"What are you about, Tom Reed? Don't go down, man! Don't!" shouted the people.

"Stand by! the fire has not touched the shaft. Pull up—usual signal!"

That was all Tom Reed said. The next instant he was lost to sight. He had gone down the chain, "hand over hand."

After long minutes, a signal came up from the smoking depths. The stationary engine was started, and the bucket rose, holding four blackened, half-suffocated men.

Again the signal was given and again the bucket rose, with four other men, and one of them gasped out: "For heaven's sake, lower away! quick! Tom Reed is roasting!"

The bucket flew down the shaft, from which lurid heat gusts now came with the smoke.

An awful lapse of agonizing seconds, then came a faint signal to "Haul up!"

The bucket flew to the surface enveloped in flame.

A cry of horror burst from the throats of strong men, and Kitty Mims fell, fainting, beside the blackened, blistered form that was snatched from the mouth of the pit.

"Any other man but brave Tom Reed would have died," was the general comment weeks afterward, when it was found Tom would live—live, but never again to look up at the sky and the hills that he loved.

"Why—why did you go down?" asked Kitty, as she sat feeling her fingers—they had no jeweled ring now.

"I thought of the wives of the married men, Kitty. I was single. What mattered it so that I saved them."

"Hush, Tom!"

He felt a tear on his hand and he knew her lips were near his sightless face.

"You will want a wife now, Tom. Let my eyes do for both. Father is willing."

It is the privilege of queens to propose, but then Kitty was a queen, and she is none the less one now that she is Mrs. Reed and the landlady of the Aurora Hotel.

If Tom Reed ever bemoaned his calamity no one knew it—not even the wife, from whom he could have no secrets.—Utica Globe.

The Duke's Fourpence.

A clever Englishwoman has recently written, "There ain't nothin' scanty about a dook. Set him where you will, he makes the page look full." This is a duke of fiction; a duke of fact may be a different person.

A nobleman of this high rank, known in London as remarkably close in money matters, recently hailed a cab to take him to Waterloo Station. When there he alighted and handed up a shilling. The cabman, who naturally expected his tip, began to grumble.

"That's the regular fare," said the duke, promptly. "And why did you take the longest route? Why didn't you drive through Hyde Park?"

"Cause Hyde Park's closed," said the cabman, who surmised with whom he was dealing.

"Hyde Park closed? Why is that?" asked the duke in surprise.

"Cause the Duke of —— dropped a fo'pence there this mornin', and the gates are closed till he finds it," replied the cabman, quite innocently.

Chinese Interpreters to Order.

Germany is sending as interpreters to its Chinese possessions at Kiao-Chou graduates from the Berlin Seminary for Oriental Languages, who have had three years' training in the Chinese taught at Berlin.

CEDAR FOR CIGAR BOXES.

Hunt for a New Source of Supply Made Necessary by the War in Cuba.

Vessels come into New York every week with cargoes of cedar, but since the trouble began in Cuba their trips have been lengthened by a good many hundreds of miles. The best cedar for cigar boxes comes from Cuba, and when this source of supply was shut off quite an important industry was built up in the Bayano River, about thirty miles from Panama. The royal cedar of Panama comes nearer to rivaling the Spanish cedar of Cuba than any heretofore discovered. It has a strong, penetrating odor, is very bitter in taste, of a pronounced red tint, and rich in medicinal properties.

For many years manufacturers of cigar boxes used only the Spanish cedar, cut in the districts where the best Havana tobacco was raised. All other cedar when made up into boxes tended to spoil good cigars, but the Spanish cedar not only helped the cigars to retain their flavor, but even improved it. The cedar found growing on the keys off the Florida coast was excellent for making lead pencils, but it was useless for cigar boxes. Besides deteriorating the cigars by its peculiar odor, the gum in it melted when exposed to the heat and caused considerable trouble. When the war with Spain began the common cedar in the South was used. In Mexico a variety of cedar grows that makes a fair substitute for the Spanish cedar, but it is ruinous to pack first-class Havana cigars in boxes manufactured from it. For the cheap trade it is all right, and smokers of cheap brands of cigars would never notice the peculiar flavor the wood imparts to the tobacco. Formerly when the Spanish cedar was so cheap and plentiful the makers of cheap brands of cigars always packed them in good Spanish cedar cigar boxes to improve their quality. Cigars thus packed for a few months would have a delicate aroma which smokers would attribute to the tobacco, but which was due entirely to the flavor of the cedar.

The cedar forests of the United States were never so extensive as those in South and Central America; but in recent years the drain upon them has been so tremendous that they are rapidly disappearing. The most valuable at one time were those on the islands and keys off the Florida coast. One of the largest lead pencil companies in the world acquired the right to the best of these cedar islands, and it has been systematically denuding the forests ever since. Millions of lead pencils were annually made out of the cedar trees that fifty years ago clothed these keys.

Almost the same is true of other cedar forests in this country. The mountain slopes of Tennessee and other Southern States were at one time clothed with vast stretches of beautiful cedar trees. But they have been going very fast. In Tennessee the bucket factories use annually 5,000,000 feet of cedar lumber; 1,000,000 feet go each year to St. Louis for fence posts, and the telegraph and railroad companies use cedar almost exclusively for their poles and railroad ties.

The famous cedars of Lebanon are the most durable of all cedars, but the tree is of very little value commercially outside of its native habitat. It is cultivated in Europe for ornament, and a few specimens are in existence in this country. It can be grown in parks and gardens, but it does not thrive under natural conditions in the United States. The wood of the tree is fragrant, but it is not so strongly scented as the red cedar of America. The wood is of a reddish white color, and sometimes the grain is so close that it can be carved. As to its durability, mention should be made of the timber work of the roof of the Cordova Cathedral, which was built eleven centuries ago of the cedar of Lebanon.—New York Sun.

A Foolish Wager.

In a Paris cafe, as the story is related in a London newspaper, a man had been astonishing his fellow-workmen by drinking extraordinary quantities of water. One of them remarked, very sensibly, that it must be bad for the health to drink so much.

"Not a bit of it," was the reply, accompanied by the assertion that twenty-four pints of water was about what a man needed to quench his thirst in such weather. A bet was offered and taken. It was arranged that the man should lie on the floor with a funnel between his lips. Into this the liquid was to be poured until the limit of twenty-four pints was reached.

An obliging but ill-advised bystander agreed to pour the water in. The man on his back gulped down pint after pint with apparent ease. After a time, however, somebody noticed that he lay motionless and drank no more; and for the very good reason that he was dead.

A Little Queen's Loneliness.

Jeannette May Fisher has an article in St. Nicholas on "A Girl Queen." The author says: Although the Queen Regent has brought up her daughter as simply as possible, yet there is always a certain amount of ceremony and royal etiquette which must needs be considered. The life of a queen is not all that can be desired. A little story is told which pathetically illustrates the loneliness of this little Queen's early childhood. Wilhelmina when a small child was once overheard by her governess while scolding a favorite doll as follows: "Now, be good and quiet; because, if you don't, I will turn you into a queen, and then you'll not have any one to play with at all!"

His Hobby.

Things not to be smiled at in themselves may take on a humorous aspect through the manner of their expression. An English paper says:

An old country sexton, in showing visitors round the churchyard, used to stop at a certain tombstone and say, "This 'ere is the tomb of Tummas 'Hoper an' 'is eleven woives."

On one occasion a lady said, "Eleven? Dear me; that's rather a lot, isn't it?"

The old man looked at her gravely, and replied, "Well, mum, yer see, it was an 'obby of 'is'n."

Where Doctors Are Generous.

The doctors of Sweden never send bills to the patients, the amount of remuneration being left entirely to the generosity of the latter.

Brains is the lawyer's stock in trade, and he sells them by the case.

What Should Women Do?

One of the great London dailies has opened its columns to letter writers who feel qualified to answer the question, "Should women work?" Another form of the question is, "Should the wife be a sweetheart or a companion in toil?" There have been dozens of letters, and the conclusion which might be drawn from all of them is that a woman's proper place is at the home fireside, but sometimes she is compelled by stern necessity to become a wage earner. The present discussion in The Daily Telegraph has brought out opinions exactly similar to those which appeared in The Record about four years ago, when the employment of women as clerks, bookkeepers and typewriters was pretty thoroughly denounced by men who were out of work or whose pay was so small that they could not undertake the financial responsibility of married life.

The women of London say, as the women of Chicago said, "We would prefer to be housewives, but we are compelled to be independent workers."

The men say, "We would like to marry, but we dare not do so while our pay is kept down by the close competition for which women are somewhat to blame."—Chicago Record.

She Was a Navigator.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Newcomb, who died recently at her home in Malden, Mass., was in many respects a remarkable woman. She was one of the few women that mastered the intricacies of navigation and was able to navigate one of the old time clipper ships across the ocean when her husband was too ill to do so himself. She made a great many voyages with him, he being one of the old line of sea captains that has passed away with the advent of ocean steamers. With him she crossed the Atlantic 44 times and saw a greater part of the world. Her eldest son, Lieutenant Frank H. Newcomb of the United States revenue cutter service, was the hero of the battle of Cardenas on May 11 last. He was in command of the Hudson, which towed the gunboat Winslow out of the range of the deadly fire of the Spanish batteries, for which signal act of bravery he has received the thanks of congress and a special gold medal of honor.—Boston Woman's Journal.

May Be Decorated.

As the subject is being agitated that possibly the president of the United States will confer some insignia upon the women nurses who served in the Spanish-American war, it is of interest to know that in England there is a decoration known as the Royal Red Cross. It consists of a cross of enameled crimson, edged with gold, having on the arms the words, "Faith, Hope, Charity," with the date of the institution. On the reverse side are the royal and imperial cipher and crown. The cross is attached to a dark blue ribbon, edged red, tied in a bow and worn on the left shoulder. This order is bestowed by the sovereign on any woman or nursing sister recommended to her by the secretary of state for special exertions and devotion to the sick and wounded sailors and soldiers.

Don't Mind the Weather.

There is one thing that does not mind the weather, and that is rheumatism; and one thing that does not mind rheumatism is St. Jacobs Oil, as it goes to work upon it and cures right off.

Her Ready Wit.

Though he had long adored her in secret—worshiped, in fact, the ground she pressed beneath the soles of her dainty little No. 3's—he had never yet been able to screw up sufficient courage to put his fate to the test. Poor fellow! He was one of those shy, modest, self depreciating sort of chaps that are growing rapidly scarcer, or he would have tumbled months ago to the fact that he had only to go in and win. Gertrude Alicia knew the state of his feelings right enough, but it had pleased her hitherto to keep him dangling in attendance. At last, however, she made up her mind to land her fish as soon as a favorable chance presented itself.

And the opportunity came at the Smythingtons' little soiree, when the bashful swain, entering the conservatory, discovered his inamorata looking her loveliest amid the palms and flowers.

"Are—are you alone?" he questioned timidly.

In a moment the fair and ready witted girl saw her chance and took it then and there. "A loan, Hen—er—Mr. Finnikin," she said, with lowered eyelids, "a loan? Certainly not—I'm a gift."

And 15 minutes later, when they emerged from their retreat, Henry was asking himself how he could have been such a Juggins as to postpone his happiness so long.—Kansas City Journal.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

Java's Fire Island.

One of the greatest wonders of Java, "the fire island," a large lake of boiling mud, is nearly two miles in circumference, and in the center immense columns of soft, hot mud may be seen continually rising and falling, like great black timbers thrust forth and then suddenly withdrawn by a giant's hand. Besides the phenomena of the columns, there are two gigantic bubbles near the western edge, which fill up like huge balloons and explode on an average three times per minute.

A Conclusive Calculation.

"I should think that young man would have more sense than to call on a girl every night," said Mabel's father at breakfast.

"The idea!" exclaimed the young woman. "That shows how carelessly you judge. Herbert's the only person I ever saw or heard of who was smart enough to talk seven nights a week without telling all he knew."—Washington Star.

Schilling's Best

Japan, Ceylon, English Breakfast, Oolong, Ideal Blend

Tea

The Foal and the Calf.

It is an interesting study to note in domestic animals the traits of their wild ancestors. There are some characteristics, of course, which are readily recognizable as being similar to those of animals still in a wild state, and for this reason they give a fair idea of the life and surroundings of progenitors. The habits of the dog and cat are too familiar to comment on, but take the foal and compare his traits with those of the calf.

The foal when a few days old can gallop as fast as he ever can in after life. He never leaves the dam, and takes nourishment in small quantities, avoiding a full meal, which would impede swift escape. In lying down no attempt is made at concealment, and when he stands his head is held high. These habits show that the animal's ancestors spent their lives in the open and not in the forests and that they were great travelers.

The calf, on the contrary, fills himself with milk, and is a poor traveler. When danger approaches, his first impulse is to conceal himself. He holds his head low in order to look under the branches of the forest. All his characteristics point to the fact that the ancestral home of cattle was in a moist, wooded country, while the primeval horse roamed the plains.—New York Times.

A Highly Seasoned Dinner.

Colonel John W. Caldwell, who went through the civil war, tells an amusing story about a Louisville company which served in his command. He says:

"We were camped in Tennessee. It was in the spring and 'greens' was the chief ration. A large number of the boys would get leave every day to go and 'pick greens.' One day a farmer came to me and said he had a complaint to lodge against some men of my regiment.

"'They totally destroyed my plant bed,' said he. 'Pulled up all my tobacco plants.'

"'The men of my command are Kentuckians and gentlemen,' said I, 'and I cannot believe that they would wantonly destroy your property. They will take things to eat, but never destroy what they cannot use. However, if you will point out to me the men who did it, I will have them arrested.'

"The man left, and it was not long until the mystery was solved. Dr. Byrne, who was regimental surgeon, was summoned hastily to attend a lot of men of the Louisville company who were rolling in agony and appeared to have cholera. They had eaten the tobacco plants, thinking they were 'greens.'"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Stands By in Need.

Every living thing has pains and aches sometimes, and the aches and pains of humankind have a friend in St. Jacobs Oil, which stands by in need to cure and restore.

Not Days Enough.

"You ought, like us, to have holidays in honor of your great men," said the Russian beauty.

"But in the American year," said the major, "there are only 365 days."—Philadelphia Press.

The extraordinary precocity of the children of India has called forth the astonishment of a recent traveler, who says that many of them are skilled workmen at an age when children are usually learning the alphabet.

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"My health has been poor for three years. Change of life was working upon me. I was very much bloated and was a burden to myself. Was troubled with smothering spells, also palpitation of the heart and that bearing-down feeling, and could not be on my feet much.

"I was growing worse all the time, until I took your medicine.

"After taking three boxes of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Lozenges, the tumor passed from me.

"My health has been better ever since, can now walk quite a distance and am troubled no more with palpitation of the heart or bloating. I recommend your medicine to all sufferers from female troubles."

It is hardly reasonable to suppose that any one can doubt the efficiency of Mrs. Pinkham's methods and medicine in the face of the tremendous volume of testimony.

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